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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; light winds becoming southerly.

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LONDON WAITS NEWS OF A BIG BATTLE

Report of Another Attempt to Relieve Ladysmith Expected.

CORRUPTION IN WAR OFFICE

An Attempt May be Made to Oust Mr. Chamberlain.

The Resignation of the Italian Minister of War—Stories of Anti-British Intrigues Have Little or No Foundation.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—We begin the year in considerable soberness of mind. All the week the newspapers have been providing us with highly colored descriptions of marches, stormings, and surprises, followed, unfortunately, by retreats too often; but that sort of thing has begun to pall, and people's minds have all along been concentrated upon the coming struggle for the relief of Ladysmith. Everything else sinks into insignificance compared with that. And such slight news as is permitted to leak out about the condition of the garrison there proves it to be in the greatest straits and in urgent need of deliverance.

Therefore almost any hour now may bring the news of a forward movement of Gen. Buller's forces, preliminary to a sanguinary battle, but the country will not again be caught by Stock Exchange reports of victories. So different is the feeling that we have almost gone to the other extreme, and two days ago, when a report went floating around that Buller had been beaten worse than before, it had enough influence on men's minds to actually depress the stock markets. We all recognize that if the army on the uplands of Natal is to win this time it will be at a cost the magnitude of which the mind refuses to dwell upon.

As for the confused struggles proceeding in the northern parts of Cape Colony, they mean little, so far as I can see, except the manufacture of rebels out of hitherto peaceable and more or less loyal Afrikanders. And we may be sure that if the policy announced by the Australian officer who marched westward to the little township of Douglas in Bechuanaland, and then marched back again, is followed, and those Cape farmers who are taken with arms in their hands are shot as rebels, we shall soon have the whole of South Africa united to fight us.

Events are still following precisely the course they did in your War of Independence, and the warning given by Benjamin Franklin to the British Government when it told him its intention to send out troops to quell your rebellion might fitly be given to our statesmen now in regard to their handling of this terrible South African strife. "You will not find rebels there," Franklin said, "but your soldiers will create them."

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SEVERITY OF THE CENSORSHIP.

It is the easiest thing possible to get any number of telegrams, couched in the most extravagant language of praise for this victory or that commander, transmitted by cable as being wired from any part of the country where our troops may come in contact with the enemy or even see him through a good spyglass; but facts about the condition of the troops, about the nature of the country, the state of transportation, the feeling of the inhabitants, or even the localities where corps and regiments are placed, are not allowed to come at all. Even The Times has taken up the cudgels against such a censorship of vanity, but the military authorities are strong enough stil to defy public opinion.

An indescribable tornado of accusation and counter accusation has broken out among politicians and clubites over the conduct of this war, and as usual the permanent officials, who really are to blame, and who, I fear, are often incompetent and sometimes very corrupt, contrive to turn public indignation away from themselves and on some functionary who probably has no more real influence upon the conduct of War Office business than your Ambassador, who, by the way, is making an excellent successor to Mr. Hay.

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THE FIGUREHEADS ARE BLAMED.

What are our politicians at bottom except haranguing figureheads, who obtain office either by virtue of their birth or by their power to make effective attacks in Parliament or on platforms upon the other side? A gentleman who knows a great deal about fox hunting, and perhaps about the breeding of horses or the art of ancient Greece, is, when the party reshuffle comes, chucked into the War Office or the Admiralty, and while there does what the permanent officials tell him to do. Should he try to make himself, as they put it, "disagreeable" by asking questions he is voted a "bore," and muzzled.

But such a man is an excellent screen, and whenever anything goes wrong, as is now alleged to be the case with our field articles, the political figurehead becomes the permanent service Jonah, and the question being agitated now is whether Lord Landsdowne ought to be forced to resign or Lord Wolseley be turned out. The latter, although Commander in Chief, is really not much better placed to control the permanent staff than the politician. He is not permitted to mix with the inner ring of permanent civilians, some of whom are secret partners of gun manufacturers and in other ways interested in maintaining their monopoly.

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STORM BREWING FOR CHAMBERLAIN

The flame will not burst out until Parliament meets, and then it would not surprise me were the whole indignation of the public to be concentrated upon Mr. Chamberlain. He has all along been bitterly hated by our downright old Tories, and I have been hearing lately mutterings of a design to attack him and put him off his perch.

This morning some of the papers published fragments of the correspondence which passed between certain people, who were interested in the Chartered Company and mixed up in the Jameson raid, at about the time of the committee's investigation into that wretched business. There is not much in the letters except that they indicate a knowledge of the conspiracy of Cecil Rhodes and his associates on the part of Colonial Office officials, and point to Mr. Chamberlain as also having some acquaintance with what was going on. The letters were originally published in Brussels, where they were purloined, and how the Boer Government managed to get them published in Brussels after failing in London is a mystery we cannot now clear up, but the letters will undoubtedly be made use of to attack the Colonial Secretary, and if possible force him out. He alone is blamed for bringing this terrible war upon the country, and all other hatreds and quarrels over bad guns, bad food, mismanaged transports, and everything of that kind are likely to be laid aside until this biggest row of all gets settled.

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THE SEIZURES OF VESSELS.

A sort of side squabble is going on over the seizures of foreign ships, but we remain almost completely ignorant of the grounds upon which the captures have been made, and can only hope they were good grounds. It will be a bad thing for us in any event, so far as the excitement of ill-feeling against us abroad goes, but should it be established beyond doubt that genuine contraband of war was being surreptitiously conveyed to the Boers by these vessels it will be impossible for any power to make public disturbance against us. From what I see in the German papers, it is extremely probable that those Hamburg ships were carrying ammunition and perhaps guns to be conveyed to Pretoria, and I fancy that fact is not unknown to the German Government.

The seizures of grain and flour, however, are on a different footing, and grounds for taking such a grave step have not been hinted by any South African authority.

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THE FRENCH CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

The French State trial has ended in a manner which friends of the republic must consider reassuring. With great moderation the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry has not insisted upon wholesale proscriptions and punishments, but has guided the court to confining its attention to the leading conspirators. Two of these, the notorious Déroulède and Buffet, the Duke of Orleans's agent, have been banished, and the questionable Guérin has been locked up out of harm's way, without a murmur from anybody.

France has taken the affair calmly, as if these men had been mere common malefactors to be sent to New Caledonia. Perhaps it is not altogether because of indifference that the nation keeps so calm, but because self interest in the shape of a successful exhibition dictated the avoidance of and displays calculated to alarm the foreigner. Allowing for this, I none the less believe that the republic is more solidly established in the confidence of the great majority of the nation than it ever was before, and that those who plot to overthrow it are generally looked upon as public enemies. Happily France has traveled far from the old days of death sentences for agitators of the type now put out of the country or into safe keeping, and nothing but good ought to spring from the exposures made during the course of the trial.

A sordid exhibition it was. From first to last meanness, selfishness, and vanity, with utter contempt for the real wellbeing of France, shone plainly above all the gasconading of the criminals.

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ITALIAN MAFIA SCANDAL.

That Milan trial I mentioned to you some weeks ago is threatening to produce remarkable consequences in Italy. The Minister of War in the Pelloux Cabinet has been obliged to resign, and not before it was time. Gen. Mirri, the Minister in question, appears to have been, if not himself implicated with the Mafia secret society, at least extremely tolerant of its ongoings, and a Sicilian official whom he had the imprudence to attack has published two letters written by him in 1895, in which he solicited the liberation for electoral purposes of a man in prison on charges of murder, theft, and forgery. The prisoner's freedom was necessary to the success of the Crispi candidate, Gen. Mirri said.

Such revelations indicate emphatically how unfit the mass of the Italian people is for what is called electoral freedom. Probably enough Gen. Mirri did nothing but what everybody else did, and his action in screening the men who robbed the bank of Sicily—all heads of the Mafia gang, including this Palizzolo, now on trial for compassing the murder of Notarbartolo—was merely in consonance with the behavior of Crispi himself, the greatest parliamentary brigand of our time. As may be remembered, the ex-Prime Minister of Italy was proved to be guiltily mixed up in transactions with the former manager of the defunct Banca Romana that could not bear the full light of day, and were therefore smothered up.

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GERMAN AND FRENCH NAVIES.

It is probable that the story partially unfolded at the Milan trial will also be cut off before the whole truth is let out. Enough has, however, been disclosed to warn us not to count with too much confidence on the stability of Italian political institutions

As yet the stories about organized attacks against Great Britain abroad, of the advance of Russia to Herat and Russian intrigues with Afghanistan, as well as much else of a similar frothy nature, are proved to have either a slender foundation or none at all.

But the German Emperor and his Ministers are using the squabble about seizures of German merchant vessels to stimulate national ardor into voting abundant funds for enlarging the navy, and it is plainly said that one of these days Germany hopes to be able to hold her own against us on the high seas.

Of course France must imitate Germany, and is also going to pour 500,000,000f into its navy yards, or about half the amount that Germany intends to spend.

VALUE OF SMALL WARSHIPS.

Germany, however, has more leeway to make up, as a curious parliamentary return just issued at the instance of Sir Charles Dilke shows. One notable thing about this return is that no country, unless Russia perhaps, is attempting to cope with Great Britain in building the largest class of war vessels, known as battle ships. France is devoting her energies and money to the construction of cruisers, destroyers, and torpedo boats. I am not at all sure that this is not the wiser course to follow, and that, with modern artillery what it is, we are not making the same mistake in building huge ships to afford easy targets at sea as in adhering to the close column formation when attacking an enemy's position on land in the face of long range rifle fire.

However that may be, there can be little doubt that the determination and energy displayed by our neighbors on the Continent in enlarging their navies are at bottom due to their jealousy of our strength, and supreme as we are in battle ships and cruisers, no less than four continental powers—France, Russia, Germany, and Italy—possess greater numbers of torpedo boats than we—dangerous little wasps, difficult to run down, and capable of sinking a man-of-war on occasion as effectually as the greatest ship afloat. A. J. W.

Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie Ball. Madison Square Garden, Monday, January 15.—Adv.

VANDERBILTS' BIG DEALS

Control Lake Erie and Now Own the "Big Four."

STATEMENT OF M. E. INGALLS

W. K. Vanderbilt and J. Pierpont Morgan Engineer the Scheme to Secure Lake Erie.

Vanderbilt interests in Eastern railroads have been still further extended. The Lake Erie and Western has passed under the control of the Lake Shore; the "Big Four" and the Chesapeake and Ohio are hereafter not only to be nominally, but actually and openly in the direct control of the Vanderbilts; the Fitchburg will probably be leased to the Boston and Maine, a control of which has been obtained by W. K. Vanderbilt, while as stated some time ago the Pennsylvania has practically secured control of the Baltimore and Ohio.

This, substantially, is what President M. E. Ingalls of the "Big Four" and the Chesapeake and Ohio stated last night to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter.

"There is no doubt," said Mr. Ingalls, "that the Vanderbilts now own the 'Big Four.' As a matter of fact, they have controlled it for some time, but the practical ownership has just been secured. I do not think, however, that it will make any difference in the management. Certainly I haven't found it so.

"As for the Lake Erie and Western you will find that the Lake Shore now owns it, and it will also develop that President Newman of the Lake Shore will become the President of the Lake Erie.

"Concerning the Baltimore and Ohio I have only to say that there is no question that the Pennsylvania has largely increased its holdings of that stock, while the Chesapeake and Ohio is assuredly under the control of the New York Central and Pennsylvania. As for the Norfolk and Western I don't believe the Pennsylvania owns a share of that stock.

"These things have been going on for the last three months, but some of the plans have only in the last day or two been finally perfected."

While all the roads mentioned are now under the same controlling interests, they will continue, of course, to have their separate corporate existence. The idea of community of interest is, it is pointed out, to put the roads into the best possible physical condition and bring about the greatest degree of harmony possible, avoiding all friction and rate cutting.

CONTROL OF LAKE ERIE.

As for the control by purchase of stock of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, and in consequence by the New York Central system, the announcement was made yesterday in Wall Street in this semi-official bulletin:

"It may be announced authoritatively that the Lake Shore Railway Company has secured control of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad. The details of the transaction will be completed within a week."

Officials of both Lake Shore and Erie and Western, while declining to talk for publication, confirmed the statement of control. Gen. Samuel Thomas, a Director of the Erie and Western, would not discuss the transaction, but said that the road had passed into Vanderbilt control through purchase of stock, which had been picked up by Vanderbilt interests from time to time since the death of Senator Calvin S. Brice, the President and developer of the Erie and Western system. Chairman Frederick W. Whitridge and Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer L. M. Schwan of the Erie and Western would not confirm or deny the statement of control. In the absence of President W. H. Newman and Chairman Chauncey M. Depew of Lake Shore, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer E. D. Worcester would not assume the responsibility of talking on the subject.

PLAN OF CENTRALIZATION.

From sources of information that are excellent because of their official relations with the principals in the deal the following outline of the transactions which brought Erie and Western into the Central system and of the plan for the road's future was obtained:

"The deal is another step to getting the roads tributary to, or allied with the Central system, and, particularly, Lake Shore, together in the territory of Erie and Western, the 'Big Four,' and Chesapeake and Ohio. The plan is a centralization of control to make clashing impossible and to develop the roads into physical and operating excellence as feeders for the Central system.

"More light on the scheme of development will be given next week at the meeting on Monday in this city of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway officials and the formal announcement with details of the Erie and Western-Lake Shore deal on Wednesday or Thursday. It may be accepted as certain that W. H. Newman, President of the Lake Shore, will succeed the late Senator Brice as President of the Erie and Western.

"The announcement of the deal to-day was authorized by W. K. Vanderbilt. It was regarded long ago as a logical result of the branching out of the Central system, and would have come by close business connection if it had not come by stock control. Senator Brice died more than a year ago, and since then brokers acting in the interest of W. K. Vanderbilt, H. McK. Twombly, J. Pierpont Morgan, and others interested in the plan have from time to time quietly picked up Erie and Western stock, including the Brice holdings, until now W. K. Vanderbilt owns three-quarters of the $23,000,000 of the stock of the company, which he bought for Lake Shore.

MR. VANDERBILT'S HOLDINGS.

"The statement that recently 60,000 shares of Erie and Western common and an equal amount of preferred stock was transferred to the name of W. K. Vanderbilt is correct, and the next step is to operate Erie and Western as part of the Lake Shore system. Erie and Western has for years been regarded as a proper outlet for Lake Shore. There have always been more or less active negotiations to this end, and you may go back very far and find that it was suggested, when Erie and Western was hardly developed, that it would be a better outlet than the 'Big Four.' As to the 'Big Four,' it has for some time been no secret that Vanderbilt interests had secured control of it.

"It can be stated on authority that next week there will be no change of consequence in the personnel of the management of 'Big Four.'"

The cost of the Lake Erie and Western Road and its equipment was $25,000,000. Its main lines are from Sandusky, Ohio, to Peoria, Ill.; from Indianapolis to Michigan City, Ind., and from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Connersville, Ind. It has two small branches in Ohio and Indiana, and trackage over five roads to Peoria, Ill.; Indianapolis, and Newcastle, Ind.; Michigan City, and Fort Wayne. The present system was built on the Lake Erie and Western Railway, which in 1880 had a mileage of 587 miles, and was a consolidation of several railroads. The present road was organized in February, 1887, to take over the Lake Erie and Western Railway, which was sold under foreclosure in 1886.

THE ROAD'S LEASED LINE.

The company has under lease until 1994 the Northern Ohio Railway, which runs from Delphos to Akron, Ohio. The tracks of the Erie and Western are at places used by the "Big Four," the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, and the Louisville, New Albany and Corydon Roads, and it uses the tracks and Union Passenger Station of the Indianapolis Union Railway Company, and has similar relations with the Peoria and Pekin Railway, the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, and the Pittsburg and St. Louis Roads. The capitalization of the Erie and Western is $23,680,000 in common and preferred stock, equally divided, and it has a funded debt of $10,875,000. The road was not a dividend payer on its common stock. Its last quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on preferred stock was declared Nov. 1, 1898. During 1899 the common stock advanced 2⅝ points, closing at 24 asked, and the preferred gained 10½ points, closing at 90 asked; The low record of the year for common was 14¾, and for preferred 60. Common stock closed yesterday at 23¾ bid, 25 asked, and preferred at 84 bid and 87 asked. The last sales of the company's bonds in 1899 were at 119 for first gold 5s, and 111 for second gold 5s.

Calvin S. Brice became interested in the Lake Erie and Western Railway Company as general counsel in 1877, and was elected its President, a position he held to his death, in 1897. He was associted with Gen. Samuel Thomas in managing its affairs, to which he devoted almost his entire attention.

THE CENTRAL'S BIG FIELD.

Including the new deals, the make-up of the Central system is formidable. Its proprietary line to Buffalo has about 820 miles, including branches. It controls, or will control, by stock ownership the Lake Shore, New York, Chicago and St. Louis, Michigan Central, Pittsburg and Lake Erie, and Lake Erie and Western; leases, or will lease, the Boston and Albany, New York and Putnam, West Shore, New York and Harlem, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, Mohawk and Malone, Fall Brook, Beech Creek and Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg Roads, and has relations that suggest important developments with the Pennsylvania, which now practically controls the Baltimore and Ohio, to say nothing of the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio lines. In the list of roads controlled or owned or leased by the Central are omitted many branch roads. The mileage of the Central system last June was 6,745 miles. Adding the mileage of Boston and Albany, 389 miles, and that of Erie and Western, 725 miles, Central's mileage will, when the Massachusetts Legislature ratifies the Boston and Albany lease, be about 7,860 miles. The "Big Four" and Chesapeake and Ohio add 3,198 miles of track.

In connection with these developments, it is stated that during the recent bank troubles in Boston a large block of Boston and Maine stock was forced on the market and was taken by W. K. Vanderbilt.

Meetings of officials of Western roads are to be held in the city this week, and it is predicted that developments of consequence in the affairs of such roads as St. Paul, Omaha, Northwest, Great Western, and Missouri Pacific will appear.

THE BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE.

Bill for Its Approval Is Filed in the Massachusetts House.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The bill to authorize the lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad to the New York Central Railroad was filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives to-day. It reads as follows:

Section 1. The consent of the Commonwealth is hereby given to the contract and lease of the railroad, franchises, and property of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and to a supplemental contract in connection therewith for the sale of certain of its assets, which contracts were made and entered into between the Directors of the Boston and Albany Company and the Directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, on the 15th day of November, 1899, and which were severally approved and adopted by the stockholders owning more than two-thirds of the stock of each of said corporations, which was represented and voted upon in person or by proxy at special meetings called separately for that purpose.

Sec. 2. By giving the consent aforesaid, the Commonwealth does not waive or release any rights which are secured to it under the charter of Boston and Albany Railroad Company or under the charters of any of its constituents or leased lines, or under general law.

Sec. 3. The act shall take effect on its passage.

THE TREATY SHORE DEAD-LOCK

French Government Wants Modus Vivendi Renewed Immediately—Situation Regarded as Grave.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 6.—The deadlock over the modus vivendi for the French treaty shore continues. The Colonial Government is unable to arrange an early session of the Legislature to pass a bill renewing it, and the French Government is insisting upon the immediate passage of such a measure either by the Local Assembly or the British Parliament.

Officials here admit that the situation is very grave. The Colonial Office in London is making every effort to adjust matters, and provide concessions which will induce the local authorities to act promptly.

DIED IN INSANE FRENZY.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Jan. 6.—The Rev. A. McSwain Attaway, a well-known Methodist clergyman, who lived in Pickens County, twenty miles from here, fell dead Thursday night while in the act of tearing his wife's throat with his teeth, he having become suddenly insane. The wife was driven mad by her awful experience, and was today taken to the State Asylum at Columbia.

The couple lost a son a few days ago, and Mr. Attaway, who was thirty-two years old, brooded over the boy's death. Thursday night he suddenly arose from bed, rushed into the yard, and with an axe killed his dog and several cattle. Returning, he seized his wife and bit at her throat. He caught the neckband of her night dress, but enough flesh with it to threaten the woman with suffocation. She screamed to her daughter:

"Get the carving knife and cut your father's throat! He is killing me!" The child ran in with the knife, but cut away the neckband of the garment. Mr. Attaway, as his hold was thus broken, snapped at his wife's throat again, rolled over, yet clinching the severed cloth between his teeth, and died with a gasp. His father is also a prominent Methodist minister.

VICTORY FOR SENATOR GEAR.

First Vote in Iowa Legislature Insures His Re-election.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 6.—The Senatorial contest in Iowa is practically over. In the Republican House caucus to-night D. H. Bowen of Waukon received 43 votes, and was nominated for Speaker over W. L. Eaton of Osage, who received 38 votes. Bowen was the candidate of the backers of John Henry Gear, and his nomination for Speaker insures Gear's re-election to the United States Senate.

Gear is conceded a majority among the Republicans of the Senate, and the only hope of A. B. Cummins and other candidates for the Senate lay in the House. He and his friends thought if they could muster enough votes to control the organization of the House, the House patronage would bring sufficient additional votes in that body to overcome Gear's advantage in the Senate. An open ballot was taken for the nomination of Speaker.

The Gear men claim they would have been two or three votes stronger in a secret ballot and that Gear will receive several more votes in the House than were accorded Bowen. It is not unlikely that following to-night's test of strength Cummins will withdraw from the Senatorial race, permitting Gear's nomination in the Republican joint caucus next week by acclamation.

Improved and Double Daily Train Service Between New York and Atlantic City, via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Commencing January 16th the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will inaugurate a double daily service between New York and Atlantic City on week days on the following schedule: Leave New York, 23d St., 9:55 A. M. and 2:40 P. M. Leave New York, Chambers and Cortlandt Sts., 10:00 A. M. and 2:50 P. M.; arrive Atlantic City 1:13 P. M., 6:03 P. M. Returning, leave Atlantic City, 9:05 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Arrive New York, 12:23 P. M., 5:33 P. M. Both of these trains will be equipped with standard Pennsylvania Railroad Coaches and Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. This is not only the best equipped but the most complete service ever maintained between New York and Atlantic City, and it adds greatly to the facilities of travel to that most popular resort.—Adv.

A Champagne Triumph.

Unsurpassed quality and unprecedented importations—169 3-3 cases in 1899, or 72,455 cases more than any other brand, are the features of G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry, whose vintage of 1895, now being imported, is unusually fine.—Adv.

Jersey Central's Atlantic City Special, A New 3 1-4 Hour Express.

January 8th and thereafter will leave foot Liberty Street at 3:30 P. M.; South Ferry at 3:25 P. M., arriving at Atlantic City at 6:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Atlantic City at 2:10 P. M., arriving at New York at 5:25 P. M. Route via Lakewood.—Adv.

BIG EARLY MORNING FIRE

Flames Sweep Through a Factory and Threaten Tenements.

Two Hundred Police Called Out to Hold the Crowds of Spectators in Check.

Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the six-story brick factory building 338, 340, and 342 East Fifty-ninth Street, which is occupied on the ground floor by Brown & Smithson, ornamental plasterers, and by Franklin M. Wise, aluminium and metals, and E. S. Levy & Co., cigars, on two of the upper floors. The remaining floors in the building are unoccupied.

Patrolman Winters of the East Fifty-first Street Station saw smoke issuing from the building and sent in the first alarm. When Capt. Freel of Engine Company No. 8 reached the scene great volumes of smoke were coming from the structure and he immediately sent in a second alarm. This brought Deputy Chief Purroy to the fire, and he directed that a third and then a fourth alarm be sent in.

Owing to the iron shutters on the windows and doors the firemen found great difficulty in locating the flames, and were compelled to break down the shutters. The fire, it is thought, started on the ground floor.

As soon as the firemen had succeeded in breaking down the shutters flames shot out of every window, and in a few minutes the entire structure was one mass of flames.

Chief Croker arrived at the scene a few minutes after the third alarm had been sent out and ordered that the occupants of the adjoining tenement house be instructed to leave the premises.

The police helped get the tenants out of the flathouses 332 to 336 East Fifty-ninth Street and the Raines law hotel 344 East Fifty-ninth Street adjoining the burning building, and also the tenements 339 to 353 East Fifty-eighth Street to the rear.

The roof of the burning building fell in with a crash shortly before 2 o'clock, and the flames shot up seventy feet into the air above the top of the structure.

The police reserves from the enighboring precincts, numbering about 200, who had been called out, had difficulty in keeping within bounds the great crowds which gathered to see the fire. The spectators packed the street as far west as Second Avenue.

Edward Levy, thirty-eight years old, of Engine No. 21, had his leg hurt when the top part of the east wall fell. He was on the roof of No. 344 playing a stream into the burning building. He was taken to Flower Hospital.

Peter Smith, of Fire Patrol No. 2, was cut about the hands and head.

At 1:50 o'clock there was an explosion in the burning building, and a great sheet of flame burst out almost across the street.

A woman living at 335, across the street, was overcome by shock after the explosion, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

At 2:30 o'clock the cornices of the adjoining buildings were ablaze, and the firemen thought it might be difficult to save No. 344.

The heat from the fire broke the glass in all the buildings in the immediate neighborhood.

Chief Croker at 3 o'clock thought the fire was under control.

The east wall of the big building was tottering then and liable to fall at any minute.

The flames were confined to the factory building, but the adjoining buildings were drenched with water and the upper stories of them scorched.

Fire Chief Croker estimated the loss at about $200,000.

The Second Avenue trolley lines were blocked from the time the second alarm was turned in until after three o'clock. The elevated road was blocked part of the time after the fourth alarm was turned in, the firemen having stretched lines of hose across the structure.

SOBRIETY TAUGHT BY EXAMPLE.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 6.—In New Milford, a town of 3,000 inhabitants, the unusual sight of nearly all the prominent citizens, church leaders, and temperance advocates in the rôles of habitual frequenters of the saloons of the town may be seen now. This is the result of a novel crusade against the drink habit that has been instituted there.

On numberless occasions the good people of New Milford have risen in their might and smote the demon of intemperance mightily blows. Each time this crusade has been apparently successful, but as many times the saloon keepers have returned to their vocations and the Justices of the Peace have dealt out sentences for drunkenness and disorder right and left, in the usual manner, within a few weeks after the crusades have apparently succeeded.

The latest plan is a novel one. Nearly every prominent citizen of the town has agreed to spend all his leisure in one of the saloons of the town. He is not to occupy an obscure corner to watch the habitues of the place unobserved, but is to be one of the most prominent figures in the saloon. In this manner he will be enabled to observe who the confirmed topers of the town are, what their favorite beverages are, and what the particular attractions of the saloons are.

Then the spectacle of well-dressed, well-fed, and sober citizens in the barrooms is calculated to have an elevating effect on the regular frequenters of the places.

The temperance men are not to attempt to take people from the saloons against their wishes and the natural desire of the proprietors. They are to make themselves as conspicuous as possible in front of the bar. Their appearance of respectability, their good clothes, and pockets full of money are to be talking arguments against the habit of spending money for liquor.

The results of this novel reform are being watched for with interest.

CHARGES AGAINST COL. SHEPARD

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, N. Y., Jan. 6.—After a short session this morning the committee of the State Board of Charities, investigating the charges against Commandant Shepard of the Soldiers' Home, adjourned until Jan. 16. They spent the best part of the forenoon to-day examing vouchers and other official papers of the home. Fred McConnell, a clerk in the Quartermaster's office, was notified to appear before the committee this morning with the vouchers for Col. Shepard's telephone, express, and other bills, that were alleged to have been paid out of the State funds.

Mr. McConnell appeared at headquarters as requested, and the committee consumed the greater part of the session in looking over the vouchers he brought with him. Chairman Philbin of the committee commenced to ask McConnell questions about the vouchers, and he declined to answer them, saying that he had been advised by the Attorney General not to testify in his absence. The committee soon after adjourned, and left for their homes.

It was brought out that a pair of Colonel's shoulder straps had been paid out of the home fund. The straps cost $3.

The famous posthumous fund was also carefully gone over by the committee, and Capt. Smith told what he knew concerning it while he was on the witness stand. It was also testified to that Col. Shepard had on various occasions ordered two gallons of brandy sent to his home from the hospital.

Evening Here, Then Your Trip.

After January 6, boat for Lackawanna midnight train to Scranton, Binghamton, Syracuse, Elmira, Buffalo, Chicago, leaves Barclay Street 11:30 P. M., Christopher Street 11:40 P. M. Sleepers open 9 P. M.—Adv.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S NEW GIFT.

Sends $25,000 to Fit the Institute of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.

Following up his gift of $300,000 for the endowment of a mechanic's arts day school at Cooper Union, Andrew Carnegie has sent to Richard T. Davies, Secretary of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of New York, $25,000 to be used in thoroughly fitting for occupancy the new Mechanic's Institute, at 18 to 25 West Forty-fourth Street, which was formally opened and dedicated at the one hundred and fourteenth annual meeting of the society on Wednesday last. This makes the building absolutely free from debt. Andrew Carnegie is a member of the Institute, as was also Peter Cooper.

The announcement of the gift was made at the annual meeting, and came as a surprise to all. It was received with great enthusiasm. A resolution congratulating Cooper Union upon its good fortune was adopted, and a special committee was appointed to call upon Mr. Carnegie and express to him the appreciation of the society for his gift.

A letter from Abram S. Hewitt, who is also a member, and who was unable to be present, was read, in which he congratulated his fellow-members upon having secured a permanent home for the society in a central location that probably never will need to be changed.

"The history of the institution," said Mr. Hewitt, "is one of great beneficence, and at no time has its work been more valuable to the community than the present. I am quite sure that the late Peter Cooper derived a portion of his ideas from his connection with the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, and that he based the instruction department of the Cooper Union upon the experience which he had gained in your schools."

Mr. Carnegie to Give Another Library

EMPORIA, Kan., Jan. 6.—Andrew Carnegie has promised the College of Emporia $50,000 for a library building as soon as the present debt is paid. B. H. Gragg, financial agent of the college, raised $3,000 Thursday from the Topeka Presbytery. Emporia's citizens have given $5,000 and the Synod of Kansas promises $10,000, which will be enough to pay all obligations of the college.

JULIA MARLOWE IS DIVORCED.

Vermont Court Grants Her Application and Allows Alimony of $3,000 a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 6.—The petition of Julia Marlowe Taber for a divorce, heard recently before Chief Justice Taft in the Lamoille County Court, was granted in a session of court held at Hyde Park this afternoon. The bill is granted for intolerable severity, and alimony of $3,000 accompanies it. The petitioner is granted the right to resume the name of Julia Marlowe.

The petitioner had three charges upon which she based her request for legal separation, but the Court threw out the allegations of desertion and refusal to support. The Court said that the petitioner had failed to make a case on the two charges which were ignored.

The decision came after a month's deliberation, which followed a hearing conducted very quietly. The case originally was not included in the printed court docket, as it was the desire of all the parties interested to keep the proceedings from becoming public. The suit opened in the County Court on Dec. 5 before Chief Justice Russell Taft. Evidence was given in the form of depositions that had been taken before a notary in New York City.

Mrs. Taber's deposition, the chief one, was borne out by verbal testimony given by Miss Marlowe's maid, Miss Daly. It was to the effect that the petitioner was married under the name of Sarah Frances Frost by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, in Philadelphia, May 24, 1894. The conjugal relations between the petitioner and her husband were pleasant until 1896, when the latter exhibited evidence of jealousy, which condition at times caused him to lay hands upon her, and at one time he threw the petitioner out of bed and choked her. In 1897, the petitioner claims, her husband ceased to contribute to her support.

Christian C. Gilbert, an actor, in his deposition, said that he had seen Taber maltreat Mrs. Taber on several occasions.

Neither party to the action was present at the hearing, and after the case had closed a paper, signed by the attorneys for both sides, was filed, in which it was provided that if a divorce should be granted Mrs. Taber should receive $3,000 alimony. The Court at the time gave notice that he would take a month for consideration and would file his finding.

LAWTON FUND NOW $48,433.

Over $3,000 Received Yesterday by Adjt. Gen. Corbin — Further Voluntary Subscriptions to be Received.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The total subscriptions to the Lawton fund to date amount to $48,433, of which nearly $3,000 was received this morning. Gen. Corbin says that although active efforts to increase the fund have ceased, voluntary contributions will be accepted up to the time of Mrs. Lawton's arrival at San Francisco, about the 1st prox.

San Francisco Sends $3,799.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The total amount of Pacific Coast contributions to the Lawton fund received by Major Gen. Shafter to date is $3,799.

Chicago Sends $5,462 to the Fund.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The total receipts for the Lawton fund in Chicago have been $5,462, which amount has been forwarded to Washington.

Gov. Roosevelt Gives $100.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The fund for the widow and children of Gen. Lawton has been increased by a check for $100 from Gov. Roosevelt. Over $300 in addition has been sent to The Evening Journal.

WAR TAXES LIKELY TO REMAIN.

Belief Exists in Washington That Change Is Far Off.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The War Revenue act is likely to stay on the books indefinitely. Representative Hopkins of the Ways and Means Committee, when asked whether his committee would take any action toward the amendment of the law, replied:

"The law will be difficult to overhaul at this session, and I doubt whether anything of a material nature will be done."

The majority of the committee is understood to be in opposition to any change in the law. A belief is growing that the law, as a whole, will never be repealed.

STEAMER CARRIED ON A TRAIN.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 6.—The Robert Palmer & Son Shipbuilding Company, situated in the little waterside village of Noank, a few miles from here, has this week shipped a steamboat, large enough to carry 400 passengers, on flat cars to Springfield, Mass., 100 miles distant. The steamer is for use on the headwaters of the Connecticut River. It was loaded in sections aboard the cars, and on its arrival at its destination work was commenced putting it together. The craft will be ready for business when the river opens in the Spring.

The boat will be propelled by twin screws. She is 100 feet long, with a 23-foot beam.

New York and Florida Limited.

Finest train in the world, via P. R. R. and Southern Railway, resumes service Jan. 16, between New York and St. Augustine, composed exclusively dining, library, compartment, observation, and drawing room sleeping cars, with Pullman drawing room sleeping cars to Aiken and Augusta. Two other fast daily trains with per cet dining and sleeping car service. New York office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

SEIZES ANOTHER VESSEL

Great Britain Detains the German Steamer Herzog.

LINER GENERAL IS RELEASED

Excitement Caused by the Overhauling of Cargoes on the High Seas Absorbs Berlin's Attention.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Advices from Durban, Natal, say that the German steamer Herzog has been seized by a British warship and taken to that port.

A dispatch received here from Aden, the British fortified port at the southern entrance of the Red Sea, says the authorities of that place have renounced all further search of the imperial German mail steamer General, detained there under suspicion of having contraband of war on board. The dispatch adds that the steamer will resume her voyage in a few days.

The excitement occasioned by the seizures of German mail steamers by British cruisers increases, and overtops everything else. Even the opening of the Prussian Diet on the coming Tuesday is dwarfed thereby. In spite of the strongest current of popular anti-British sentiment, the German Government still honestly tries to continue its course of loyal neutrality, but anxiously awaits favorable British action regarding the seizures, which the Government and nation both regard as unjustified. The Government has ascertained without a shadow of doubt that the Bundesrath was seized on strictly neutral territory, within a radius belonging, by international law, to the Portuguese colony. Thereby, the action of the British cruiser Magicienne was clearly wrong, as here contended.

The news that Great Britain has again released the steamer General, seized at Aden, is here construed as Great Britain's backing down. In official circles to-day the hope was expressed that Great Britain will see she is wrong, after detailed and comprehensive proofs are submitted at London. Part of these proofs are the bills of lading of the Bundesrath, the General, and the Herzog, showing that the German East Africa Line was most particular to exclude all chances of its vessels containing contraband. The Bundesrath is shown to have had on board forty-two passengers for Delagoa Bay, comprising twelve Portugu

flour the Government holds that nothing absolutely definite can be done until the minute details are learned, and even then the fine points of law involved must be settled by the careful deliberation of experts. In the meantime, it is possible the Government may deem it advisable to make declarations regarding contraband, especially foodstuffs. But such a step is quite problematical.

To quote an American diplomat in London, who, after reading the cabled accounts that the United States' insistence upon her rights might cause trouble, said:

"How in the world do they think such a complicated point of law can be settled quickly, or cause any serious disagreement between powers so friendly as the United States and England?"

Commenting on the American feeling, The Saturday Review says:

"We fear no accurate presentment of the real feeling of the United States regarding the war reaches this country, but there is no doubt the balance is against us. The Administration organs and financial organs are still strongly with us, but the latter are beginning to waver because the war is beginning to injure trade. It must not be forgotten how completely the Administration is in the hands of the great financiers and trust companies."

The Times, which, with the rest of the British press, has been under the impression that America was unanimously supporting Great Britain, to-day prints a letter from Toronto saying the anti-English press in the United States is enjoying itself over the reverses the empire is at present enduring, and adding:

"It screams its delight, and it speaks sneeringly and tauntingly of Great Britain's decadence and the uselessness of her colonial sons."

WARSHIPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Need Felt for the Presence of American Naval Vessels Near the Scene of Hostilities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Late developments in the South African situation have led to some discussion of the possible need for American naval representation in those waters. The State Department, it is understood, does not want American ships to be sent to Africa unnecessarily, while in the Navy Department there are some who believe that the service should be represented at the seat of war. The subject, it is said, has been discussed by the Cabinet without reaching a decision. Should matters remain as at present in South Africa it is probable that no warships will be sent; but the reports that European war vessels might soon appear there has led to some consideration of the question.

Many naval officers believe that the United States should always be represented at every scene of conflict. Should any vessels be sent, they would not be our most effective fighting machines. It would be enough to send a few vessels of lesser rank to protect our interests. There is a feeling that American interests should always be protected at a scene of hostilities, and there is some disposition to criticise the Government for not having provided means of such protection.

It is felt that while American cargoes are being seized there should be an American ship, not necessarily to interfere with such action, but to see that our interests are in no way endangered. The scene of hostilities is within the limits of the South Atlantic Station, and Rear Admiral Schley is the commander of the South Atlantic Station. His vessels are not the most formidable in the navy, but are the most available for the simple duty of protecting American interests. Most of the vessels in the North Atlantic are too big and danger-out to be used for this pacific purpose. His squadron includes the Chicago, his flagship; the Montgomery, and the Wilmington. These ships are now reported to be at Buenos Ayres.

PORTUGAL'S ATTITUDE STATED.

LISBON, Jan. 6.—A semi-official note to the press regarding the Anglo-German agreement has just been issued. It is as follows:

"The British and German Governments, having previously reached an agreement between themselves, informed Portugal that in the event of her contracting a large loan for the purpose of reorganizing her finances, the two Governments were disposed to guarantee the success of the operation. At the same time, the Governments of Great Britain and Germany assured Portugal that the basis of the agreement between them was the recognition of the integrity of the Portuguese colonial dominions and the legitimacy of Portuguese sovereignty over the Portuguese possessions. They further suggested that in the event of Portugal accepting a proposal concerning a loan, the latter should be guaranteed by the colonial and customs receipts.

"The Portuguese Government then declared that it had no need of such a loan, and, according to our information, has no such need to the present day."

BOERS BEATEN AT LADYSMITH.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The War Office this evening issued the following:

"From Buller, Frere Camp, Jan. 6, the following telegram was received from Gen. White Jan. 6, 9 A. M.:

"'The enemy attacked Caesar's Camp at 2:45 A. M., in considerable force. The enemy was everywhere repulsed, but the fighting still continues.'

Gen. Buller's telegram caused many late calls at the War Office in expectation of the receipt of additional news. The officials stated at midnight, however, that nothing further would be issued during the night.

No news has been received from other sources, though the day's dispatches indicate that important events at the front are imminent, if not actually progressing at this time.

Gen. French Takes Colesberg?

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A special dispatch from Cape Town to-day says it is rumored there that Gen. French has entered Colesberg.

Relief Near for Mafeking.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Col. Baden-Powell's defeat in the sortie at Mafeking raises serious doubts of his ability to hold out much longer. To-day, however, comes a report that Col. Plumer reached Mochudi, from Fort Tuli, about Jan. 1, with the Rhodesian relief force. As Col. Plumer had at his disposal about 2,000 men, if the news is correct, he ought to be able to raise the siege of Mafeking.

WAR OFFICE ROUNDLY ABUSED.

Growing Feeling in Great Britain Over the Mismanagement of Military Affairs.

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LONDON, Jan. 6.—The appointment of the Duke of Connaught to command the British forces in Ireland has led to a lot of speculation as to whether he will succeed Lord Wolseley, whose term expires in November, as Commander in Chief. Lord Roberts is his logical successor, but until he was chosen to command in South Africa the general impression was that he would be too old to be selected for the office when it became vacant. Gen. Buller was a hot favorite, but his defeat near Colenso seems to have irrevocably ruined his chances. It is more than probable that Roberts, if successful in South Africa, will fill the office of Commander in Chief for a short period, and that he will then be succeeded by the Duke of Connaught, whose popularity and military knowledge are strong enough to overcome the prejudice against a member of the royal family holding that office.

The abuse of the War Office and Lord Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for War, and Lord Wolseley continues unabated in the press and among the public. By the time Parliament reassembles it promises to have gathered such force that it is more than likely that stormy scenes will mark the debates, while many people declare that unless Lord Lansdowne resigns or exculpates himself the Conservative Party will be seriously menaced.

So far, the criticism emanates chiefly from the patriotic Britisher whose pride is hurt at the reverses, and from those whose heartstrings have been touched by death. But when the solid British taxpayer begins to be drained to support the war, then, truly, the criticisms of the military officials will begin to reach its true volume.

INSURANCE RATES CRITICISED.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The action of the English insurance companies in charging an extra 5 per cent. war risk, already referred to in these dispatches, has created no little unfavorable comment and uncomplimentary comparison of their action with that of the American concerns. To-day says:

"In answer to the protests the companies say sentiment cannot enter into business transactions. The best answer to the English companies is that the American offices are making no such demand, and if the Americans see their way to dispense with an extra premium it might be thought that the enormously wealthy English offices could safely do the same. Their refusal is as shortsighted from a business point of view as it is unpatriotic. Unfortunately, it is in keeping with the general trend of English insurance management."

More Transports Chartered.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The British Admiralty has chartered for use as a transport the Atlantic Transport Line steamer Manhattan, Capt. Pearce, which arrived at London Jan. 4 from New York.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 6.—The steamer Pomeranian, the third of the transports chartered by the Canadian Government to convey soldiers to South Africa, arrived in port this afternoon from New York. The work of fitting the vessel for the reception of troops will be begun immediately.

San Francisco's Pro-Boer Meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—A mass meeting to express sympathy with the Boers will be held to-night at Metropolitan Temple. The list of speakers includes Mayor Phelan, Joaquin Miller, and preachers of various denominations, including a Catholic priest.

Beresford Takes Signaling Lessons.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford is keeping up his reputation of being odd, and at the same time thorough by attending the Naval Signaling School on board the Victory at Portsmouth prior to going out to the Mediterranean.

Two Hundred Scouts Offered.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 6.—The British Columbian Government and Legislature unite in indorsing the decision to proffer a company of 200 mounted scouts, equipped and delivered at Halifax or any other named place of debarkation for South African service. Each will be provided with a picked saddle horse, first-class saddle, uniform, rifle, and revolver, the outlay involved being $250 per man, or $50,000 for the corps.

GREAT BRITAIN'S VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—There was a striking scene in the court room of the headquarters of the Honorable Artillery Company today, when the Lord Mayor, A. J. Newton; Sheriffs, and Aldermen attended in state to swear in the company, accompanying a four-gun battery, which is going to the front. The ceremony was witnessed by many distinguished people. Lord Denbigh, the Lieutenant Colonel commanding the Honorable Artillery Company, thanked the Lord Mayor, who made a speech eulogizing the historic services of the Honorable Artillery Company.

The Duke of Norfolk has arranged to receive a number of invalids at Arundel Castle, and among others who have given up their country residences for the use of the wounded are Lady Wolseley, the Duke of Somerset, and Lady Loder. Princess Christian's elaborate hospital train, built at a cost of £10,000, was shipped to South Africa to-day.

The Queen, not forgetful of those at home, has presented a hood and comforter, knitted with her own hands, to the Royal Bucks Hospital.

Dr. Conan Doyle's offer to go out with the Langman Field Hospital has been accepted.

Coningsby Ralph Disraeli, son of the late Lord Beaconsfield and Conservative member of Parliament for the Altrincham Division of Cheshire, has caused amusement by a remarkable offer to take a commission in the Royal Bucks Hussars, on account of this regiment's depletion by calls to the front, but he regrets that his Parliamentary duties must keep him home.

Cardinal Vaughan has notified the Catholic Bishops of England to keep Jan. 14 as a day of special prayer for those engaged in the war.

Instances of private benevolence in behalf of the soldiers are heard everywhere. In one of the most fashionable houses in Grosvenor Square, occupied by the Misses Keyser, the whole ground floor has been fitted up as a hospital. It will accommodate six wounded men.

Col. Sir Charles Howard Vincent sailed for South Africa to-day, although the doctors have not permitted him to accompany the London Volunteers. Col. Vincent is determined to give his unofficial services at the seat of war.

BRITISH POLICY DENOUNCED.

J. W. Martin, a Subject of the Queen, Opposed to His Government's Attitude in South Africa.

J. W. Martin, Secretary of the League for Political Education, who is a British subject, strongly condemned the British attitude in South Africa, and denounced Secretary Chamberlain and Cecil Rhodes in an address before members of the league yesterday morning. "Cecil Rhodes's sinister shadow," said Mr. Martin, "hangs over South Africa as Napoleon's once darkened Europe. Filled with a passion for imperial expansion, he has to that end driven the Boers to what is practically an island."

Mr. Martin reviewed the complaints which the Outlanders, particularly those of Johannesburg, had made. While admitting that the government of Johannesburg savored more of the sixteenth than the nineteenth century, he declared that such grievances in a country settled scarcely more than a decade ago amounted to nothing. The taxation of the Transvaal mines, he declared, was lighter than that of the Canadian gold mines. No protest, he suggested, would have been made against the dynamite monopoly if held by British subjects. The question of franchise, he declared, was purely one of the internal affairs of the republic, in which the British Government had in 1885 disavowed any right to interfere.

"The Jameson raid, in my opinion," continued Mr. Martin, "is the real cause of the trouble. There is not enough made of it now. The trial of the invaders was a farce. As soon as the hubbub died away, all of the officers concerned were promoted. Those who have any regard for ethics or honor were disgusted. How could the Boers fail to arm themselves to the teeth to resist a similar invasion? Mr. Chamberlain, in spite of his denial, has been accused, upon evidence, of complicity in the raid. I am afraid his word cannot be taken with as great confidence as one would like to accept the word of a statesman.

"The reason for the war may be given under the two heads—greed for territory and greed for gold. The lust for territory and passion for expansion of Cecil Rhodes and his gang have led to a mad, immoral plan for a railroad from the Cape to Cairo, with the British flag afloat at every station. The Government has given too much rope to a set of imperial buccaneers, who first paint maps red, and then want to stain the actual soil with the blood of the British soldiers. As an Englishman, I protest against this plotting policy.

"The result is certain. There will be a great expenditure of treasure and spilling of blood, and in the end the greatest empire in the world will overcome a nation of less than a quarter of a million peasants. But public conscience has been debauched, and the public must suffer for it. Increased territorial responsibility will require an increased standing army. Already The London Times has indicated the probability of conscription—conscription in a land whose proudest boast is, 'Britons never shall be slaves!'

"You may say that all this is very unpatriotic on my part, but I think it is the truest patriotism. I feel sure that less than twenty years hence the same people who are applauding the jingo songs in the London music halls will be forced to recognize that the war against the Transvaal was a blunder and a crime, and Joseph Chamberlain, the greatest enemy of the century to England's truest welfare."

Thief Steals by the Wagonload.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—Charles Miller yesterday hired a wagon and went with the driver to the wood pile of Samuel McKay, in East Falls Avenue. He loaded up a cord and a half of the best wood in the pile under the eyes of McKay's man in charge and drove off. The wood, which was valued at $7, he sold to a baker in High Street for $2. Then he went on a spree, and this morning was arrested and committed for court by Justice Jenetska. Some time ago he loaded two wagons with hay from a car of the Western Maryland Railroad in broad daylight and sold it. Later he loaded a cart with wheat at a North Street warehouse and disposed of it.

Rye to Grant a Trolley Franchise.

RYE, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The Road Committee of the Town of Rye met this afternoon and decided to grant a franchise to the Tarrytown, White Plains and Mamaroneck Railroad Company for the purpose of building a trolley line on the Boston Post Road from Rye to Mamaroneck. The Rye Protective Association made a hard fight against the granting of the privilege. Most of its members live on the Post Road and are opposed to having it used by the railroad, as they declare it will injure their property.

THE HORRORS OF WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

In Letters Correspondents Relate Many Tragic Details.

SUFFERINGS OF THE WOUNDED

LONDON, Dec. 30.—"The men were crowding round the engines on the line offering the drivers fabulous prices for a cup of water," writes The Globe correspondent, describing the close of the battle at Enslin, "but it was useless. The drivers had been threatened with court-martial if they supplied any, as there was great difficulty in keeping a sufficient supply for the engines. I saw one soldier lying flat on the line under an engine, catching a few drops in his mouth from a steam pipe."

Such extracts as this from the mailed descriptions of the fighting in South Africa give some faint idea of the conditions under which it is being carried on. Belated as these letters are by the time they appear in English papers, they throw much-needed light upon the campaign, so barrenly reported over the censored cables.

The heat that drove British soldiers to drink gratefully from the exhaust pipe of an engine after seven hours' fighting at Enslin, where they lost 179 killed or wounded, has proved a serious factor in the care of the wounded.

In The British Medical Journal Surgeon Makins, formerly of St. Thomas's Hospital, writes from the field hospital at Orange River:

"During an eight days' stay some 600 wounded men have passed through the hands of the Royal Army Medical Corps here. In one night alone 300 patients arrived from the fight at Modder River. Yesterday the thermometer registered 115 degrees Fahrenheit in some of the tents. The fact that the journey from here to the base hospital at Wynberg takes twenty-eight hours, emphasizes the difficulties due to the immense length of the line of communication.

"The majority of the wounds received have been inflicted by the Mauser or Lee-Metford bullets and a small proportion by Martini bullets and large projectiles. A wounded Boer referred to the Lee-Metford as a 'gentlemanly bullet,' and this remark is equally applicable to the Mauser. The wounds made by them are small, clean, and little disposed to suppurate. Those bullets met with have been little deformed, unless they have struck stones before entering, and I have seen no single instance which would suggest the use of either flattened or so-called explosive bullets among the wounded here."

From Mafeking, under date of Oct. 26, The Times's correspondent in that beleaguered place vividly describes a night sortie by Capt. Fitz-Clarence, with fifty-five men of the Protectorate Regiment, and Lieut. Murray, with twenty-five men of the Cape police.

SORTIE FROM MAFEKING.

"Shortly after 11 o'clock," writes this correspondent, "Capt. Fitz-Clarence and his men started on their perilous undertaking. In the faint light of the night we could see their figures from our own redans silently hurrying across the veldt. In the blue haze of the distance a black blur betokened the position of the enemy, and it seemed that at any moment the hoarse challenge of the Boer outpost would give the alarm. The men crept on in slightly extended order, holding themselves in readiness for the supreme moment. Nearer, and yet nearer, they drew to the Boer intrenchments. The silence was intense. The heavy gloom, the wistful noises of the veldt at night, the shadowy patches in the bush, all seemed to heighten the tension of one's nerves. In a little while our men were within a few yards of the enemy; then furtively each fixed his bayonet to his rifle, and as the blades rang home upon their sockets the gallant band raised a ringing cheer. Instantly the Boer position was galvanized into activity; figures showed everywhere, shots rang out, men shouted, horses stampeded, and the confusion which reigned supreme gave to our men one vital moment in which to hurl themselves across the intervening space. Then there was a loud crash, for, as it happened, many of our men were nearer the intrenchments than had been anticipated, and their eager charge had precipitated them upon some sheets of corrugated iron which the Boers had torn from the grand stand of the racecourse for protection from the rain. With our men upon the parapet of the trench, a few rapid volleys were fired into the enemy, who, taken completely by surprise, were altogether demoralized. Those in the first trenches seemed to have been petrified by fright. Where they were there they remained, stabbed with bayonet, knocked senseless with the rifle's butt, or shot dead. Capt. Fitz-Clarence himself, with magnificent gallantry and swordsmanship, killed four of the enemy with his sword, his men plying their bayonets strenuously the while. This was the first trench, and as the fight grew hotter some little memory of their earlier boasts inspired the Boers to make a stand. They fought; they fought well. Commandant Botha told Lieut. Doncrieff, who had charge of the flag party that arranged for an armistice this morning, that he thought that at least a thousand men had been moved against his position.

"After the first fury had been expended our men charged at the bayonet point right across the line of trenches. It was in this charge that the Boers lost most heavily. So soon as the squadron reached the extremity of the Boer position they retreated independently, their movement covered by the flanking fire of the Cape police, which added still further to the perplexities of the enemy. The galling fire of the Cape police disturbed them for some time longer than was required in the actual retirement of the force.

"The Boers had been completely unnerved by the onslaught of the Protectorate men, and a feature of the hours which elapsed between the final withdrawal of our force from the scene of conflict and the advent of dawn was the heavy firing of the enemy, who still continued discharging useless volleys into space. The loss to us in the encounter had been six killed, ten wounded, and two of our men taken prisoners but the gravity of the loss which the enemy sustained can be most surely measured by the fact that until a late hour this afternoon they could not find the spirit to resume the bombardment. It is said in camp here that some 200 Boers will have reason to remember the charge of the Protectorate Regiment."

INCIDENTS AT LADYSMITH.

The doings of the besieged at Ladysmith have been fully described by recent letters. If the Boers continue to so closely hem in and continuously bombard White's force the besieged promise to become full-fledged cave dwellers, for, according to The Daily News correspondent at Ladysmith, the prevalent tendency there is to burrow.

"Some people," writes this authority, "have spent much time and patient labor in making burrows for themselves, and find life there so intolerably monotonous that they prefer to take the chances above ground. Others pass whole days with wives and families or in solitary misery where there is not light enough to read or work, scarcely showing a head outside from sunrise to sunset. They may be seen trooping away from fragile tin-roofed houses half an hour before daybreak, carrying children in their arms or a cat or monkey or mongoose or a cage of pet birds, and they come back similarly laden when night gets too dim for gunners to go on shooting. There would be a touch of humor in all this if it were not so deeply pathetic in its close association with possible tragedies. One never knows where or at what hour a stray shot or splinter will fall, and it is pitiful sometimes to hear cries for dolly from a prattling mite who may herself be fatherless or motherless to-morrow. We think as little as possible of such things, putting them from us with the light comment that they happen daily elsewhere than in besieged towns and making the best we can of a melancholy situation."

The Imperial Light Horse have amused themselves at Ladysmith by constructing tunnels to the river bank, connecting dark caves in which whole regiments might be hidden. Knowledge of mining is sometimes useful, though there be no precious metal to be dug out. In these caves the men find cooling relief from the burning sun.

"Looking out over the smiling plain that stretches to the southeast of the town," writes The Standard's representative at Ladysmith on Nov. 10, "it is hard to realize that we are in the midst of war. There is not a Boer in sight. A great mystery of peace has fallen on the land. That serene tranquillity which fills the air and clothes the sunlit hills carries one back to some remote English village on a Sabbath morning. The scene, too, is homelike—level reaches of meadow on which cattle are grazing, prosperous farmsteads dotted over the green plain. A puff of smoke, followed eight seconds later by an angry rush of air and a deafening crash, recalls one to the actualities of the moment. On the spurs of those tawny hills that appear not a mile away are twenty guns, and the enemy lie concealed along the ridges and among the patches of green bush which clothe the ravines and kopjes. We have daily—almost hourly—reminders of their presence. The officer who ascends in the balloon reports that they are 'thick on all sides,' and cannot number fewer than 20,000 or 30,000."

The same correspondent, describing the repulse of an attack on Ladysmith on the Prince of Wales's birthday, says:

"At noon when the enemy had fallen back on their laager a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the Naval Brigade. Capt. Lambton was resolved that the salute should be effective. One shot silenced the Isumbulwana gun for the day, while another fell into Joubert's camp, and—according to a coolie who escaped in the confusion—killed twenty-five men. It must be many years since the national anthem was sung to the accompaniment of shrapnel and 94-pound steel shells shrieking through the air."

FIGHT AT MODDER RIVER.

Of the hard fight at Modder River The Globe correspondent says:

"On the plain were numerous white crosses, which we subsequently discovered were marked ranges set out by them previously. The fighting line on both sides extended quite six miles, and there was an incessant fusillade and cannonade for twelve solid hours. The Boers were never seen by us. None of the officers and men to whom I have spoken since saw a Boer. It is certainly marvelous how they always manage to hide themselves.

"The heat yesterday was terrific; no wind, but blazing sun all day. We were all done, and literally parched; our only refreshment during the twelve hours was water heated by the sun in our water bottles."

Of the same battle The Daily News correspondent writes:

"The historian who writes a truthful story of the battle of Modder River will have a strange story to tell, if all one hears is gospel. Stories of guides who reported Modder River to be held by 600 Boers; of a regiment sent to clear them out, finding 12,000; of regiments flanking the enemy's position and within a few hundred yards of his guns having to retire because they were shelled by their own artillery! Modder River was an Alma. It was a soldier's fight. Grit, doggedness, and pride of caste made us masters of the trench.

"For sixteen hours the battle raged. For sixteen hours on a plain as bare of cover as the dome of St. Paul's, the infantry advanced by the shortest of rushes in the sweltering heat, to shoot and get shot. For sixteen hours the artillery, innocent of that shelter which tacticians in books lay down as absolutely necessary, pounded away at their invisible foe. The wounded fell out, and were in most cases left, for the stretcher-bearers did not dare to enter the zone of fire. Each wounded man was made a mark for the enemy's riflemen. The wounded men were useful for the Boers—they took sighting shots at them, and got the range perfectly."

Among the many criticisms of British artillery none has attracted more attention than that written on Nov. 12 at Ladysmith by The Standard's war correspondent. There is a frankness in it which doubtless would never have passed the censor, yet its detail and the evident knowledge of the writer upon artillery matters stamp it with undeniable truth, however unpleasant reading it makes for the British public.

NEED FOR BETTER GUNS.

Summing up, this correspondent says:

"The disadvantages under which we have labored have been demonstrated repeatedly. At Elandslaagte two officers and two men of the Twenty-first Field Battery were wounded at a range beyond that at which they could fire shrapnel. Except in reconnoissances, our field guns are useless as long as the siege lasts. The Boer shrapnel is fused for 5,200 yards, whereas our fuse ceases to be effective at 4,100 yards.

"The meaning of this will be clear when I say that for 1,100 yards—or nearly three-quarters of a mile—our artillery are exposed to the fire of a practically invisible enemy, without being able to fire a really effective shot in self-defense. In other words, our guns would never get within effective range of a French or German field battery. We must have a gun that will shoot with much greater accuracy at 5,000 yards, and a fuse that is effective at 5,000 or 6,000 yards. Our equipment is unduly heavy. Our guns carry too much weight. The double teams that brought the Twenty-first Battery to Elandslaagte, a distance of fifteen or sixteen miles, had not an ounce left in them.

"This is the first time that the British Army has faced modern artillery, and the lessons to be learned will be of the greatest value. Already we have discovered that with the aid of smokeless powder and long ranges the enemy may be invisible, even when he is raining shot and shell upon us, and that days may pass without disclosing the position of some of his guns and howitzers. The Boer has another advantage, if not in his Mauser rifle—which many experts in our army now declare to be more accurate and trustworthy than the Lee-Metford—at any rate in the possession of field glasses. There is scarcely a man in their ranks who has not a powerful binocular, by the aid of which he is able to make good shooting at extraordinary distances. Our equipment in this respect is deficient and should be improved without delay."

A delightful little incident is reported in one of the latest Cape Town papers. It occurred when the town was "clean mad with excitement" over the advent of the Canadian contingent:

"A bluejacket brushed up against two Australian troopers and a Canadian. As he passed he patted them gently and lovingly on the shoulder.

"'Good boys,' he said, with an indescribably benignant smile. 'Good boys. You're all right. You're the best sort. Good luck to you.'

"The colonists smiled their acknowledgments and the quartet parted—never, probably, to meet again."

FISH IN CHICAGO'S RIVER.

The Opening of the Drainage Canal Has Cleared the Water.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—John Andries, known as "Fisherman John," to-day caught the first fish hooked in the Chicago River since the great fire. He came down town to-day, and, sitting on the dock near the Wells Street Bridge, threw in his hook and line. A huge crowd watched him for hours. He sat without a bite until 2 o'clock P. M., when there came a tug at his line. The crowd on the bridge and docks saw it, too, and there was great excitement. John's trembling hands clutched the line, and with great labor he landed a catfish about five inches long.

But only smiles found their way to the furrows of the angler's face. "I knew I'd do it," he muttered. "It's only a bullhead, but nothing but a bullhead would have anything to do with such a river, anyway." Soon afterward his son Peter caught another catfish, if anything a little smaller than the first catch.

The catch was due to the opening of the canal, which has cleared the river wonderfully for Chicago.

Will of a Chicago Millionaire.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The will of William H. Burnett, disposing of almost $1,000,000, was filed to-day. To his widow, Myra Louise Burnett, is left one-third of the personal property. The rest is left to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as trustee, for the children, four in number. They are John Sidney Burnett, Elizabeth Curtis Burnett, Ralph William Burnett, and Anna Louise Burnett. To the father of the deceased, William Burnett of Saratoga, N. Y., is left the sum of $3,000 per year.

Business Man Commits Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 6.—Clarence E. Case, a prominent and wealthy business man of this city, to-day committed suicide by shooting himself. Mr. Case had been in poor health for many weeks, and was greatly depressed in mind. He was also melancholy over the recent death of his only daughter. He had been in apparently good spirits during the morning. He leaves a wife and son. Mr. Case was forty-five years old.

Brotherhood Men Have a Grievance.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Jan. 6.—Charles Krick, John A. Frees, and A. J. Maguire, all brakemen and residents of Reading, were discharged by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to-day, the company officials stating that their work was unsatisfactory. The brakemen declare, however, that the company did not make the discharges for this reason, but as the first move against the Railway Brotherhood, of which they are members.

Court of Appeals Crier Retires.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Robert D. Cook, who has served the Court of Appeals as crier for fifteen years, has been retired because of his enfeebled condition by age, and Frederick W. Harris of Binghamton has been appointed, to date from Jan. 1, 1900.

We Have Interesting

offerings at all times in Trouserings—English in manufacture, of ccurse—otherwise they would lack the finish and color; yet they cost no more than inferior domestics.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

SWINDLES NEW YORK MEN.

An Unknown Representing Himself as a Birmingham Business Man Gets $3,000 on Bogus Drafts.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 6.—The name and credit of Hood, Yielding & Co., general merchants of this city, have been utilized by a two-hundred-and-fifty-pound man in New York City, to cash bogus drafts on the Birmingham firm.

It is evident that the man is well acquainted with their style of business and mercantile connections. From R. E. Bonner & Co. he secured $20 on one of his bogus drafts, by representing himself as one of the Messrs. Yielding of the firm, and ordering a bill of goods. He ordered a bill of goods from the Powell Brothers' Shoe Company and there had a draft cashed.

In several instances the swindler ordered goods and paid cash for them, and then had his drafts cashed. A victim of this line of work was the firm of Lewisohn & Block, who received payment for a lot of capes and went so far as to ship them by express. They also cashed a draft. The goods have arrived here, but were declined by the local firm because they did not order them.

Letters and telegrams from New York merchants making inquiry as to how to ship goods ordered came to this city, and in this way the fact of the swindle developed. It would seem that the swindler's operations have been quite extensive, aggregating about $3,000.

BRYAN ARGUES FOR SILVER.

Says in Chicago that 16 to 1 Is Not Dead—Imperialism Will Be a Campaign Issue.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Six hundred Democrats gathered in the banquet hall of the Tremont House this evening to observe "Jackson Day" in an appropriate manner. William Jennings Bryan was the honored guest and chief orator of the occasion. Mayor Harrison of Chicago acted as toastmaster.

Mr. Bryan in opening his address recounted the political situation as it had existed at each successive "Jackson Day" banquet which he had attended in Chicago, and then coming down to later issues he discussed the Currency bill. Of this he said:

"The Currency bill fastens us to the financial systems of the Old World and subjects us to all the disturbances which affect them, while it places the control of the volume of paper money in the hands of a bank trust, which will be as merciless to the people of this country as Weyler was to the reconcentrados. The fight for bimetallism at the ratio of sixteen to one has not been lost. The increased production of gold has shown the advantage of more money, and has answered the argument so often made that the parity could not be maintained because of the overproduction of silver."

He declared that the Republican Party is unable to enact and enforce efficient anti-trust laws, and that the Democratic Party when in power will meet the issue with a plain and positive remedy. On the subject of "imperialism" he said:

"The question of imperialism will occupy a prominent place in the next campaign. It matters not whether the war in the Philippines ends in the near future or continues until election. The people must determine the policy to be pursued in regard to the Filipinos. That policy must contemplate the ultimate independence of the Filipinos or their permanent retention under American sovereignty.

"If the islands are to be retained permanently the inhabitants must be given the hope of full citizenship or they must be condemned to the lot of subjects. Who desires to admit them to share and share alike with us in the destiny of this Republic?"

The entire policy of the Administration in relation to the Philippines he declared to be utterly wrong. His speech was received with great enthusiasm.

Other speakers of the evening were Gen. Joseph B. Doe of Wisconsin, Thomas E. Barkworth of Michigan, James H. Mulligan of Kentucky, and Howard S. Taylor of Illinois. Cato Sells of Iowa was to have delivered an address, but early in the evening he was run down by an automobile and was unable to appear. His injuries are not serious.

MONTEFIORE HOME WORK.

Report of the Year's Cures—Sanatarium for Consumptives.

The fifteenth annual report of the Directors of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids shows that during the past year 600 patients were treated. Of the 194 discharged 114 were improved, and 36 went away well. The average death rate was 16.91 per cent. There remains on the waiting list a total of 132 cases. Only 39.19 per cent of the applications received during the year could be accommodated with the present facilities.

The Directors of the Home are building a sanitarium at Bedford Station, Westchester County, to which it is proposed to remove all of the patients afflicted with pulmonary disease. The sanitarium will be provided with every facility and improvement that scientific experience can dictate. The Directors purposed to spend $100,000 in this work, but the advance in the cost of building materials nearly twice that amount necessary. Many subscriptions are needed before this amount will be realized.

The receipts during the year amounted to $77,086.30, of which the patrons, members, and subscribers gave $44,695. The maintenance of the home consumed $69,172.22, while $5,700 was devoted to the Sanitarium.

WAR ON UNLOCKED BAGGAGE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—General passenger agents of the principal railroads west of Chicago have taken a stand against handling unlocked baggage. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Western Passenger Association one of the body called attention to the fact that the records showed 50 per cent. of the claims made for pilfered baggage were in connection with unlocked trunks or valises.

The members decided that the checking of unfastened baggage ought to be discontinued. A meeting of the passenger agents of the Western roads will be held in Chicago Wednesday, when the problem may be disposed of finally.

FUGITIVE RETURNS FOR TRIAL.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—Charles Gwinn, a farmer living near Worthington, Ind., was to-day sent back there in charge of an officer. He surrendered in this city, and asked to be sent home to stand trial for shooting at his wife and father-in-law several months ago. He was arrested at the time and locked up, but he knocked down the jailer one day and escaped.

Gwinn had heard of bloodhounds tracking criminals, so he got a large supply of pepper and dropped a trail of it as he went along. He finally struck the river and floated down stream in a skiff, coming to Cincinnati. He had spent all his money but $20 and was willing to go back for trial.

CHARLES TISCH MISSING.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 6.—Charles Tisch, a retired property owner, living at 327 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York City, has been missing from home since Sunday, and no trace has been learned of his whereabouts.

He left home for Plainfield to spend New Year's Day with his cousin, Mrs. Charles Deuchlau of this city, and incidentally to look after some property which he owns here. He did not reach Plainfield, as far as any one knows.

At the home of Mr. Tisch last night all information was refused except that Mr. Tisch was missing and nothing had been heard from him.

CERCLE FRANCAIS DINNER

Merriment and Good Fellowship at the Annual Event at Sherry's.

Allusions to the Cordial Relations Existing Between the United States and France.

If merriment and good fellowship be aids to digestion, then the choice wines and dainty viands of which the members and guests partook at the thirty-fourth annual banquet of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, held at Sherry's last night, could only have been conducive to healthful sleep and pleasant dreams. For the menu, with which even a gourmet as fastidious as Brillat-Savarin could have found no fault, was discussed to a running accompaniment of "quips and cranks," and the liveliest airs from the liveliest of Offenbach's operas, alternated with coon songs and other popular American tunes, in which the company joined with the orchestra, singing with equal heartiness in French and English.

The repast, therefore, was as long drawn out as it was proper that it should be, and the post-prandial oratory, with the exception of the speech of one honored guest, who meandered out of the garden of flowery and spicy eloquence in keeping with the spirit of the occasion into the field of municipal politics, was characterized by brevity.

J. Weber presided, and among those present were M. Edmond Bruwaert, French Consul General to New York; M. Waldimir Teplow, Russian Consul General; John W. Keller, Commissioner of Charities; Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements; Henry Maillard, President of the French Benevolent Society; Judge R. B. Cowing, Auguste Jouve, W. F. Moore, L. Rossignol, H. Tissot, J. Weill, A. F. Pons, Gustave Dorval, Ernest Dorval, William Leary, E. Flauraud, Dr. C. L. Dubar, Dr. L. de Plasse, A. Bowes, L. A. Risse, M. Jouvard, and Brian G. Hughes.

Mr. Weber, in his opening speech, in which he dwelt upon the increasing prosperity of the Cercle Français, alluded to the successes achieved by the American Navy, and to the prominent rôle taken by the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, in bringing about the treaty of peace between this country and Spain. The relations between France and the United States were becoming ever more cordial, he said, and he instanced the reciprocity treaty as an example of the good understanding existing between the two great republics. He expressed the hope that he would meet every member of the company on the Paris exposition grounds next Summer.

"The Marseillaise" was sung with much enthusiasm at the conclusion of M. Weber's speech and Consul General Bruwaert then addressed the diners. He referred to himself and his Russian colleague as the "Siamese twins" of the Consular Service in America, for they were inseparably associated in all the festive functions of the French colony. No people were more united abroad than were the French, he said, as was shown by the fact that Parisians, Gascons, Auvergnats, and Savoyards, and, in fact, the representatives of all sections of France, were assembled there in perfect harmony, as accorded with the title of their club. All good Frenchmen in America were doing well, and, he ventured to say, were models of courage and devotion to work and order.

M. Weber toasted the President of France and of the United States, and the toast was drunk with much fervor.

Commissioner Keller next made a few remarks, in which, after relating some amusing anecdotes, he touched upon the war in South Africa between "a monarchy and the Dutch, who dug a republic out of the hard veldt," and avowed his sympathy with the Boers, on the ground that citizens of a republic should on principle side with any other republic that happened to be in conflict with the subjects of a sovereign.

Mr. Holahan was the next speaker, and the oratory concluded with a tribute to the genius, generosity, might, and influence of France by Dr. De Plasse, who is a Belgian.

Not the least lively topic of discussion at the tables was the French ball, which takes place on the 15th inst., and for which elaborate preparations have been made. Half of the proceeds of this function are to be turned over to the various French charitable institutions in New York.

Bankers' Dinner in February.

The annual banquet of Group No. 8 of the New York State Bankers' Association is to be held on the evening of Feb. 6 in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. The affair promises to be one of unusual importance, as there will be a large and representative gathering of the bankers of this city. Some of the most prominent speakers of the country are expected to deliver brief addresses.

DARING DAYLIGHT BURGLARY.

Safe in Judge Heckenkamp's Office at Quincy Blown Open and Robbed.

Special to The New York Times.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 6.—The safe in Judge F. William Heckenkamp's office was blown open to-day, and notes to the amount of $20,000 and $100 in cash were stolen. The notes, about

BROOKLYN CHURCH BURNED

St. George's Protestant Episcopal Edifice Badly Damaged.

Its Interior Ruined and Furnishings Destroyed at a Loss of $50,000.

The handsome edifice of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, at the southwest corner of Marcy and Gates Avenues, Brooklyn, was gutted by fire early last evening. The loss on the building and its furnishings is estimated at $50,000.

The cause of the fire could not be determined. It was discovered by Assistant Foreman Clayton Burke of Engine Company No. 134, who lives in the neighborhood. He was passing the church shortly before 6 o'clock, when he saw smoke coming from the doors and windows. Suspecting something wrong, he looked into the church and saw that it was on fire. Burke ran to a fire box near by and sent in an alarm. Realizing that the fire was very likely to be a big one, he turned in a second and a third alarm. The quick succession of these alarms brought a big force of firemen and a large number of engines and trucks to the scene in short order.

The fire, however, had gained considerable headway, and the firemen had a stubborn fight on their hands. The building is a large brick structure, built in the form of a cross, and faces on Marcy Avenue. In the rear is a chapel, facing on Gates Avenue. The interior woodwork of the church was of Georgia pine, which burned fiercely. After two hours of hard work the firemen succeeded in getting the fire under control, confining the flames to the church building. The walls of the structure remained standing, but the interior of the edifice was ruined.

Just after the firemen had begun work on the fire a young man darted from the crowd in the street and into the burning building. A moment or two later he reappeared carrying an oil painting. The young man was the son of a former Warden of the church, and the picture he had rescued from the flames was a portrait of his father, which had adorned the walls of the vestry room.

The spectacular features of the fire attracted a great crowd to the scene, many members of the church being among the onlookers. The decorations of evergreen and holly, which had been put up in the church for the Christmas holidays, had not been taken down, and these added to the fierceness of the blaze. The portion of the roof just over the altar fell in while the firemen were at work, but no one was injured. While the fire was in progress travel on the Gates Avenue and Marcy Avenue trolley lines was completely tied up.

A meeting of the members of the church will be held to-day at the home of the pastor, the Rev. William A. Wasson, 158 Monroe Street, to discuss the situation and take steps to obtain a temporary meeting place. The insurance on the building more than covers the loss.

St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in 1869. It has a membership of 800. The edifice which was partially destroyed last night was built twelve years ago, and cost about $60,000.

CATCHES HUSBAND IN CHICAGO.

A Brooklyn Woman Has Her Recreant Spouse Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Mrs. Herman Marshall of Brooklyn, N. Y., secured the arrest of her husband in Chicago yesterday after six months' desertion. She learned a month ago he was in Chicago, and came here determined to find him. Yesterday she came face to face with the sheepish-looking spouse on Randolph Street.

"Hello," he said, "I'm glad to see you." Under pretense of relenting she allowed him to take her arm. At the corner of Clark and Randolph Streets, however, she turned him over to a crossing policeman. The wife laughed at the husband's wretchedness at the Central Station, where he was locked up.

SUNDAY CRUSADE IN TOLEDO.

Preachers' Union to Cause Arrests for Performances in Theatres.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 6.—A committee of the Toledo Preachers' Union has sent a warning to theatre managers here that arrests of all actors and employes will follow Sunday performances to-morrow. The managers, with one excepetion, have decided to resist enforcement of the State law on this subject, and threaten, if stopped, to retaliate by closing all business houses, including drugstores, and to stop the street cars. An array of counsel has been engaged.

It is tacitly understood that this is to be the first step toward closing the gates of the Ohio Centennial Exposition in 1902 on Sundays.

There are no Sunday ordinances in Toledo, Mayor Jones having forced their repeal through rigid enforcement of them, when milkmen and newsboys were arrested, and the crusade which begins to-morrow will be under State laws.

LETTER TRAVELED 27 YEARS.

Last Trip Completed Friday, When It Was Received from Manila.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The last trip of a letter which has been traveling for twenty-seven years was completed yesterday, when Edward L. McKee, Vice President of the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis, received it from Manila, where it had been addressed to him. The letter was mailed by W. T. Fenton, Vice President of the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago.

The letter started its journey when the two men were clerks in Indianapolis. They had recently come from Madison. It was sent backward and forward many times, each time to some distant address with the home address in the corner, so that it would come back, and has been all over the world in the course of the last quarter of a century.

PHILIPPINE HEMP PORTS.

Kansas Representatives Want the President to Order Them Opened.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Administration has been informed that there is a corner in hemp, and that unless certain Philippine ports are opened articles manufactured from hemp will reach a high figure. The War Department has informed Gen. Otis that it is desirable to open the largest hemp ports. Some of the ports in Northern Luzon have already been opened, but it is desired that several ports in Southern Luzon, Mindanao, Leyte, and elsewhere be opened. Most of them have American garrisons.

Representatives Long and Reeder of Kansas visited the President to-day to explain the situation to him. A plant has been erected in the Kansas State Penitentiary for making binding twine, and is ready to be operated, but the price of hemp has advanced in three years from 4 to 14½ cents a pound.

BLACKS DEMAND RECOGNITION.

Negroes in Cuba Say It Is Time They Declared Themselves.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—Two colored officers in the former Cuban Army have written a circular, which is being distributed throughout Havana, in which they say:

"Owing to the injustices done in the past year by those professing to favor independence as a cloak for their deeds, it is time that the black race declared itself by putting a stop to these injustices. The Republic of Cordiality mentioned by Marti runs a great risk of failure when foreigners are preferred to black people on account of the former being white. Cuba is not for a social oligarchy, and the time has arrived for the colored race, who, in 1897, sustained the revolution while others were hastening to present themselves as renegades, to get what is theirs by right."

The circular further says that the death at Cienfuegos of the colored Brigadier General, Dionisio Gil, who was killed while resisting arrest, will be carefully investigated, and the result of the inquiry will be made public.

A paper under the title of La Verdad will be started shortly in the interests of the colored race, who, according to the circular, "are still disposed to die before consenting to be pariahs in their own country."

Señor Gualberto Gomez says the circular was uncalled for, but that the cause of the trouble was the refusal by the Mayor of Cienfuegos to allow Gen. Gil to be buried with military honors.

JULIA MORRISON TESTIFIES.

Actress, Who Is Accused of Murder, Cross-Examined at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 6.—The hearing in the Julia Morrison case was resumed this morning, Miss Morrison being on the stand for cross-examination. The witness related her statements as to the epithets applied to her by Leiden leading up to the tragedy. The letter written by her to Manager Harris was introduced in evidence. In it she said:

"If you do not telegraph this damn fellow Leiden to keep his mouth shut I will leave the company."

It was submitted to her and she admitted having written it, "but," said she, "I wrote it at the dictation of my husband."

She further stated that she did not know where she was born; that she had never seen her father and mother, and confirmed her testimony of yesterday as to her fosterparents, whose name was Dale. The attorneys for the State got the witness confused by asking her why she had not married her present husband the second time immediately after learning her real name instead of waiting for seven years. She stated that for one reason she had not the money at the time, and "there were other reasons," said she.

The defense introduced depositions from several parties in various parts of the country where Miss Morrison had resided, testifying to her good character. Among the depositions were those from N. P. Moss, President of the First National Bank, Lafayette, La.; Mrs. T. H. McDermott, St. Louis; Mrs. Sophia Stultzback, Paterson, N. J.; Margaret Arnsworth, 202 West Fortieth Street, New York; William H. Morris, manager of the Asbury Park Opera House, Asbury Park, N. J.; Charles Webster and Arthur Landis, Asbury Park.

Following these were a series of depositions from stage managers and Opera House employes on the route the "Plaster of Paris" company had taken before reaching Chattanooga, in which the deponents with one accord stated that Leiden abused and insulted Miss Morrison in their presence on many occasions.

Miss Morrison, in closing her testimony, stated that when a child she had been kicked on the head by a pony and that since then she had been subject to headaches and great trouble with her head.

Before the court had adjourned the defense announced that its plea would be temporary insanity.

GIVE GOV. LOUNSBURY A CANE.

Veterans at the Greenwich Home Honor Connecticut's Executive.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 6.—Gov. Lounsbury, who was a visitor at the Soldiers' Home to-day, was presented a cane carved by one of the inmates.

Isaac Warner, who made the presentation speech, said:

"Among all the Governors Connecticut ever had none has shown more kindly interest in the veterans' welfare than has his Excellency, the present Governor. The soldiers of this home appreciate this, and as a token of respect for you wish to present you with this cane. It is the work of one of the men in the home, John McManus of the Ninth Regiment. May you keep it as a memory of our esteem."

Gov. Lounsbury replied:

"I can only thank you for this gift and say that you all have my best wishes and prayers."

Having his attention called to the carvings on the cane and the inscription on the gold handle, the Governor added:

"Yes, it is beautiful, but I prize it more because it came from my friends here."

Before leaving he asked for an introduction to every soldier present. The cane is of dogwood, and the carvings were done with a jackknife and file. They consist of likenesses of Gov. Lounsbury and Admiral Dewey, the battleship Maine, the State arms, the State Capitol, marines, cavalrymen and infantrymen, flags, cannon, a tiger, hounds and fox, crests, &c. The gold head bears this inscription:

"Presented to George E. Lounsbury, Governor of Connecticut, by members of Fitch's Home for Soldiers."

STRANGE ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Nathan Kirk, a Farmer, Comes Out Unhurt After a Terrible Experience.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 6.—Nathan Kirk, a farmer living in Ludingtonville, N. Y., a short distance from this city, was driving from his home to Mill Plain, several miles distant, and had allowed his attention to wander, when the horse went on a railroad track, which the road crosses. Kirk was aroused from his reflections by the sound of an approaching passenger train behind him. It was then that he discovered that there was no apparent escape from the track, unless he could reach a point several hundred yards ahead of him.

He urged the horse on in an attempt to reach the spot of safety. The horse becoming unmanageable, plunged along the track past the place where Kirk intended driving from the track to let the train pass, and before it could be stopped was on a high trestle. It no sooner struck that structure than its legs slipped between the ties, and the animal fell on its side, overturning the wagon and throwing Kirk into the swiftly running Croton River, fifty feet below. The train was then within a few feet of the bridge, and as it was then dark, the engineer did not see the horse and wagon until the engine struck them.

The horse was instantly killed, and the wagon was smashed into atoms. As soon as the train could be stopped and backed off the trestle the passengers united with the train hands in searching for the driver of the team, whose hat was found lying on the track. All the lanterns in the train were brought into use, and the headlight was taken from the locomotive.

For twenty minutes the passengers and railroad men searched up and down the banks of the river, expecting to find the mangled body of a man in the water, until finally Kirk was seen hanging from a rock in the middle of the stream almost directly under the trestle. He was almost overcome by the effects of his long sojourn in the water. He was hanging from the rock by his coat, which had caught on it, and was hardly able to answer coherently when the searchers shouted to ask if he was alive. He was rescued as quickly as possible and taken to Carmel. It was found that he had sustained no injury from his fall.

Nineteenth Ward Bank Dinner.

Joseph J. Kittel, President of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, entertained its Directors and a few other friends at dinner at the Hotel Savoy last evening. Among the Directors present were Peter Doelger, Jr., William Hoffmann, Senator Stadler, Charles P. Doelger, John Slattery, Fritz Standrich, John J. Harrington, and ex-Sheriff Dunn. Among the other guests were Justices Dugro, Fitzgerald, and Bischoff; ex-Judge Van Hoesen, Senator Elsberg, John J. Gibbons, John F. Carroll, Sheriff Grell, Albert H. Wiggin, Louis F. Doyle, John H. Campbell, David McClure, John A. Hiltnor, President Thomas Hunter of the Normal College, and L. H. Holloway, cashier of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, who has held that office for fifteen years. Since Mr. Kittel was elected President of the bank and the present Directors joined hands with him, a year and a half ago, the deposits and the earnings have about doubled.

Twelfth Night Celebrated.

The annual Twelfth Night celebration of the Twelfth Night Club was held last night at the Berkeley Lyceum. From 10 to 11 o'clock a musical programme was rendered, in which Miss Alice Bates, Miss Fielding Roselle, and Messrs. Walker and Aberill took part. At 11 o'clock an English supper was served, during which a boar's head supporting a burning Yule candle was brought into the supper room. A one-act "skit" by Grant Stewart, and entitled "An Appeal to the Muse," was then given. A loving cup was passed to the members of the club only, the ceremony being conducted by the President, Mrs. Alice Fischer Harcourt. Two Twelfth Night seed cakes, containing a coin and a thimble, were then served, one for the men and one for the women.

Charles-Town Society Banquet.

The members of the Charles-Town Society held their eleventh annual banquet last evening at the Hotel St. Denis. A. Welles Stump was toastmaster, and among those present were Col. W. D'H. Washington, Anson A. Gard, Thomas Hopper, B. W. Ingle, Peter W. Rouss, Roger Chew, C. W. Timberlake, Alderman Frederick Ware, Henry A. Dorsey, and Brooks La Bayteaux. Col. Washington, Dr. Logie, J. H. Bell, and Julian E. Ingle made speeches.

Princeton Defeated at Hockey.

The First Battalion Naval Militia Hockey team defeated the team of Princeton University at the St. Nicholas Rink last night by a score of 2 to 1.

THE ASSEMBLY CHAIRMEN

Personnel of Committees Agreed Upon at a Conference.

GOVERNOR NOT CONSULTED

Final List Adopted by Speaker Nixon, Senator Platt, and State Chairman Odell.

The personnel of the committees of the Assembly for 1900 was decided upon last night at a conference held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There will be no further consultation with Gov. Roosevelt in the matter, even if he has been consulted at all. Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee denied yesterday that there was any truth in the published report that he and Speaker Nixon would go to Albany to confer with the Governor.

There was a large gathering of Republican leaders about the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon. Col. M. J. Dady and W. B. Atterbury of Brooklyn were on hand to see that Kings County was cared for. Others seen in the corridors were Senator Raines of Ontario, Senator Coggeshall of Oneida, Edward Lauterbach, Appraiser Wakeman, and William Brookfield.

In the early evening Senator Platt, Chairman Odell, and Speaker Nixon were in conference, and it is understood that among the Chairmanships agreed upon were the following:

Ways and Means—Jotham P. Allds of Chenango.
Cities—Otto Kelsey of Livingston.
Commerce and Navigation—E. C. Brennan of Kings.
Excise—James T. Rogers of Broome.
Canals—Henry W. Hill of Erie.
Codes—J. A. Weekes, Jr., of New York.
Judiciary—Robert J. Fish of Madison.
Taxation—A. C. De Graw of Kings.
Railroads—Louis Bedell of Orange.
Insurance—William L. Coughtry of Albany.
General Laws—Jean L. Burnett of Ontario.
Electricity and Gas—Daniel F. Witter of Tioga.
Labor—Thomas M. Costello of Oswego.
Banks—James B. McEwan of Albany.
Privileges and Elections—E. H. Fallowes of New York.
Public Health—Dr. Nelson M. Henry of New York.

"Now, I can't tell you what has been done," said Chairman Odell after the conference. Then he perused the foregoing list, and added: "Now, I should say that that shows very good guessing, indeed."

It was said last night that the conference had been most satisfactory. Speaker Nixon will return to Albany to-day, and the committees will be announced when the Assembly meets on Wednesday evening.

NEW BILLS AT ALBANY.

Mr. Harburger Has One to Change Excise Law and One to Prevent Crowding of Elevated Cars.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Assemblyman Harburger of New York City will introduce on Wednesday next an excise bill in the House, providing for the regulation of traffic in liquors by the local executive authorities of the towns and cities of the State. These local boards shall prescribe the character and grades of licenses, the fees to be paid therefor and the hours and days during which liquors may be sold or exposed for sale. A license may be revoked by any Commissioner or board, provided the proof is satisfactory that a violation of the law has occurred. A licensee, whose license shall have been so revoked, shall have the right to a writ of certiorari to review such action.

The Controller is given authority to grant licenses to railroad, steamboat, and steam vessel companies. The prohibitions in the bill are similar to those in the old excise law before the present liquor tax law was enacted. It provides that liquor shall not be sold on election days within one-quarter mile of the polls, or on the grounds, or near the entrance to agricultural fairs.

The bill is understood to have the indorsement of the Tammany organization.

Mr. Harburger will also introduce a bill which will prohibit the overcrowding of cars on the elevated roads in New York City in the future. The bill provides that the companies shall erect gates at each entrance of the cars, which gates the conductor shall close when all the seats in the car shall be occupied by passengers. A violation of this statute shall be made a misdemeanor, and punishable as such. This is to take effect May 1.

Salaries for Kings County Officers.

A bill will be introduced in the Legislature at an early day making salaried positions of the offices of Sheriff, Register, and County Clerk of Kings County. The salaries will be fixed, respectively, at $15,000, $12,000, and $12,000 annually. It is said that Senator Marshall will introduce the bill in the Senate and that Assemblyman Wilson will father the measure in the lower branch of the Legislature.

CANAL CLAIMS ALLOWED.

During Last Year Court Has Awarded $34,600.50 Out of $278,424.52 Asked in 134 Cases.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The annual report of the State Court of Claims, which will be submitted to the Legislature next week, will point out the fact that to date 707 claims arising from improvement work to the canal system under the nine-million-dollar appropriation act have been filed with that court. The aggregate amount claimed is $1,169,089.90. The past year is the first in which the court has considered claims of this character, and during that period 134 have been decided. The aggregate amount claimed in these cases was $278,424.52 and the aggregate amount awarded $34,600.50.

During the year 1899 there were filed with the court 824 claims for damages to the amount of $1,590,892.24, and during the same period the court decided 431 cases with aggregate judgments of $221,409.36.

The classification of the claims considered, with the amount claimed and the amount awarded, is as follows:

General Canal Claims—Amount claimed, $350,250.75; amount of judgments, $92,493.08.
Canal Improvement Claims—Amount claimed, $278,424.52; amount awarded, $34,600.50.
Claims Filed under Special Act—Amount claimed, $434,425.61; amount awarded, $94,021.78.
General Claims—Amount claimed, $37,791.33; amount awarded, $294.
Totals—Amount claimed, $1,300,892.21; amount awarded, $221,409.36.

The Court of Claims and Board of Claims, under which title it was known up to Jan. 1, 1899, has been in existence since 1883, when it succeeded the old Canal Commission. Since its formation there have been thousands of claims filed and decided. On Dec. 31 last there were 1,250 claims pending before the board, with an aggregate of $2,766,485.44.

STATE CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Report of the Advisory Board Sent to Gov. Roosevelt.

Gen. Francis V. Greene, Chairman of the Canal Advisory Board appointed by Gov. Roosevelt, yesterday transmitted to Albany the report of that body. While he would say nothing about the contents of the document, it is generally understood that it recommends large expenditures in the matter of improving the artificial waterways of the State. Some place the appropriation favored at $50,000,000.

Ex-Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton, a member of the commission, said: "It would be indelicate for me to discuss the report, but I believe the public generally will be satisfied when its contents are made public."

Some time ago Mr. Green said that the board had sent representatives to Europe and elsewhere to gather information in relation to canal construction and navigation, and that while the reports received called for a large outlay of money, the members of the commission were very favorably impressed with the recommendations made."

Contract for Abutments Awarded.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Superintendent of Public Works Partridge to-day awarded the contract for the construction of abutments of a bridge over the Erie Canal, just above Cohoes, to Baker & Judson of Gloversville, for $3,055.

Jersey Central's Atlantic City Special, New 3 1-4 Hour Express.

January 8th and thereafter will leave foot Liberty Street at 3:30 P. M.; South Ferry at 3:25 P. M., arriving at Atlantic City at 6:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Atlantic City at 2:10 P. M., arriving at New York at 5:25 P. M. Route via Lakewood.—Adv.

BEST & Co

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Little Feet That "Toe-In".

This awkward habit can be completely cured by wearing our "Toe-In" Shoes. No discomfort—not unsightly—look like any other shoe.

Prices, $2.00 to $3.50, according to size.

Also shoes to prevent or cure "Bow-legs", "Flat-foot", and to strengthen Weak Ankles.

Cost but a trifle more than ordinary shoes.

So superior is our assortment of styles and sizes—so certain are we that we can always fit the foot and suit the customer, that we encourage people to make our Shoe Department a test for all the store.

If you have never enjoyed the advantages of clothing children here, suppose you begin with Shoes.

60-62 West 23d St.

JULIA MARLOWE'S FAREWELL.

Ovation for the Actress, Who Brings Her New York Run of "Barbara Frietchie" to an End.

Julia Marlowe ended her ten weeks' engagement at the Criterion Theatre last night before just such a crowded house as has marked her every performance. Many were heard to express regrets that the run of "Barbara Frietchie" had gone its course for the metropolis, for Mr. Fitch's play was in the height of its success.

Miss Marlowe's dressing room was a bower of flowers when she reached the theatre, and the cards of many prominent society people were attached to the tokens. The house had been sold out for several days in advance, and last night the limited standing room was crowded.

Those who had been before, some of them many times, accounted themselves fortunate in being present last night, for it seemed that Miss Marlowe excelled herself, visibly carrying her audience with her in her superb work through all its phases, its lightest moods, and most deeply emotional parts.

At the end of the third act Miss Marlowe appeared before the curtain to acknowledge the applause which has always followed this act. A storm of flowers greeted her, and there were calls for a speech, but after she had repeatedly appeared and bowed, Mr. Gilmour, the Captain Trumbell in the cast, came out and announced that Miss Marlowe begged the indulgence of the audience until after the next act when she would endeavor to more fully acknowledge their kindness.

As the curtain went up before the last act a woman in the audience retired to the lobby, stood at the end of the aisle for a moment, and then, saying to her escort that she could not see the death scene, retired from view until this almost gruesome feature gave place to the stirring scene that follows, in which Barbara flings out the Union flag over the marching rebel host.

After the act Miss Marlowe responded to the calls for a speech. She was greatly moved, and spoke in an almost tremulous voice as she said: "I thank you from my heart for your consideration, your encouragement, and your patience. Your support and friendly attitude have been my main help. It has been a real privilege with me to appear before you as Barbara, in an American part, in an American play, by an American author, and all controlled by an American manager, Charles Frohman. Although I am English born, it is my greatest pride to be accounted an American actress, and so I may say fare you well, and may I fare well to have the joy of having to come before you again at some time, and I do heartily wish you, one and all, a true good night."

Miss Marlowe withdrew amid applause and then received another ovation from the members of her own company, behind the scenes. From here Miss Marlowe goes to Providence for one week and then to Brooklyn for two weeks. This will be followed by a tour of the Eastern cities, which will not take her east of Pittsburg. She will appear only in "Barbara Frietchie."

TREES IN CITY STREETS.

Col. Fox, Superintendent of Forests, Says They Should be Planted.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—In the belated report of the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission, which has just come from the press, are several tracts over the signature of Col. William F. Fox, Superintendent of Forests, on subjects relating to forest protection and cultivation. He advocates that tree planting in cities should be under municipal control. He says:

"The planting of street trees and their subsequent care should devolve on the City Government, preferably on the Park Commissioners, as the officials in that department would be better qualified for the work, further removed from political influences, and would be more apt to have the long tenure of office necessary for the proper management of the work. The planting and care of street trees belong to the City Government as much as street paving.

"As in Washington and Paris, every city should establish nurseries supported by municipal appropriations, in which the various species best adapted to street planting can be propagated and grown with special reference to such use."

Col. Fox then cites the fact that Washington is known as one of the most beautiful cities in America on account of the 70,000 trees planted along its streets. He also advocates highway tree planting, and states that nutbearing species are available for the purpose. They are handsome, he says, large, and each species has its peculiarities of habit that make it worthy the notice of an observant traveler.

NAVY YARD WORK DELAYED.

Plans for Power Plant Alleged to be Very Defective.

Work on the big electric light and power plant for the Department of Yards and Docks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard has been suspended, the suspension, it is claimed, being due to the alleged defective plans made by the department. The plans for the work were prepared at Washington. They provide for each portion of the work being done by a different contractor, which has resulted in a tangle.

The first serious hitch in the construction of the power plant occurred when it came to the laying of the steam pipes. The plans provided for the pipes being run through the foundation of the engine. It was found that this could not be done. This blunder, it is said, is but one of many made in the plans.

It is believed that there will be a long delay in the work of building the new plant.

Building Code Commission's Dinner.

The Building Code Commission, which revised the building codes of the old City of New York and the various municipalities now comprised in the city, held a dinner at the Democratic Club last evening. President Brady of the Building Department and all of the members of the commission were present. The guests of the commission were Corporation Counsel Whalen, President Randolph Guggenheimer of the Council, Rollin M. Morgan, and John F. Carroll.

Golden Wedding Celebration.

Mr. and Mrs. Siegmund Stieglitz of 210 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding last evening. Mr. Stieglitz is seventy-five years of age, and his wife seventy-three. They were born in Germany, and came to this country about fifty-five years ago. They were married by the Rev. Dr. Merzbacher, the first rabbi of Temple Emanu-El. Mr. Stieglitz retired from business ten years ago. Six children and seven grandchildren were present last night at the celebration.

WEST END ASSOCIATION

Annual Banquet of the Organization Held at the Savoy.

Public School Troubles the Subject of Criticism — Lawson Purdy on Taxation Problems.

The West End Association held its annual banquet at the Savoy Hotel last evening. About 100 members and guests were present. In the absence of President Cyrus Clark, owing to a recent death in his family, First Vice President James Van Dyck Card presided. At the guests' table with him were Justice James A. O'Gorman, John S. Wise, the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, W. H. McElroy, George W. Plunkitt, and Lawson Purdy.

Among the others present were Chester B. McLaughlin, J. V. V. Olcott, John C. Coleman, M. W. Nolan, Charles M. Carpenter, Lucius M. Stanton, C. N. Bovee, Jr., F. R. Houghton, Assemblyman Perez M. Stewart, James L. Wells, R. E. A. Dorr, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Dr. Charles S. Benedict, Dr. Arthur S. Root, Dr. Henry S. Hathaway, George C. Batcheller, Col. William L. Brown, James J. Phelan, Bernard Naughton, Daniel F. McMahon, Walter Stabler, J. N. Smith, Thomas S. Fulton, Jacob F. Miller, and Archibald Turner.

After President Clark's health had been drunk standing letters of regret were read from Edward H. Fallows, Senator John Ford, Thomas B. Reed, Gov. Pingree, "Fighting Bob" Evans, Rear Admiral Philip, Rear Admiral Sampson, John Wanamaker, Seth Low, Gen. Roe, President Clausen, Controller Coler, President Guggenheimer, and Augustus Thomas.

C. N. Bovee, Jr., the first speaker, referred to the action of the West End Association opposing the Speedway scheme and the Amsterdam Avenue railroad bill. If they hadn't done anything else, he said, the members were entitled to a monument for their course in regard to these two measures. He then discussed the reduction of the teachers' salaries. The existing condition of affairs, he said, was a stench in the nostrils of the community. He did not know and did not care who was responsible for it, but whoever was to blame was running the hazard of awakening organized public opinion that would demand an accounting. This sentiment was loudly applauded.

John S. Wise made a brief address, after which ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt spoke of himself as the father of the Eighth Avenue grade bill of thirty-two years ago, and said that since its passage the west side had changed from what was practically a cabbage garden to the finest section of the city.

W. H. McElroy said that the west end was the best side of the best city of the best State of the best Nation in the world. Germans, when they wished to praise their Rhine, spoke of it as the "Hudson of Germany." He dwelt upon the wonderful growth of the west side within the last thirteen years. He said that when the educational system was attacked the best men of New York City, forgetting they were Republicans, Democrats, or Mugwumps, would all stand up and fight for it.

Lawson Purdy, who spoke on taxation, said in part:

"I appreciate the fact that your kind invitation has not been given to me personally, but as the Secretary of the New York Tax Reform Association, whose members represent the real estate and commercial interests of New York.

"Most of you gentlemen have large real estate interests, and as our great Tax Commissioner, George H. Andrews, once said, 'Your welfare alone is bound up indissolubly with the future of New York. Personal property is migratory and fugitive; a truck or a carpet bag will suffice to remove it, and a draft of a bill will give it wings.'

"The interest of real estate owners demands that taxes should be levied. As Enoch Ensley, a great landowner of Tennessee, advised Gov. Brown, 'Never tax anything that would be of value to your State, that could or would run away, or that could and would come to you.'

"It is said that quite recently two companies employing 500 hands have been driven to New Jersey by taxation. This means a loss in population of about 2,000 persons and a loss in real estate of over $2,000,000.

"In 1893, Tax Commissioner Coleman testified that in twenty-five years factories employing over 100,000 skilled workmen have been driven from New York by taxation. At the usual computation of five to the family, we lost 500,000 in population, and as the assessed value of real estate is over $1,000 per capita, we lost over $500,000,000 of taxable real estate values, or much more than the entire assessment of personal property in 1893.

"To gain pennies we have lost dollars. We need men and money to make real estate valuable. Let us not drive away the only sources of our wealth, but endeavor to attract them to us. So shall we benefit ourselves and the entire community."

The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw spoke of his pride in the west side.

Assemblyman Percy M. Stewart, who was the last speaker, said: "I came here on the promise that I was not to be called upon to speak. I represent a class that I am afraid is getting to be extinct. I represent the mugwumps, who stand for principle, and that is good government. As the representative of the Nineteenth Assembly District, one of the greatest, if not the greatest, in the Empire State, I shall do all in my power to protect its best interests, and I hope that my efforts will receive the support of the West End Association."

College Men to Visit Rockefeller.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Local members of the Finance Committee of the University of Chicago Board of Trustees went to New York to-day, to spend several days in the office of John D. Rockefeller, where they will consider ways and means for raising $225,000, needed before April 1 to secure the benefit of Mr. Rockefeller's time extension on the conditional gift of $2,000,000.

Insurance Exchange Elects Officers.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—At the annual meeting of the New England Insurance Exchange to-day the following officers were elected: President—George Nelley; Vice Presidents—W. F. Rice, H. L. Hiscock, and J. W. Grover; Chairman Executive Committee—S. G. Howe; Members of the Executive Committee—C. D. Palmer, W. H. Winkley, Walter Adlard, and J. J. Cornish.

Congressman Boutelle Comfortable.

WAVERLY, Mass., Jan. 6.—Congressman Boutelle's condition to-night was reported as very comfortable by the physicians at McLean Hospital.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, light winds, becoming southerly.

The storm central Friday night in Alberta has moved to Manitoba, increasing in intensity, but without precipitation thus far. Winnipeg reports a pressure of 29.58 inches. The area of high pressure continues nearly stationary in the Atlantic States. Light showers have occurred in the Ohio, Middle and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and in the North Pacific States. The temperature has risen decidedly in the Red River of the North Valley, in the Northern Rocky Mountains, and upper lake regions. Showers may be expected in the upper lake region and light showers in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys. There will probably be a fall in temperature in Eastern Montana, North Dakota, Northern Minnesota, and the Lake Superior region. Fresh southwesterly winds, increasing, will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast; variable winds, becoming light easterly, on the Middle Atlantic Coast, and light northeasterly winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	33	39	41
6 A. M.	30	38	40
9 A. M.	32	38	42
12 M.	36	43	45
4 P. M.	42	44	45
6 P. M.	41	41	41
9 P. M.	38	37	38
12 P. M.	35	36	36

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41
Weather Bureau	38¾
Corresponding date 1899	35⅞
Corresponding date for last twenty years	32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 44 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 30 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 73 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 58 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.38, and at 8 P. M. 30.50.

A HOME COMPLETELY FURNISHED AT $125.00

WE WILL FURNISH FOUR ROOMS AS ITEMIZED BELOW.

PARLOR. Satin Damask Parlor Suit, five Pieces: Pier Mirror, French bevel glass; Parlor Table (brass feet); handsome Lamp, silk lamp shade, pair of handsome Pictures; large Oriental Rug, 7.6x10.6.

BEDROOM. White enamelled Dressing Case and Washstand, elegant brass trimmed steel enamelled Bed, woven wire Bed Spring, soft-top Mattress, pair Feather Pillows, Comfortable, 1 enamelled Chair, 12 yds. Matting, English Toilet Set, 10 pieces.

ONE DOLLAR A WEEK OPENS AN ACCOUNT

EVERYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING

DINING ROOM. Oak Sideboard, bevel mirror; 5 oak cane-seat Chairs, oak Dining Table, English Tea Set, 56 pieces; handsome Table Cover, 15 yards Matting.

KITCHEN. Oak Kitchen Closet, glass doors; Kitchen Range, 3 Kitchen Chairs, set of Tinware, Kitchen Table, 12 yards Oilcloth.

J. BAUMANN & BRO.

1479-1483 THIRD AVENUE, at 84th St.

Open Saturdays Until 10 P. M. 84th St. "L" Station.

GOLFERS AT GLEN COVE.

Richards Gets First Place in the January Cup Competition.

The first of the January weekly competitions for the Busby Cup was played yesterday by the members of the Nassau Country Club on the golf links at Glen Cove. W. F. Richards won the first honor and J. B. C. Tappan came second. A large number of members enjoyed the fine golfing weather. The leading scores were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
W. F. Richards	96	26	70
J. B. C. Tappan	89	9	80
L. L. Browne	110	26	84
E. L. Snedeker	103	17	86
S. A. Jennings	96	9	87
Herbert M. Adams	100	12	88
A. L. White	104	12	88
J. R. Maxwell	121	30	91
Howard Maxwell	98	6	92

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:25	Sun sets	4:49
Moon rises			

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook		Gov. Isl'd	12:25	H. Gate	2:21
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	12:11	Gov. Isl'd	12:37	H. Gate	2:33

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JAN. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of Washington, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 9.

Algiers, New Orleans		2:00 P. M.
Arranmoor, La Plata countries	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Kitts	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Chateau Yquem, Naples		
Columbia, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Tordenskjold, Progresso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10.

Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M.	
	10:30 A. M.	
Grenada, Trinidad	11:00 A. M.	
Hindoo, Hull		
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Miramar, La Plata countries	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, St. Kitts

SENATOR CLARK ON TRIAL

Witnesses Testify that They Were Offered Bribes.

LARGE AMOUNTS ARE STATED

Speaker Stiff of the Montana Legislature Asserts that He Could Have Secured $20,000 for His Vote.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Henry C. Stiff, Speaker of the Montana House of Representatives, was the first witness in the Clark case before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day. Representative Campbell of Montana questioned Mr. Stiff, and his questions were directed toward showing that the embarrassed financial condition of State Representative McLaughlin had been taken advantage of by Senator Clark to approach him to secure his vote, and also that Mr. Stiff's own vote had been improperly solicited. Mr. Stiff stated that he knew that Mr. McLaughlin was in distressed financial circumstances prior to the meeting of the Legislature. He also stated that he had himself been approached by Mr. W. M. Bickford, as a representative of Mr. Clark, and his support solicited for the latter. The questions bringing out this information were all objected to by the defense, which insisted that Mr. Clark must be directly connected with all transactions with which it was sought to connect his name. The reply was that his connection would be shown over Mr. Clark's signature.

The questioning of Mr. Stiff was then directed toward showing that Mr. Bickford had sought to secure Mr. Stiff's services to examine the title of property to be purchased by Mr. Clark from McLaughlin for $25,000, a part of the consideration on McLaughlin's part being, Bickford specified, that McLaughlin should support Clark for the Senate. Mr. Stiff testified to the correctness of this outline, and added that Bickford had told him that he (Stiff) should have $500 for his individual services when $50 would have been a good fee; that his own vote was wanted for Clark, and that he should be put on Mr. Clark's list of attorneys for a number of years. Mr. Bickford had in this connection exhibited a list of property to be sold by McLaughlin, with prices to be paid, which were in excess of the value of the property, and this property was afterward conveyed to Mr. Clark.

Mr. Stiff also stated that the agreement with McLaughlin provided that he was to be employed by Mr. Clark for two years at $2,400 a year, and that McLaughlin had since been employed in this connection. He also said that McLaughlin had voted for Clark.

The witness stated that in another conversation with Mr. Bickford a week or so prior to the meeting of the Legislature the latter had offered him $10,000 if he would withdraw from the contest for the Speakership and support Mr. Clark for the Senatorship. Objection being made here that Mr. Bickford's agency was not shown, Mr. Edmunds said it would be conclusively shown that Bickford was the general agent for Clark, and that he had full power and plenty of money to act for him.

Mr. Stiff also detailed a conversation with Mr. A. B. Cook, former State Auditor, who had offered him $20,000 to vote for Clark.

"I made no definite reply," said Mr. Stiff, "because I wanted to further investigate what was going on. I told him that if Mr. Clark really wanted to secure my vote he could afford to pay more than $20,000, and suggested $50,000, saying I did not want this to be understood as an offer on my part. Mr. Cook said he would see Clark, and we agreed to meet again that day. I did not, however, see him again on this subject."

He said upon cross-examination that he had never before testified to this conversation because in giving his testimony before the Montana Supreme Court he had not been asked about the incident, and in taking his affidavit concerning the bribery for the benefit of the Committee on Privileges and Elections he had not considered the matter as necessary. He also said that, as Speaker, in selecting a committee of investigation into the Clark matter, he had not known that all the members selected were unfriendly to Clark. He did not know how Mr. Stevens felt. Of the other two members of the committee he knew that Mr. Cooney was a representative of Mr. Daly's newspaper, and that Mr. Toole had been connected with Daly and was known as an especial friend of that gentleman.

Replying further to questions concerning his suggestion of $50,000 as the price Clark should pay for his vote, he said:

"I believe I was perfectly justified in doing what I did. I considered that a most outrageous crime was being perpetrated, and I was willing to act the part of a detective."

He said that Cook and Bickford had both been friends of his, and that he and Bickford were law partners. He admitted that he is attorney for a company owned largely by Mr. Daly.

Fred Whiteside, State Senator from Flathead County, Mon., testified that he had been approached prior to and after the meeting of the Legislature in the interest of Mr. Clark's candidacy by John S. Neill, John B. Wellcome, and Charles W. Clark, a son of the Senator. He had seen Mr. Wellcome by appointment at his room at a hotel in Helena and had also met there other of Mr. Clark's friends. He had also met there Senator Clark, who told him that Wellcome had spoken favorably of him. (Whiteside.)

The first intimation he had had that his support of Mr. Clark would be to his financial advantage came from Mr. Neill. Afterward Mr. Wellcome had told him that his vote for and support of Mr. Clark would be worth $10,000. He had co-operated with the supporters of Mr. Clark for the purpose of exposing the corrupt methods which he was satisfied were being used to secure Clark's election. He exhibited a list of the members of the Legislature whom Mr. Wellcome and Senator Clark's son had requested him to see. They had told him they were willing to pay $10,000 for any Democratic vote and more for the vote of Mr. J. T. Anderson of Meagher County.

CHANCES OF CLARK AND QUAY.

Senator Jones of Nevada Thinks Both Will Be Successful.

United States Senator John P. Jones of Nevada was in the city yesterday. A reporter asked him concerning the probabilities of the seating of W. A. Clark of Montana and M. S. Quay of Pennsylvania. In the former case there is a contest on the ground that the election was procured through bribery; in the latter it is alleged that Gov. Stone had no legal right to appoint.

"There is going to be a hot fight in each case," said Senator Jones, "but I believe both Clark and Quay will be seated. I consider Quay's chances better than Clark's. True, the committee has decided against Mr. Quay, but there are many members of the Senate who favor him. Quay has proved a good Senator, and has many warm friends. He is of a very conciliatory disposition, and it would not surprise me if the majority report of the committee should be disagreed with."

ROBERTS ENDS HIS ARGUMENT.

Utah Representative-Elect Says that There Are Worse Evils than Polygamy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—When the Roberts committee resumed its sessions to-day, Mr. Roberts went on with his argument begun yesterday. He said he had observed that the women involved in this question of plural wives were quite generally received in the circles of Gentile women of Utah. He vehemently denounced what he characterized as the sensational crusade made against him, and also the effort to arouse public feeling by saying: "The American home was in danger."

"If necessary," he exclaimed, "I could call attention to 10,000 evils which threaten the country without going to the State of Utah."

In closing, Mr. Roberts said that the patriotism of the Mormon Church toward the country could not be questioned. When a fund was raised for the survivors of the battleship Maine, the Mormon Church had contributed one-fifth of the entire amount. When the country's authority in the Philippines was questioned "Utah guns handled by Utah men" had been in the forefront of the fray.

After the arguments closed, members of the committee attached some importance to a question asked by Chairman Tayler of Mr. Roberts relative to the latter's being amenable while in the District of Columbia to the Edmunds act. It is understood that special attention may be given by the committee to this feature.

At 12:30 the arguments on both sides were closed, and the committee went into executive session.

FIGHTING THE PLAGUE.

The President Issues a Quarantine Order for the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The President has issued an executive order regarding quarantine regulations for the ports in the Philippine Islands. The order recites that to prevent the introduction of epidemic diseases the act of 1893 and the rules framed thereunder shall have full force in the islands, with additional regulations. These require that vessels entering and clearing from any Philippine port shall be examined by officers of the Marine Hospital Service. Details of officers for that purpose have been already made for the Ports of Manila and Iloilo, and will be made for the remaining ports as rapidly as possible. These officers shall have authority over incoming vessels, including army transports and non-combatant vessels of the navy, and no entries shall be permitted without quarantine certificates.

Vessels clearing for United States ports shall take out bills of health, after complying with all quarantine regulations, and such bills may be signed by a Collector of Customs in the absence of a medical officer. The medical officer at Manila shall be the chief quarantine officer, and make all appointments, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Marine Hospital Service rules shall apply as far as applicable, and the expenses of the quarantine service shall be charged against the island revenues, not to exceed $500,000 per annum.

The epidemic fund is to be reimbursed from the island receipts for the cost of disinfecting appliances and material already ordered to be forwarded to the islands.

Quarantine Against the Plague.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 6.—Special precautions are being taken at William Head quarantine to prevent the introduction of bubonic plague. All steamers docking from Honolulu and Hakodate hereafter will be required to use funnel guards over their hawsers to prevent rats from going aboard.

Capt. Shufeldt Before a Trial Board.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Under orders issued by Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, a general court-martial, of which Col. L. P. Guenther, Fourth Artillery, is President, met at Washington Barracks, in this city, to-day for the trial of Capt. Robert W. Shufeldt, United States Army, retired, on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Only the preliminary proceedings were had, and the case was continued until Monday on a plea of the accused officer's counsel of insufficient time to prepare the defense.

Insular Committee Is to Meet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Chairman Cooper of the newly formed House Committee on Insular Affairs has called the first meeting of that committee for Monday. Mr. Cooper said to-day that it was too early to indicate any general line of policy toward the insular possessions. The initial meeting would be for organization and a selection of sub-committees.

Postmaster for Allentown Named.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—F. W. Fuller was to-day appointed Postmaster at Allentown, N. Y.

BANK TELLER ACCUSED.

F. L. Newton of Buffalo Charged with Embezzling $48,000—Said to Have Confessed.

BUFFALO, Jan. 6.—F. L. Newton, paying teller of the Fidelity Trust and Guaranty Company, is said to be an embezzler to the amount of $48,000. The following statement has been issued by the bank:

"On Thursday evening, Dec. 14, 1899, the President and Secretary of this company were advised that Fred L. Newton, one of its trusted employes and who had been acting as bookkeeper and paying teller, was a defaulter. A prompt examination disclosed the fact that Newton's cash was short to the extent of precisely $48,000. The trust company held the bond of the American Surety Company in the amount of $10,000. The surety company was at once notified of the defalcation, and on the 18th of December, 1899, the surety company paid the $10,000, being the amount of its bond, leaving the trust company with a loss of precisely $38,000.

"Newton had fled the city on the evening when the discovery was made. He returned, however, voluntarily and was temporarily left in the custody of his counsel, Senator Mackey. He was prepared at any time to plead guilty and take the consequences.

"The officers are unable to say precisely when the money was taken, but it is thought a large part of it was taken during the absence of the Secretary in attendance at the deathbed of his father."

BOSTON'S COUNCIL DEAD-LOCKED.

Meeting of Jan. 1 Declared Illegal by the City Attorney.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Mayor Hart has received from Attorney Horace G. Allen an unqualified opinion that the session of the Common Council held on Jan. 1, at which Daniel J. Kiley was elected President, was illegal. Kiley was chosen by those members who remained in the chamber after the temporary Chairman had declared the session adjourned.

The dead-lock in the Council will result in the suspension next week of nearly 1,500 laborers, unless some financial plan can be devised by which the Street Department can obtain funds.

ACCUSED ON CLAIRVOYANT'S TIP.

Woman Charged with Theft Only Dark-Haired One Accuser Knew.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 6.—Mrs. Ellen O'Neill of 299 East Kinney Street was accused in the Third Precinct Police Court this morning of the theft of a table cover from the home of Mrs. Kate Wilcox of 63 New York Avenue. Mrs. O'Neill, owing to illness, was unable to appear, but her husband was on hand.

When asked by the Court what proof she had that Mrs. O'Neill had committed the theft, Mrs. Wilcox said that after missing the table cover she went to a clairvoyant, who "laid the cards" and told her that a dark-haired woman had stolen it.

As Mrs. O'Neill was the only dark-haired woman of her acquaintance, Mrs. Wilcox thought she must have been the guilty party. Mrs. Wilcox's husband, who was in court, said he regretted the charge had been made, and he wished it withdrawn. Judge Schalk dismissed it.

MAY SELL THE MIANTONOMOH.

Old Warship, When Examined, Found in Bad Condition.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—The Survey Board, which has been conducting an examination of the double-turreted monitor Miantonomoh, now at the League Island Navy Yard, with a view to again placing the vessel in commission, has completed its work. It was found that $450,000 would be required to place the monitor in proper condition.

The Miantonomoh, which was used for blockade duty off the coast of Cuba, represents an obsolete type of construction. When the Government decided to establish a system of coast defenses on the newly acquired possessions in Southern waters, the need of a vessel to act as a fort was imperative at Ponce, Puerto Rico, at least, and two weeks ago Admiral Casey was asked to appoint an examining board, with the result mentioned.

The board will, it is believed, recommend the sale of the vessel.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The flagship New York has sailed from St. Kitts for St. Lucia.

The Montgomery has arrived at Montevideo.

The Navy Department has been informed that the Machias, which left Santo Domingo Jan. 4 inst., arrived at San Juan to-day.

The Prairie, which transported an exhibit for the Paris Exposition, left Havre to-day on the return voyage to New York.

The Alliance arrived at Newport on Jan. 4.

Bureau Officers Explain Deficits.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The leading bureau officers of the War and Navy Departments were before the Appropriation Committee of the House to-day, explaining the need of the urgent deficiency items they have called for. Those who were heard were Gens. Ludington, Weston, Bates, Sternberg, and Buffington, and Admirals Hichborn, Melville, O'Neil, and Bradford. The amounts asked for have already been published, and to-day's hearings were to explain the needs of the several items.

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Only Pianos Improving With Use.
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Warerooms: 11 E. 14th St.

PIANOS

FILIPINOS TORTURE CAPTIVES.

Shoot and Horribly Mutilate Five American Soldiers Held as Prisoners—Three Are Dead.

MANILA, Jan. 6.—Advices from Magalang, Province of Pampanga, report that Capt. Leonhaeuser, with three companies of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, captured the insurgent stronghold Commanche, on Mount Arayat, yesterday.

Three Americans were wounded, but the enemy's loss is not known. Three members of the Ninth and two of the Twelfth Regiment, whom the insurgents held as prisoners, were shot and horribly mutilated. Three of them are dead, and the other two are recovering.

Capt. Leonhaeuser set fire to the barracks and the town

GUAM'S GOVERNOR REPORTS.

Capt. Leary Informs Secretary Long of the Progress Made in Civilizing the Natives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Secretary of the Navy has received a most interesting report from Capt. Leary, Governor of Guam, recording his achievements in the matter of civilizing the natives and cleaning up the island. The report begins with the statement that three of the marine guard, Privates D. O'Rourke, Paul Schoemig, and William P. Brown, attached to the Guam Battalion, have died and been buried with military honors. Capt. Leary says there are other cases of sickness, but every possible care and attention is given them and all precautions are being taken to improve the sanitary condition of the station.

"After issuing my proclamation setting aside Thanksgiving Day," says Capt. Leary, "according to our National custom, the native priest at Agana informed me that he would on that day celebrate a special thanksgiving service, in which our station band will participate.

"The high esteem in which Padre José Palomo, the native priest, is held by every one in the island seems to be justly merited by him, as he has on all occasions shown himself to be a man of extraordinary moral qualities, and it is a pleasure to state that in my various local duties and decrees as Governor he has promptly and energetically indorsed the Government's action, thereby strengthening our influence with the people for good.

"A report of the medical department's services among the inhabitants of Guam has been submitted by Surgeon Philip Leech, United States Navy, showing the excellent work that is being accomplished by our small corps of medical officers, who have worked with tireless zeal and energy and are deserving of the highest praise."

Surgeon Leech, after referring to the various cases under his care, says Assistant Surgeon Stone has persuaded the people of Agat, the largest village, to establish a hospital of ten beds. So striking have been the results that the authorities of the village are now building and have nearly finished an additional hospital for twenty beds. He says the people appear to be grateful for what is being gratuitously done for them and seem to appreciate the importance of co-operating with us, not only in our medical work, but in our efforts to make sanitary improvements.

RESCUED PRISONERS IN MANILA.

Gen. Otis Cables that He Will Send a List To-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Official confirmation has come from both Gen. Otis and Admiral Watson of the first reports from Manila of the release of the American prisoners who have been held in the hands of the Filipinos for many months, and there is no longer any doubt that Lieut. Gillmore of the Yorktown is among the number. Gen. Otis's dispatch reads as follows:

"Manila, Jan. 6.

"The prisoners now en route from Vigan arrived to-night, and a list of them will be telegraphed to-morrow. Capt. Gillmore is among the number."

Admiral Watson cables the department from Manila, saying:

"Cols. Hare and Howze have recaptured all of the American prisoners, including Gillmore, now at Vigan."

The sweeping statements made in the dispatches to the effect that all of the American prisoners have been released have aroused a hope that in the list will appear the names of some of the officers and privates of the army who are set down upon the army rolls as missing. Prominent among the missing army officers was Major Charles M. Rockefeller of the Ninth Infantry. This officer advanced beyond the lines during the fierce fighting early last Summer. He disappeared completely, and no trace of his body was ever found.

It is gathered from Gen. Otis's report that the released men have been sent by boat across the Lingayen Gulf to Dagupan, at the northern extremity of the railroad, and about a day's journey from Manila.

Marine Hospital for Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The President has issued an order setting apart seven acres, more or less, out of the Government Reservation east of the "Punch Bowl," in the Island of Oahu, Hawaii, as a site for a United States Marine Hospital for the Port of Honolulu.

The Victoria Safe at Manila.

MANILA, Jan. 6.—The freight transport Victoria, Capt. Blakeley, arrived here to-day in tow. She left San Francisco Oct. 17 for Honolulu and Manila. She was spoken on Nov. 9, in latitude 19 north, longitude 158 east, proceeding under sail, having broken her shaft.

Gen. Otis Reports a Death.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Gen. Otis, at Manila, reports the death of Thomas Stocker, Troop K, Fourth Cavalry, who was killed in action near Concepcion Nov. 11.

The Brutus Arrives at Manila.

MANILA, Jan. 6.—The United States collier Brutus has arrived here from Guam, Ladrone Islands.

MORE CUBANS PARDONED.

Gov. Gen. Wood Liberates Seven Prisoners Held Without Trial.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—Seven cases have been referred to Governor General Wood by Judge Advocate Dudley and Major Runcie, who have been at work for some time investigating the circumstances surrounding the detention in prison of persons charged with various offenses, to many of whom no trial has been granted.

In most of the cases referred to the Governor General the prisoners had been held several years before being placed on trial, on comparatively light charges, and had then been given long sentences. The cases of most of these men had been passed upon ten months ago by Gen. Ludlow, but he was forbidden to act, Governor General Brooke deeming it advisable to allow the Cubans to work on the matter. But as the law machinery was cumbersome, practically nothing had been done.

Gen. Wood has issued pardons for all seven of the men whose cases have been referred to him, and the Investigating Commission will report other cases every two days, and these will be immediately acted upon. Though Gen. Wood desires this work to be done as quickly as possible, he does not wish to act with undue haste, feeling it best that each case shall be thoroughly sifted, so that only those really deserving of pardon shall obtain it.

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SOCIAL GAYETY IN HAVANA.

Wanderers' Club Ball Proves a Brilliant Success.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—The ball given by the Wanderers' Club last night was the most magnificent held in Havana within the memory of the oldest leaders in society. Twelve hundred people were present, and as many as 500 couples were dancing at one time.

The function was held in what was formerly the Aquarium, and which was later used for barracks, but at the present time is not occupied in any way. The floor was in splendid condition and the hall was beautifully decorated. The best Havana society, both Cuban and American, was present. Great pressure had been exerted upon members of the club to obtain invitations to the function, which has done much to prove that harmonious relations have recently been completely restored between the two elements.

The jewels and dresses of the ladies, the full-dress uniforms of the military officials and those of the officers of the German training ship Nixe, with their glittering epaulets; the innumerable flags, the ferns, palms, and other plants made the scene one long to be remembered.

Discuss Colonial Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Brig. Gen. Davis, Military Governor of Puerto Rico, with Col. Heyl, Gen. Sander, and Brig. Gen. Wilson, the military commander of the Cuban Provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara, called at the War Department to-day and had a conference with Secretary Root respecting conditions in Cuba and Puerto Rico. Gen. Wilson was accompanied by Lieut. Turner of the Tenth Infantry and Gen. Davis by Lieut. Battle of the Eleventh Infantry.

To Command Cuban Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Col. S. M. Whitside, Tenth Cavalry, the senior officer on the ground, has been designated by the President to act temporarily as commander of the Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe to succeed Gen. Wood.

Movements of Transports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Quartermaster General received word to-day that the transport Burnside left Havana this morning for Cienfuegos, and that the transport McPherson left Santiago yesterday afternoon for the same destination.

Cavalryman Dies of Typhoid Fever.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Col. Hall at San Juan de Puerto Rico has notified the War Department that Private David E. Ferrick, Troop G, Fifth Cavalry, died yesterday of typhoid fever.

An Archbishop the Governor's Guest.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The Archbishop of Havana and his assistant were, with Secretary of State McDonough, the guests of Gov. Roosevelt at luncheon to-day.

Infantrymen Sail from Havana.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Gen. Wood, at Havana, has notified the War Department that the transport Sedgwick left Nuevitas yesterday for New York with the headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, I, K, L, and M of the Fifteenth Infantry on board.

Capt. Waring Explains His Absence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Capt. John K. Waring, Second Infantry, who recently reported at Governors Island, New York, after a prolonged and mysterious absence, has apparently given a satisfactory explanation of his conduct, as, according to orders issued by the War Department to-day, he is to appear before an examining board at Governors Island without delay for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

AID FOR NEEDY STUDENTS.

Faculty of Yale Divinity School Presents a New Plan.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 6.—The Faculty of the Yale Divinity School has made public a scheme for rendering pecuniary aid to needy students in accordance with the policy outlined by President Hadley in his inaugural address.

According to the scheme, a number of scholarships will be awarded for services rendered in a manner to be determined by the Faculty. It takes the aid offered by the funds of the institution out of the realm of the usual methods of extending such help, and makes it distinctly either a reward for meritorious work in scholarship or else a return for services rendered in the line of work of the ministry under the direction and supervision of the Faculty.

Arrangements are also made for loans at a nominal rate of interest. These loans can be paid in after years, but in cases of great adversity they may be canceled by the Faculty.

Swallowed a Tack and Is Dying.

CROMWELL, Conn., Jan. 6. — George Smith, aged twenty-eight years, is in a critical condition, and will probably die as the result of swallowing a large brass-headed tack. While engaged in driving some tacks, one, which he held in his mouth, was forced down his throat by a sneeze. It lodged crosswise in the throat so far down as to resist the efforts of physicians to reach it.

Newark Carriers to Register Mail.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 6.—A letter has been received by Postmaster Hays from Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden, announcing that the Newark Post Office is one of those selected to inaugurate on Jan. 15 the proposed system of registration of mail by carriers.

RAHWAY BANK IN TROUBLE

Run on the Union County Institution Forces a Suspension.

MAY PAY DEPOSITORS IN FULL

President Savage Denies Bank Was Involved in Wreck of the Perth Amboy Institution.

RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 6.—The Union County Bank of Rahway suspended business this morning. The following notice was placed on the front door of the building:

Rahway, Jan. 6, 1900.

The Union County Bank has been compelled to suspend, owing to the unusual demand made upon it by depositors. So far as the official examination has progressed, there does not seem to be any sufficient reason to doubt that depositors will be paid in full as soon as the bank can realize on its investments. THOMAS K. JOHNSTON, Deputy Commissioner of Banking and Insurance.

The news that the bank had suspended business caused great excitement in Rahway, and before 9 o'clock a crowd of excited depositors had gathered in front of the building discussing the situation. The closing of the bank, however, was not entirely a surprise. Many persons for some time had been suspicious that the bank was in trouble.

It was known for several days that the bank accounts were being carefully investigated, and this led to a run on the bank during the past two days. All day yesterday there was a steady run on the bank, and it is said that about $75,000 was paid out during the day. There were still many depositors waiting to draw out money when the bank closed yesterday afternoon.

Edward S. Savage is President and M. D. Valentine Vice President of the bank. The Directors are W. B. McKenzie, William Bloodgood, James M. Silvers, and J. L. Laforge. The Union County Bank is a State corporation and was organized twelve years ago, with a capital of $50,000 and a surplus of $25,000. It has paid as high as 8 per cent. dividend, and the last semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. was declared on Dec. 21.

Mr. Valentine is an uncle of George M. Valentine, the former cashier of the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy, who is now serving a term in the State prison at Trenton for wrecking the institution. Mr. Savage is a lawyer, and has offices in New York. He resides here, and also has a country villa known as Bellaire at Colonia, N. J. He acted as legal adviser of Bank Cashier Valentine when he surrendered himself.

Mr. Savage said this afternoon: "There has always been a certain amount of feeling in and about Rahway that the Union County Bank was connected with the Middlesex County institution, and that the failure of the latter impaired the credit of the Union. As a matter of fact, and I am ready to make oath to the statement, there was never any direct connection between the two, and at the time of the Middlesex failure my bank owed it $119.

"It would appear, however, that we were never able to thoroughly restore confidence in the Union County Bank, and when it was learned that the bank examiners were at work on our books there was a panic among our depositors and the run followed. The business of the bank examiners was purely of a routine nature, but they caused a scare. We will pay every dollar of the deposits, and I do not think the bank's capital is impaired. As to the bank resuming business, I can say that it will not be with me as President. I have had enough of the business, and I favor the winding up of the bank's affairs.

"Regarding my connection with the defense of young Valentine, I want to say this: Mr. Valentine and his father—particularly the latter—have been my friends for many years. I was the senior Mr. Valentine's legal adviser. Therefore, from a sense of my legal duty, as well as personal friendship, I defended his son. For that action I have no regrets, regardless of how it has been misinterpreted, and I would do it again if necessary.

Bank Examiner Johnston was hard at work in the bank to-day. He said the bank was obliged to suspend, owing to the heavy demands made upon its resources by the depositors. He said he had no doubt that the bank would eventually pay depositors in full.

Cashier Edward W. Sherwood said the bank could have withstood the run, had it not been for the demands made upon it by other banks, which cleaned out all the funds on hand. He said the bank had about 1,200 depositors, and the amount of its deposits averaged about $25,000 a year.

There was a meeting held in the bank's office at 2 o'clock this morning, at which were present President Savage, Cashier Sherwood, Vice President Valentine, Mr. Laforge, Bank Examiner Johnston, Cashier Tunis of the National Newark Banking Company, J. F. Newcomb, teller of the National State Bank of Elizabeth, and Edward Nugent, its attorney.

It was unanimously voted at this meeting by the Rahway Bank officials that "the check of the Newark and Elizabeth banks, duly presented during the banking hours for payment, and the representatives of said banks not having waived payment, be full amount of the checks presented by them be paid, amounting to $15,178.60." The money was accordingly paid over.

After the Newark and Elizabeth bankers retired President Savage took down from the wall a steel engraving of himself and carried it away, remarking, it is said, that he didn't want his picture hanging on the wall of a broken bank.

From 7 o'clock last night, until all the bank's funds were paid over, at 2:30 this morning, all sorts of propositions were made for tiding over the trouble, and at one stage it looked as if the other bank representatives present would agree to a compromise by accepting paper for discount sufficient to carry the Rahway Bank over its difficulty.

The plan fell through, however, owing to the refusal of the representatives of the National State Bank of Elizabeth to waive any of the rights of that bank as a collecting agent for the City of Rahway to collect $5,000 on a check given by the City of Rahway to Edward M. Wood, County Collector of Union County. This check had been given to him in payment of Rahway's taxes due the county. This action of the Elizabeth bank's representatives, it is said to-day, has in all probability saved Rahway $5,000.

Cashier Faulks of the Citizens' Bank, Elizabeth, and George S. Davis, general bookkeeper of the First National Bank, Elizabeth, came to Rahway to-day, and were admitted to the office of the suspended bank. They had a number of checks, which they presented to Cashier Sherwood, but got no money, there being nothing to give. After a whispered conference with the cashier they withdrew.

The Union County Bank, at the close of business on Dec. 21 last, according to its published report, had deposits of $225,155.83 subject to check, and $36,111 for which depositors held demand certificates. It held cash in hand to the amount of $18,353.62. Its balance sheet represented $384,389.61.

Mr. Savage, as attorney for the American Underwriters' Agency; Frederick C. Wheeler, and Merrick E. Vinton, President and Vice President, respectively, of that concern, and James R. Turner of the Middlesex Banking Company of Middletown, Conn., were summoned into the Centre Street Police Court, in New York, Saturday. William S. Mitchell of Boston had complained that he had had transactions with Mr. Savage and the others named in regard to the floating of $1,000,000 bonds for a Boston corporation, and on account of this transaction had paid Mr. Turner $5,000 to bind the contract.

Subsequently Mr. Mitchell held that Mr. Turner's bank could not guarantee the bonds properly and asked for the return of the $5,000. This was refused, and Mr. Mitchell took the matter into court. Whether Mr. Savage's alleged connection with this transaction had anything to do with starting the run on the Rahway Bank does not yet appear.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdale's 3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts

January Clearance Sales
And Annual White Sales
Will be continued throughout the entire week.

New Fabrics for the Spring and Summer.

We are receiving daily the very latest effects in Wash Fabrics from Paris, London and home markets, including many exclusive styles. A very beautiful assortment of Cotton and Silk Tissue de Soie Raye, Plumetis Soie, Foulard de Soie, Mercerized Foulards, Satin Plaid Mousseline, German Linen Zephyrs, Scotch Zephyrs and Madras, India Dimity, Organdies, Dotted Swiss, Crepon Lace Effects, Silk Corded Ginghams, Zephyr Gingham, Satin Striped and Plaid Gingham and a great many other stylish fabrics form a brilliant collection.

The Dress Goods

EXCEPTIONAL OFFERS.

Black All Wool Costume Cheviot, fully 50 inches wide; a very handsome, serviceable, attractive fabric; the quality usually sold elsewhere at $1.25; this will find many purchasers on Monday at the unprecedented price of 75

Black Diagonal, 46 inches wide, all pure wool and extra heavy weight; especially desirable for separate skirts, &c.; an article of real merit, as it is regularly priced at $1.25; on Monday we make the price 75

Black Storm Serge, all pure wool, excellent finish and most desirable fabric; is sponged and shrunk, ready for the needle; is fully guaranteed in every way, and if not satisfactory money will be cheerfully refunded; per yd. 49

Black Silk Crepon in a large variety of new weaves; this will be found incomparable as to excellence of design, quality and price; one beautiful line, worth $2.75, only 1.98

A most charming assortment of above, worth $3.50, at only 2.50

On this occasion we will show a peerless array of Black Silk Novelty Dress Goods, purchased before the advance and now offered at most tempting prices. Main Floor.

A Sale of Silks.

7 SPECIALS.

Corded Wash Silks, the very choicest colorings and designs, stripes and plaids, rare bargains, 45

Ottoline, a new weave, in all the pastel shades, actual value 75c.; for this lot, 49

Printed Foulard Silks (all foreign prints,) a large variety of newest designs, 79

Printed China Silks, all choice, neat designs, in navies, black, tan, helio and rose grounds, extra strong quality and guaranteed in every particular, 33

Black Taffeta Silks, a special quality, strong and durable, 59

Black Satin Duchesse, 20 inches wide, all pure silk, big value, 75

Same quality, 24 inches wide, 1.00

Main Floor.

25% Discount on Bric-a-Brac.

These goods are belated importations, and in order to move them quickly we offer 25% discount from marked prices.

The assortment consists of Italian Marbles and Pedestals, Teplitz Vases and Busts, Terra Cotta Pieces, Pedestals and Pots, Wall Placques, Lace Bisque Figures, French and German Cabinet Curios, Card Receivers; in fact anything that you may desire in Bric-a-Brac, and at a discount of 25%. Main Floor.

A Sale of Laces.

Allover Nets and Robes, for evening wear, at special prices to close; more than a dozen different patterns of Black Spangled Robes; some have sleeves and bodice; others only the bodice; former prices were $20.00 to $68.00 each; present prices range from

12.00 to 42.00

Renaissance Robes (White).

Were	20.00	30.00	38.00	59.00
Now	13.50	25.00	30.00	40.00

White Spangled Robes, former prices were, each, $20.00 to $45.00, present prices are, each 13.25 to 29.00

Spangled Nets and Allovers, white, per yard, $1.50 to $11.25; Black, per yard, 98c to 15.00

These prices are less than import cost. Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

The Millinery

Take advantage of the cut prices in our Millinery Department, as all of the fine Trimmed Hats have been marked at half price.

We are showing the first glimpse of Spring Millinery, a variety of tulle, maline and straw effects. Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

The Great Big Sale
Of the Bierman, Heidelberg & Co. Stock of
Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes
CONTINUES TO-MORROW (MONDAY).
Come Early If You Can.
Frank L. Taylor Clothing Co.,
Successors.
STEWART BUILDING,
Broadway, corner Chambers St.

RHEUMATISM

Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica and Sprains are cured readily by the Sprague Dry Hot Air Method.
SPRAGUE HOSPITAL, 33 W. 42nd St.
Come and investigate or write.

Mr. Savage Conveys Property to Bank.

Among the deeds filed for record in the Register's office in this city yesterday was one conveying the property. 70 South Street, southwest corner of De Peyster Street, 28 by 60, to the Union County Bank of Rahway. The grantor was Edward S. Savage, and the expressed consideration $1.

EXPECT TO GET $25,000,000.

Leonard Case Estate Heirs Will Begin Suit in the Ohio Courts.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 6.—The one hundred or more heirs of the estate of Leonard Case, Sr., valued at $25,000,000, now feel confident of proving their right to the property in dispute. They say the missing link has been discovered and next month the case will be taken into the Ohio courts. The land in dispute lies in the heart of the City of Cleveland.

The grandfather of Leonard Case came to this country from England about 1740 and settled near Flemington. Joseph, Leonard Case's father, settled in Vienna, Warren County, where Leonard was born. When about twenty years old Leonard journeyed to Cleveland and took up many acres of Government land.

He had two sons, but they having left no heirs, his wife's relatives, the Gaylords, several years ago brought suit against the estate and recovered as their share $400,000. The balance of the estate, valued at $25,000,000, is now claimed by the heirs of the second wife of Joseph Case, Leonard's father.

The Case School of Applied Science, valued at $2,000,000, is included in the estate.

THE NEW ERA IN THE FAR EAST

Progress in All Countries Has Been Prodigious, Says Leigh Hunt.

RUSSO-JAPANESE RELATIONS

Ex-President of Iowa State College Thinks War Over Korea Is Unlikely—America's Trade Opportunities.

Leigh Hunt, ex-President of the Iowa State College, and former proprietor of The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, has returned to this country after traveling in China and Korea for seven years, having in the latter country developed some large mining interests under concessions from the Korean Government.

Mr. Hunt is stopping at the Holland House, and yesterday gave to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES a review of the existing political and business conditions in Japan, China, and Korea, and particularly as to the possibility of a conflict between the Japanese and Russians. Touching the general situation, Mr. Hunt said:

"These recent years have marked the beginning of a new epoch in the Orient. The achievements of the past year alone have been so startling as to reach far beyond the comprehension of the most industrious and enlightened students of human progress. This new era of civilization, which has taken such a firm hold upon the Oriental mind, is not confined to any one country, and hence these many and marked changes are noticeable all along the coast from Singapore to Hakodati.

"Japan makes the best show of modern methods and improvements, and, of course, has made wonderful progress during the past forty years, especially since the recent war with China. Japan never has been noted for her liberality to foreigners, but now that she has secured a position among the civilized nations of the world by her new treaties which went into effect last July, it is to be hoped that she will become more liberal, thus justifying the statesmanship which accorded to her a civilized standing.

"Politics in Japan, as in the United States, might almost be regarded as a profession. Japan has many political parties, but each and every political creed is at present based on the fundamental principle, Japan for the Japanese. In the principal open ports of Japan, namely, Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki, there is quite a sprinkling of foreigners in business, enough to successfully represent and promote every modern line of trade, men of splendid capacity, men who have been and will continue to be of great benefit to the country, provided they are treated fairly by the Japanese and receive justice in their courts. There seems to be almost a universal fear among the foreign residents of Japan that justice for foreigners in Japanese courts is too much to expect, and to this cause may be attributed the migration which has set in since the new order of things, which at present bids fair to continue until the Japanese have their entire trade to themselves. I, however, am one of the few who feel confident that Japan will pursue a policy of fairness and growing liberality."

"What can you tell us of China?"

"I have spent the better part of five years in China, yet I hardly feel competent to give you an opinion. My first impression was, like that of every other man who goes there with the dream of large business possibilities, distinctly favorable, for it certainly is a wonderful country, almost equal in opportunities to our own. As in Japan, you will find in the open ports of China as capable business men as there are in the wide world, men who are quite able to comprehend and take care of the opportunities as they arise, and, in fact, I know of no place in the business world where a higher code of business morals prevails than among the foreign business men in the open ports of the Orient.

THE BUSINESS MAN'S MISTAKE.

"Now, the first impression of a business man upon his arrival in China is that he will be able to teach those old-timers how to do things on American lines, but like every tenderfoot in the Orient, he bases his hopes largely upon official promises, and the universal result is that after an experience of five years he concludes that he has it all to learn.

"I see there is much discussion in our home papers over the present and prospective internal development of China. With all this talk of great enterprise in China, however, I can assure you that up to the present time they are largely on paper, so far as foreigners are concerned, and I doubt if the present generation will live to see the time when a railroad or a mining enterprise shall offer a safe investment for capital unless that capital is backed up by a standing army.

"Thus far the development that has been going on in China has been accomplished largely with Chinese capital. Convince the Chinese that the building of a railroad or the opening of a mine affords a profitable investment, with the assurance of competent foreign management, and the Chinamen themselves are quite able and willing to supply the money necessary for such investment; for you must remember that perhaps no country in the world contains more moderately rich men than China does. There are not so many multi-millionaires as in this country, but surely more men who possess from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

"The Russians are making greater progress in Manchuria and have more to show for their sphere of influence in the shape of improvements than the combined foreign interests in all the other parts of the country, and the reason for this is plain to the most casual observer. The Russians have a standing army scattered along their Manchuria line from Vladivostock to Talien Wan and Port Arthur, and I should say [illegible] is a very conservative estimate of the strength of this army, which is quite large enough to make their Manchuria sphere of influence mean something. Hence, when they determine to build a railroad in their part of China they are quite able to adjust all questions of right of way, &c.

"The English have been remarkably successful in building up a trade with the Chinese, and as the great bankers of the Orient they have done equally well, but they have done little beyond this, and it remains to be seen whether their sphere of influence which extends over the Yangtze and its tributaries shall be one of action, like that of the Russians in Manchuria, or one which reaches its limitation in its ability to keep others out.

"The French in the south and the Germans in Shan Tung are beginning to show signs of activity which would indicate that their spheres of influence might cover a broader field than that of mere exclusion. China is full of concession hunters, all spending money lavishly and all hopeful. Each and every one of them by his own story is backed with millions. The crafty Chinese officials care, however, nothing for the millions of backing, but they do take a keen interest in the distribution of the promotion money, so that 'The end of the feller is a tombstone white, bearing this epitaph drear': 'He died providing Chinese officials with promotion money, and his syndicate with experience.'

THE NEW YORK OF THE EAST.

"Shanghai is the New York of the East, and it is truly a great city. I know of no city in the East that even entertains any hope of rivaling Shanghai in commercial importance. The Russians are about to open a new city at Talien Wan, which is to be the terminus of the Manchuria branch of their Siberian road, and they undoubtedly will build a great city there, for it will not only be the terminus of this great railway, but it will be a distributing point for Manchuria and Siberia, the richest and most promising countries of the yet undiscovered portions of the globe. The Russians are spending 10,000,000 rubles in the improvement of Talien Wan before putting their town site on the market. This city is to be made an open port, and will doubtless be built up by interests representing every nationality."

"What do you think of American prospects in China?"

"I take a very hopeful view of the situation, providing our Government will do something to encourage shipping facilities. The policy of the McKinley Administration to insist upon an open door without any special sphere of influence, I consider wise and far-seeing. It means in the end that our merchants can deal in all the spheres of trade without prejudice. Thus far our manufacturers have not seemed to appreciate their opportunities in that great country, with nearer a billion people than four hundred million, as our text books teach us. They are glad to sell their products when business at home is slack, but when business at home is rushing, as it has been for the past two years, they naturally prefer to sell in a protected market, rather than go out into the world and compete.

"The deep, unseen force and influence which are bearing us out and beyond our narrow limitations will in the end tear down the great wall which makes our home market a protected one, for that same influence is bringing the open-door policy nearer and nearer to the hearts of each and every civilized nation of the world."

"The impression prevails in America that Japan will sooner or later fight for Korea. What is your view of the situation?"

"I know this is the prevailing opinion, but when Russia and Japan fight it will be over some other bone of contention. Korea is truly a buffer State, and as such is more useful to Russia than if she belonged to her, and the same is equally true of Korea's relations to Japan. The Russians could not allow Japan to move up to the Yalu River, and Japan could not afford to do so, even if it were in her power, for if her flag were established over Korea, it would become necessary for her to fortify 3,000 miles of coast line, which would amount to an outlay greater than Japan is capable of, and she would get nothing in return for that outlay, for Korea to-day, as she stands, is more useful to Japan than if it were Japanese territory. She already has the best part of the trade of Korea.

"On the other hand, Russia could not afford to come down to Fusan, for if her flag should be established over Korea, then it would become necessary for her to fortify three thousand miles of coast line, and no one who is at all familiar with Russian shrewdness could expect of her such a short-sighted policy.

"When I say that Korea is more useful to either Russia or Japan, as it is governed to-day, I mean no reflection upon the intrinsic value of products of Korea; it is of its value politically speaking and in a strategic sense that we consider it as coveted neither by Russia nor Japan."

"Do you not consider the prospects for Americans in Korea good, since they are not interested in the country politically, but in a business way only?"

BUSINESS PROSPECTS IN KOREA.

"Korea is a wonderful country, and her people a splendid people, to my way of thinking the best of all Oriental races, with an Emperor who rules his people better than China ever was governed, yet it is a country with few and simple wants, making a combined trade small as compared with that of China, and of such a character as to afford Americans but little opportunity."

"What is the population of Korea?"

"Now when you come at me with a direct question like that, you put me in a very awkward position, for I consider that I speak very conservatively when I tell you there are fifteen million people in Korea, and yet if you turn to the Standard Reference Atlas of the World, it will tell you the population is only eight hundred thousand. Hence, for the sake of my reputation you had better exclude such specific questions."

"What currency do you use in Korea?"

"We use what Mr. Bryan calls 'the poor man's dollar,' and as in all silver countries, the poor man is paid in silver and the rich profit thereby."

"How about your mining operations? We gather from the official reports that you and Mr. Fassett are largely engaged in mining in Korea."

"Well, not largely. We are doing a little pioneer work, but thus far our exploitations have not reached such dimensions as to make what I might say on this subject interesting reading. In fact, the best news I bring back from my wanderings in foreign lands is the change of the world's estimate of Americans. When I first went to the Orient an American was scarcely considered the equal of a Chinaman. We were then looked upon as a nation of adventurers, without enough backing at home to give our adventure a serious cast, but today an American is not handicapped by his nationality. In fact, our flag is now so thoroughly respected abroad that to be an American is an advantage, and this feeling reaches further back into the interior of semi-barbarous countries than you can easily believe.

"I, like every American with whom I have come in contact in foreign business, feel a great debt of gratitude to our splendid President. While we feel that Dewey deserves all the praise he is receiving, and we are happy in the thought that he will live in song and story, yet it does look to one across the sea that the real hero of this new epoch is he who has led in this new order of things; he who took upon himself the direct responsibility of ordering the fleet into Manila Bay, and who has fought other battles which the world knows not of that required even greater courage and wisdom than did the sinking of the Spanish fleet. While President McKinley may not receive to-day the measure of praise which he deserves, yet the American public in the end are just, and will in time give him his reward. At any rate, history will, for he is sure to live with Washington and Lincoln in the hearts of our people.

ADVANCE CANNOT BE CHECKED.

"It is a mystery to me how such splendid men as Hoar and Cleveland can deplore this new advance in American progress. They must see that, if all the politicians and all the political parties were combined to confine American progress to the old limitations, such combined effort would be futile, for it is our Government will not anticipate the needs of its citizens in foreign lands, her citizens will anticipate our Government.

"When Mr. Hoar was a young man the Louisiana purchase was just being cut up into those splendid Western States, affording him advantages such as could never come to a young man again. He likewise had the advantages which the opening up and the settling of the Pacific Coast afforded, but now Uncle Sam's farm has been taken up, his railroads have been built, his mighty rivers have been bridged, and the great cities of the continent have grown up. The material inducements and principles which led the young men of the Nation on and on until they had reached the Pacific Coast, were in a measure a thing of the past, but unlike Mr. Hoar they are unwilling to be halted by the Pacific, and if the Constitution of the United States does not afford them sufficient protection and inducement to reach out, then I am sure I speak the sentiments of the young men of the Nation in asking that a newer and broader Constitution be given our country.

"I hear men crying out against our efforts to establish a satisfactory Government in the Philippines because of the difficulties in the way. I thank God for these difficulties, for the Government that has not some difficult problem to solve, like an individual, who lives in luxury and ease, retrogrades rather than advances. If the Paiilippines were not worth a single dollar to us in a commercial way, their occupation means vastly more than can be computed by millions, both in giving strength and greatness to our Nation, and in aiding the new civilization that has set in in the Orient. Our development of the Philippines simply as an object lesson for China will prove one of the greatest factors in her new civilization."

"What is your estimate of our diplomatic service as compared with other nations?"

"Now you speak of a subject upon which I have intense feeling. It is quite universal for globe trotters to criticise our consular and diplomatic service as they do the work of foreign missionaries, but I contend that we have the best foreign service in existence. The hue and cry seems to be in favor of a service like that of England, which educates her young men for diplomacy by starting them in the consular service and gradually promoting them as their services would seem to warrant, but I maintain, and I hold that it is proved, that such a system does not in the end give the forceful representation that we have abroad.

"While it is true that in some instances political debts are paid by appointments to our diplomatic service, yet what country can point to a Choate, a Porter, a Tower, a White, a Draper, and in the Orient a Conger, who is admittedly the most capable diplomat in Peking, and an Allen, who at the Court of Seoul asks no odds of any one? We are equally strong in our consular service, and I hold that these men of affairs, coming from time to time direct from the people, familiar with the ever-changing conditions of our trade, are more useful in a substantial way, if not in a social, to both our citizens abroad and to our manufacturers at home, than men who grow up in a consular service, like that of the English, and as one proof of the strength of our consular service I cite to you the fact that the trade reports which our service promulgates are justly the very best.

"Our system is becoming more and more a reward of merit to distinguished citizens like Choate, whose life of honor and brilliant achievements has given him such a position in the world of affairs as enables him to appreciate the needs of his country, and thus has fitted him to fill the position he now occupies with the most admirable ability."

"You say the globe trotters are disposed to criticise foreign missionary work?"

A WORD FOR THE MISSIONARY.

"Yes, it has become quite the fashion in all the open ports of the East to point the finger of scorn at the missionary. I am not disposed to discuss this question from a religious standpoint, and I will admit it is a debatable question whether our Christian religion is suited to the Oriental mind; but men better competent to speak on religious subjects believe otherwise. I am competent to say this, however—that the missionaries are largely responsible for the great commercial interests that have grown up in these semi-barbarous countries. They have been the pioneers. They have fought the pioneer battles and opened the way for trade, and even to-day merchants wishing to establish a business at some interior point first manipulate it so as to have a mission established there in advance to fight the battles and clear the way.

"Undoubtedly, the mission boards might exercise better judgment at times in the selection of men, for surely they pay such salaries as should enable them to get the very best men to fill those positions. Upon the whole, however, these boards make few mistakes; they are doing a great work and deserve at least the tribute of respect and gratitude."

A DIP INTO OLD CASTILE

Sights and Scenes of a Jaunt in the Land of the Don.

From the mountains of Santander in Spain we started due south for Palencia. More and more the landscape became Spanish. Little stone hamlets dozed in ever shallower valleys, mule trains and solitary horsemen moved slowly down poplar-bordered highways, white as chalk; there was a slumbering peasant for every speck of shade. But while the men took their siestas, often sleeping where the drowsiness had befallen them, with arm thrown about the wooden plow or with head pillowed on the thrashing roller, there were always women at work—figures clad in the very colors of the harvest—red and gold and purple—binding sheaves, sweeping the fields with stout brush brooms, tending flocks and herds by the rivers, following stray sheep over the hills, with only a handkerchief at the most to protect their heads from the terrible noonday sun. As the afternoon wore on we found ourselves in the melancholy reaches of "crown Castilian plain, with the adobe towns and miserable mud villages, open-air thrashing floors, and arid, silent, Oriental look.

The only cloud in sight rested on my comrade's face. She had so newly come from our clean and wholesome fatherland that certain features of the Spanish inns still shook her high serenity of soul, and she had discovered that Baedeker significantly characterized the Palencia hotel as "an indifferent Spanish house." In the discreet language of our excellent guide book this was no less than a note of warning, a signal of alarm.

But even Baedeker is fallible, and on arriving at the Gran Hotel Continental we were met by all the Castilian dignity and grave kindliness of greeting, and led to rooms whose floors shone with oil and scrubbing, whose curtains, towels, and sheeting were white as mountain snow, and whose furnishings were resplendent with two dozen chairs, upholstered in orange satin. We seated ourselves in rapture on one yellow throne after another, drank fresh milk from polished glasses, and slept, for this only night of all our pilgrimage, the sleep of the unbitten. A sweet-voiced sereno intoning the hours set our dreams to music.

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A DAY IN PALENCIA.

We spent the following morning in the cathedral, which, though of plain exterior, except for the many imaged "Door of the Bishop," is all lightness, grace, and symmetry within. The organ was pealing and women were kneeling for the mass as we went softly through the noble-vaulted nave, looking from the easeful majesty of pointed arches and clustered columns to the delicate intricacy of carving in triforia, trascoro and the rest. Only now and then were we aware of a jarring note, as in chancing upon a great crucifix whose Christ was decked out in two elegant lace petticoats and a white silk shirt, embroidered with silver thread.

When the chant had died away an affectionate old sacristan, in a curious red and black coat, delivered us with sundry farewell pats and pinches over to the charge of a subordinate, who proceeded to display the hidden treasures. These are far from overwhelming, after the glittering hoards of Burgos, Seville, and Toledo, but they are as odd an assortment as sacristy ever sheltered. There was an absurd portrait of Charles I., a freak of foreshortening. At first sight it seemed to be the skeleton of a fish, but on viewing it through a peephole the creature had become a human face. Even so, it was hardly a flattering likeness of the founder of the Austrian line, but as it was Charles I. who despoiled Palencia of her original powers and dignities, one would not expect to find him complimented here.

We turned our attention to the vestments, which, though few, are peculiarly artistic, with devices, stitched in gold thread and in jewel reds and greens, of pomegranates, roses, ecclesiastical coats of arms, angels, Maries, Nativities, and Adorations. These were appropriate enough, but even our reserved conductor, a monastic youth who wore a white, open-work tunic over his black suit, smiled disdainfully as he put before us a time-yellowed ivory box arabesqued with men and lions, the jewel casket of some pet Sultana. "But why should it be here?" He shrugged his shoulders. "In truth, it is not holy—a woman's thing! Nor do I know how it came to us, but what we have we keep."

The sacristy certainly seems to have kept more than its share of custodias. Our guide first brought out a dainty structure, where grieving angels uplift the cross and the Sufferer's halo is wrought of pearls and gems. This was replaced by another, a marvel of goldsmith's craft, turreted, peaked, and pointed with fine gold, while all about the base are figured Annunciations, Visitations, and other mysteries.

Then he took us, with a mighty turning of monster keys, pulling of rusty bolts, and fall of clanging chains, to see the supreme custodia of all, one great dazzle of silver from fretted base to dome and pinnacle, save as among the Corinthian columns of the first stage glisten golden forms of the Apostles, and of the second, winged shapes of cherubim and seraphim. This shining tower, some three or four centuries old, is beheld by Palencia only on Corpus Christi day, when holding at its heart the golden custodia which holds the Host, it passes as a triumphal car throughout the city. Priests walking on either side make a feint of drawing it by tasseled cords, but "little would it budge for that," said our guide, in high disdain, opening a door in the frame beneath to reveal the benches where strong men sit concealed and toil at a motor crank. He had much more to show us, including precious old tapestries of the Netherlands, and a St. Catharine by Zurbaran, with a light on the kneeling figure as pure and bright as a moonbeam, but we had to press the fee on his Castilian pride, when at last the vulgarity of luncheon summoned us away.

For my comrade, basking in this unexpected smile of civilization, the afternoon passed blissfully among the orange chairs, but I sallied forth, once more attended by our gracious landlady. The rays of the sun poured down like deadly arrows, and I had pleaded for a carriage, but longed to beg its pardon when it came, so faded, rheumatic, and yet august was that fat old chariot, groaning and tottering as it rolled, but lowering the pomp of a velvet-carpeted staircase whenever we desired to alight.

Our progress made a grand sensation in those drowsy streets and squares, a retinue soon gathered, and nobody seemed surprised when, after a round of Jesuit and Dominican churches, we drew up before the madhouse. I had wished to look upon this building because it is reputed to have been a dwelling of the Cid, but the hero of Castile was as unknown to my gentle escort as to the medical priest, whom she must needs call forth to meet me, or to the hapless lunatics whom he insisted on my seeing. A town which had forgotten its chief citizen naturally fails to keep on sale photographs of its cathedral, so we packed our memories in default of anything more substantial and took the evening train to the northwest.

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A MORNING IN LEON.

Four hours of hushed, moonlit plain, and then Leon! This is a name of thrilling memories, and we stepped out into the midnight silence of that once royal capital whose kingdom "stretched from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rhone," so awed that even a rickety bus, and a smuggler who tried to hide his trunk amid our honest luggage, hardly broke the spell. My comrade, still new to Spanish ways, had fears that the illustrated card which I had forgotten to stamp, would not have reached the hotel. She asked why I did not telegraph, but some days later, when we had sent a telegram at noon, taken a way-train at 3, and reached our destination at 10, simultaneously with the telegram which I might as well have brought in my pocket, she was set free from New World prejudices. The unstamped card went through without question, a painted picture of a pretty mountain maid being quite as acceptable to the postal clerks as the portrait of their young King.

We were expected at the hotel, the best in town, but so dirty and malodorous that we would better have camped under the stars. There had been some attempt to sweep the floor of our dingy chamber, as we could see by comparing it with stairs and corridors. Sour milk and sour bread were served with a compensating sweetness of manner, but the experiences of that night belong to oblivion.

The joy of the morning! Guided by a shy little scullery lad, smooched of face and ragged of raiment, but with all the instincts of a cavalier, we stepped out into those stately streets, with their haughty old houses, balconies, coats of arms, arches, and battlements, as into an animated picture book. It was Saturday, and the town was all astir with peasants come to market, every peasant as good as a romance. Such brightness of figured kerchiefs, home-spun petticoats, trunk hose, jackets, sashes! The little girls were quaintest of all, dressed precisely like their mammas, even to those brilliant skirts edged with one color and slashed with another. Many of the women were carrying loads of greens, many plucked fowls, and some had indignant chickens, in full possession of chicken faculties, snuggled under the arm.

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THE OPEN-AIR MARKET.

We chanced upon the market itself in the arcaded Plaza Mayor, under the shadow of the towered Court House, with the tapering spire of the cathedral overlooking all. The great square hummed like a beehive and sparkled with shifting color like a garden of butterflies. We found ourselves first in the bread market. Under wide umbrellas of canvas set on poles women were perched high on wooden benches, with their gayly shod feet supported on stools. Beside each woman, on her rude seat, was a brightly woven basket heaped with the horny Spanish loaves. Close by was the fruit market, with its piles of red and purple plums, pears, grapes, green peppers, lemons, and, beyond, long reaches of melons, cucumbers, cabbages, potatoes, beans, and that staff of Spanish life, chick pease, or garbanzos.

The meat market appeared to be itinerant. A man in blue blouse, short tow breeches, and dove-colored hose, adorned with green tassels, was leading a cow by its crumpled horn; an old woman, with giant silver hoops in her ears, a lavender shawl knotted about her body, her scarlet skirt well slashed so as to show the gamboge petticoat beneath, and so short for all its purple frill as to display the clockwork of her variegated stockings, was carrying a black lamb, nestled like a baby in her arms; another walking rainbow bore a live turkey, and a lad, postulated so volubly that it must have been an enchanted princess, and a lad, whose rosy-hued kerchief, shawl, and sash floated like sunrise clouds about him, balanced on his erect young head an immense basket of eggs. There was a pottery section, too—square rods of cups, plates, and jars in all manner of russet tints and of graceful shapes.

But the various divisions were intermingled and blent into one great open-air market, the cheeriest sort of neighborhood picnic, where gossip, jest, and laughter were accompanied by the cackling of fowls, braying of donkeys, and cooing of babies. Here fluttered a colony of bantams cast down, their legs well tied, on the plaza stones; there stood carts laden with bunches of the yellowish dried heather; here two patient oxen had laid themselves out for a snooze; there a wicked little ass was blinking at the greens; here squatted an empress in gold kerchief, garnet bodice, and beryl skirt, weighing out fresh figs; there sat a cobbler pegging away at his stall, his patrons waiting with bare feet while he mended their shoes; stands of cheeses, coops of chickens, children sleeping among the sacks of grain, a boy waving a rod on which was strung a gorgeous assortment of garters; loitering soldiers, limping beggars, bargaining ladies, attended by their maids, all gave notes to the harmony.

Yet with all that trampling, fine weeds were growing green amid the slippery stones that pave the square. It was the most honest, courteous, and dignified of crowds. The women wore ornamented wallets beneath the skirt, and warned us gravely against carrying money in exposed pockets, but we moved freely among the press with notebook and Kodak, always the centre of curious groups, and our purses were not touched. Indeed, we found it difficult to leave them even a few coppers, so modest were their prices. For as large a jar as our little squire could well carry we paid the value of 3 cents.

The men often rebuked the children for staring and questioning, but stood themselves at gaze, and asked us frankly what we were about. When we replied that we had never seen so beautiful a market, and were taking notes and photographs that we might not forget, the peasants smilingly passed the word from one side of the square to the other, and all, even to the Chief of Police, who was strutting about waving an unnecessary staff, were eager to offer information and to point out picturesque subjects.

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THE CATHEDRAL AT LEON.

But the morning was slipping away, and we had almost forgotten the oracle of a Spanish gentleman in Palencia—"Leon has three sights for the visitor, and only three—the cathedral, San Isidoro, and San Marcos." We proceeded to take these illustrious churches in order. The Leon Cathedral, closely analogous to the Gothic masterpieces of Northern France, is far beyond all poor praises of mine. Now in process of repair and stripped of the garish shrines of modern worship, it may be enjoyed purely as architecture—a temple of high beauty. Let artists tell of its towers and finials, flying buttresses, gables, cornices, galleries, piers, facades.

Yet one need not be an artist to delight in the glow of its great rose windows, or to spend fascinating hours poring over the chiseled story-book of portals, stalls, and cloisters. Such inimitable glass, burning still with all the fervors of the mediaeval faith! And such a world of divinity and humanity, even down to childish mischief, in those multitudinous carvings! The Passion scenes are repeated over and over, creation and judgment are there, the life, death, and ascension of the Virgin.

Gothic energy is abundantly manifest. St. George smites the dragon, St. Michael tramples the devil, Samson splits the lion's jaws, and Santiago, carved in ebony on a door in those legend-haunted, mellow-hued old cloisters, is riding down the Moors with such contagious fury that the very tail of his horse is twisted into a ferocious quirk.

On angel-guarded tombs, pictures of ancient battle, murder, vengeance, are graven in the long-remembering stone. But marble birds peck at the marble fruit, the ivory peasant drives his pigs, the alabaster shepherd watches his flock, the lad leads his donkey, the monk feeds the poor at the abbey gates, and plump stone priests, stowed away in shadowy niches, make merry over the wine.

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SANCTITY OF SAN ISIDORO.

If we had reveled overmuch in the art values of the cathedral, San Isidoro administered a prompt corrective. This Romanesque church, dating from the beginning of the eleventh century and a forerunner of the Escorial in that it was founded by the first Fernando of Castile as a royal mausoleum, is exclusively holy. Not merely are the bones of the patron saint kept on the high altar, but the Host is on constant exhibition there.

Unaware of these especial sanctities, we were quietly walking toward the choir, when an angry clamor from behind caused us to turn, and there, stretching their heads out over the railing of an upper gallery, was a line of furious priests. In vain the sacristan strove to excuse us, "foreigners and ladies," who did not know that we were expected to fall upon our knees on first entering the door. We had been guilty of no irreverence beyond this omission, and even under the hail of priestly wrath did our best to withdraw correctly without turning our backs to the altar.

But nothing would appease that scandalized row of gargoyles, whose violent rudeness seemed to us the greater desecration. Thus it was that we did not enter the frescoed chambers of the actual Panteon, said to be imposing yet, although the royal tombs were broken up by the French in 1808. Very wrong in the French, but unless the manners of San Isidoro's body guard have degenerated, the soldiers of Napoleon may have had their provocation.

It was now high noon, and the market place was poured all with peasants out upon the streets. Groups of them were lying at luncheon under the trees, passing the pigskin bottle of wine from mouth to mouth. Beggars were standing by and blessing them in return for scraps of the coarse and scanty fare. "May God repay! May the saints prosper thy harvest!"

A woman riding home, sitting erect on the red-striped donkey bag, handed a plum to her husband who trudged beside her in brown linen trunks and green velveteen waistcoat. He divided it with a pleading cripple, who called after them as devoutly as a man with half a plum in his cheek well could: "May the blessed Virgin ride forth with you and make gladness by your hearth!"

We had conjured up a carriage, a species of invalid stage coach, because of the increasing heat, and were therefore the envy of little schoolboys in blue pinafores. Their straw satchels bobbed on their backs as they gave chase to our clattering ark and clung to steps and door. This mode of locomotion did not save us time, for our coachman had domestic cares on his mind and drew up to bargain for a chicken, which finally mounted with a squall to the box seat, but in due Spanish season we stopped before the plateresque façade of San Marcos.

This is a still unfinished convent, rich in artistic beauties and historic memories. Here, for instance, is a marvelously human head of St. Francis, a triumph of the polychrome sculpture, and here is the little cell where the poet Quevedo was imprisoned for over three years by Philip IV., the patron of Velázquez. It is not so easy to cage a mocking bird, though the satire-pencilled walls have been well whitewashed.

KATHARINE LEE BATES.

The Daily Story of The Big Store.

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

Sixth Ave., 18th and 19th Streets.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1900.

Wrappers and Skirts.

The only reason for selling these wrappers and skirts at the prices offered is that during the White Fair people expect of us greater values than are obtainable here or elsewhere at any other time.

Women's Flannelette WRAPPERS, in neat dark patterns, with bretelles and braid trimming, lined waists and wide skirts; also, Women's Heavy Percale WRAPPERS, in dark, stylish patterns, handsomely trimmed with fancy bretelles and extra full skirts with ruffles; your choice to-morrow at 85c

Women's SKIRTS of black mercerized sateen, with umbrella flounce of 4 ruffles, bound with colored satin, a handsome garment, regularly sold for $3.75; here to-morrow at 2.75

200 Women's SKIRTS of Givernaud's taffeta, with umbrella flounce of fine accordion plaiting, finished with ruffle, at 5.95

Women's SKIRTS of the best taffeta, finished with two ruffles, in a big variety of colors; your choice at 4.00

Jewelry. An After-Holiday Clearing Sale of Odd Lines, Broken Lots, &c., at greatly reduced prices, a few of which we quote below:

MISSES' SOLID GOLD RINGS, stone set and handomely chased; BABIES' SOLID GOLD RINGS, extra heavy and handsomely chased; also BOYS' SOLID GOLD STONE-SET RINGS (cameo, emerald, ruby, opal, bloodstone, &c.); not a ring in the assortment worth less than $1.00, and many of them worth as high as $2.00 and $2.50 apiece; your choice, at the special clearing price of . . 50c

NETHERSOLE BRACELETS ("The Baby Curzon"), made of sterling silver; formerly sold at 48c. each; in this sale at the special clearance price of 15c

LORGNETTE CHAINS, gold plated, with fancy slides; worth 75c. each; your choice of many styles to-morrow at the special clearance price of . . 25c

Art Needlework.

This department has been removed to larger and better quarters on the third floor, front, and as "house warming" bargains presents these:

RENAISSANCE PATTERNS, size 18x36 inches, 45, 54 and 72 inches long; also sizes 27x27 inches and 36x36 inches, regularly sold at from 25c. to 35c. each; special for Monday at, each, 10c

CROCHET SILKS, all colors excepting white; a 60-yd. spool, special for Monday at 3c

PEARSALL'S FILLING SILKS, in a broken assortment of colors; regularly sold at 8c. a skein; special for to-morrow, 2 skeins for 1c

STAMPED PILLOW TOPS and BACKS, choice of 117 designs; regularly sold at 45c. apiece; special for to-morrow at 29c

STAMPED TABLE COVERS, choice floral designs, handsomely tinted; regularly sold at 40c. each; special for to-morrow at 25c

JAPANESE PILLOW TOPS, with gold thread embroidery; also SATIN PILLOW TOPS, in cream, blue and yellow; never sold for less than 50c. and 75c. apiece; your choice to-morrow at only 25c

Framed Pictures.

Picture Dept., (3d Floor, Centre.)

Certain lines, odd lots, &c., must be disposed of before taking our annual inventory, hence these matchless offerings:

LOT 1. Colored Photographs, Proof Etchings and Artotype Engravings fitted in handsome gilt frames, with matched metal corners and appropriate mats, size of frames 24x28 inches; formerly sold at from $2.50 to $5.00 apiece, your choice while they last at 1.50

LOT 2. Medallions of Hand-Colored Photographs, mounted on glass, with handsome Florentine gilt openwork frames, with burnished gold corners, size 22x25 inches; formerly sold at from $7.50 to $10.00 apiece; special for to-morrow, while they last, at 5.00

Silverware and Cutlery.

Some odds and ends of good Silverware and Cutlery to be cleared out at very small prices. Don't let such a good opportunity slip by you.

TEA SET of 4 pieces, quadruple plated, highly polished or satin engraved; regularly worth $7.50; here to-morrow at 4.65

TEASPOONS, silver plated, fancy pattern, set of six to-morrow at . 15c

TABLESPOONS AND FORKS, fancy patterns, silver plated, set of six to-morrow (forks or spoons) at . 30c

POWDER JAR, large size, a good imitation of cut glass, has enamelled top; worth 50c.; here to-morrow at . 25c

Stag Handle CARVING KNIFE AND FORK, best quality of Sheffield steel, actual value $1.50; here to-morrow at 79c

DINNER KNIVES, silver plated, per set of six 72c

Hayes Dental Association (Incorporated.)

(Balcony, above Main Floor.)

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

For one week only we will accept orders for our well-known Plates, Seamless Crown and Porcelain Bridge Work at 25 per cent. less than regular prices.

E. P. HAYES, D. D. S., Manager.

The Annual White Fair.

If the first week's business will serve as an indication of the people's appreciation of our offerings—and there is no reason why it should not—we have every reason to feel proud of our White Fair. With every record for sales eclipsed, and every indication of still greater success this week, we offer for Monday a list of values that will pale into insignificance all other contemporaneous sales.

Muslin Underwear.

WOMEN'S MUSLIN SKIRTS, double umbrella ruffle and drop skirt, at 35c

WOMEN'S MUSLIN SKIRTS, with wide embroidery edge or umbrella ruffle, drop skirt, at . . . 59c

WOMEN'S MUSLIN SKIRTS, with dust ruffle, knee umbrella flounce, trimmed with two rows of deep insertion and ruffle lined with wide heavy Torchon lace, very elaborate and pretty, here to-morrow at 85c

WOMEN'S CHEMISE, with embroidery finish or with fancy yoke and embroidery finish; worth 50c. apiece; here at 35c

WOMEN'S MUSLIN GOWNS, with Hubbard yokes of plain or hemstitched tucking and cambric ruffles, unequalled value at 49c

WOMEN'S MUSLIN GOWNS, two styles, Empire with fancy yoke of solid embroidery, or Hubbard yoke of solid insertion and tucks; your choice at . . 69c

WOMEN'S FRENCH CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS, perfect finish, at 18c

WOMEN'S MUSLIN DRAWERS, with tucked finish, at 10c

WOMEN'S CAMBRIC DRAWERS, with full lawn tucked ruffle, at 25c

Infants' Wear.

INFANTS' LONG SLIPS, made of cambric, with pointed yoke, tucked and trimmed with embroidery; worth 48c.; in this sale at 25c

Cambric Children's DRESSES, of colored cambric, waist effect, with ruffle of material forming yoke; sizes 1 to 3 years; worth 50c.; in this sale at . . . 23c

Children's White Lawn APRONS, made waist effect, with ruffle over shoulder, edged with Torchon lace, with centrepiece of fine embroidery; worth 50c.; in this sale at 25c

Children's WINTER CAPS and BONNETS, to be closed out at these greatly reduced prices: The 50c. and 75c. kinds, your choice at 19c

The $1.00 and $1.50 kinds, your choice at 48c

The $2.00 and $3.00 kinds, your choice at 75c

Dress Linings. Our linings are all good in quality and very moderate in price, as these quotations will show:

PERCALINES, in all the popular shades, the 25c. per yard kind at 18c.; the 18c. per yard kind at 12½c., and the 12½c. per yard kind at 6c

Genuine French HAIR CLOTH, black or gray, at, per yard . 12½c

FACING or STIFFENING for skirts, very wide and of the best quality, at, per yard 19c

WADDING, for interlining coats or capes, per sheet . . . 1c

SILK-FACED SATIN, with linen backs, in all shades, at, per yard 39c

Dinner Napkins.

A Special Lot at very Special Prices. No such bargains in napkins offered elsewhere at present.

21, 22 and 24 inch All Linen NAPKINS, hemmed—several hundred dozen of them, in small lots, bought by us at 'way down prices, and now offered to you at what we consider the greatest napkin bargain of the year, per dozen . . 1.49

A smaller sized NAPKIN, for lunch or breakfast service, at, per dozen 75c

A fine Double Damask NAPKIN, extra large in size, at, per dozen 3.00

The SAME NAPKIN, in medium size, per dozen . . 1.95

Notions and Things.

The little at little prices.

CORSET LACES, mercerized, white, wide while flat, 2½ and 3 yds. in length, per dozen 6c

Ladies' and Children's HOSE SUPPORTERS, with heavy nickel-plated button clasps, in black and white, per pair, 6c

ENGLISH PINS, in assorted sizes, 360 on paper, per dozen papers, 45c.; per paper 4c

Ladies' GARTERS, of wide fancy silk frilled elastic, with jewelled, enamelled and plain buckles and large satin bows; were $2.25 and $1.50 per pair; your choice per pair (in a neat glass-top box) 50c

Corticelli, 100 yds. black SPOOL SILK, per spool 5c

M. Heminway & Son's 50-yard SPOOL SILK, all the desirable colors, per spool 2c

Nickel-plated SAFETY PINS, open both sides, three different sizes, per dozen 1c

Celluloid SIDE COMBS, 4 and 4½ inches long, different styles, per pair 5c

Whittemore's Baby Elite SHOE POLISH and PASTE, per bottle 5c

Linen Finished THREAD, in black and white, Nos. 30, 35 and 40, per dozen 7c

Tablecloths for all kinds of tables at rock-bottom prices.

PATTERN TABLECLOTHS, with woven borders, at prices equal to those charged by other stores for table damask by the yard, making ours the c

BERLIN HAS A NEW MAYOR

City Was Nearly Two Years Without an Executive.

LABOR IS SCARCE IN GERMANY

Many Manufacturers Have Found It Hard in the Last Year to Supply the Demand for Help.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—A Christmas armistice has been concluded between the Court and the city. The Emperor announced to Herr Kirschner on Saturday at the unveiling of the monument to the Kurfürst George William that he had been pleased to confirm his election to the Mayoralty, adding that this was his "Christmas box to the Berliners." Berlin had been Mayorless since June, 1898, and the Mayor-elect could not validly perform many duties appertaining to his office. Consequently municipal business has been more or less muddled since the retirement of Mayor Zelle.

It was confidently expected that the royal confirmation of Mayor Kirschner's election would be announced by the monarch to the municipal delegation which welcomed him at the Brandenburg Gate on his return from the Jerusalem pilgrimage. However, the King of Prussia had made up his mind that so long as the Berlin municipality held firm to its project of "glorifying the spirit of revolution" by placing a portal before the entrance to the burial place of those killed in the troubles of March, 1848, the city should have no Mayor. The burghers exhausted the legal procedure in their endeavor to defeat the police veto of the plan regardless of covert threats that Berlin was risking the loss of its rights of self-government.

A few days ago a decision unfavorable to the city was given by the Oberverwaltungsgericht, and although confident that their rights had been disregarded in this decision, the City Fathers accepted it without open demur. It was understood at the Rathaus that only at this price could Mayor Kirschner's confirmation be obtained, and the smooth diplomacy of Baron von Rheinbaben effected what the authoritativeness of his predecessor in the Ministry of the Interior had proved powerless to accomplish.

It is to be hoped that the armistice will become a durable peace, for the conflict, besides being hurtful to Berlin, was also detrimental to the Emperor's popularity.

The Imperial Office for the Interior has just published the report of the Industrial Inspection officials, containing some interesting data as to the situation of the labor market in 1898. The report shows that throughout the empire there was a continual increase in the number of workmen employed in industrial branches. By far the largest increase is credited to metallurgical industries, and is due to the large demand for electrical machines, bicycles, &c. In the stone-working industries, a large increase of workmen resulted from the great impetus in the building trade. The textile industries do not make such a favorable showing, and the report indicates the working of the Dingley tariff and the Spanish-American war as the causes of the stagnation.

During the whole year there was a large demand for workmen, and in many branches it was impossible to obtain as many workmen as could have been employed. The deficiency was met partly by the importation of Russian, Polish, Galician, and Bohemian workmen and partly by the introduction of mechanical power. Even in small enterprises motive force was widely adopted. Cases of workmen being unable to find employment were practically nil.

No considerable modification of the general hours of labor occurred, though the agitation for shorter hours was kept up, together with a movement for the extension of the dinner interval to one and a half hours. In isolated instances the agitation proved successful. Sunday rest was generally observed in large enterprises, but in small undertakings the law was largely disregarded.

There was a slight general rise in wages, which was, however, neutralized by a rise in the price of food articles, especially meat, and in the cost of rent, so that a distinct improvement in the pecuniary condition of the working classes could not be reported.

With regard to dwellings, a few Inspectors report favorably, but from most districts come unsatisfactory reports, partly as to the condition of the dwellings and partly as to high rents. Generally speaking, the German workman is still badly housed. In regard to food, an improvement is announced, resulting partly from the action of employers in buying wholesale and retailing to the workmen at cost price, particularly where workmen are engaged in factories at some distance from their dwellings, and partly from the increase of workmen's co-operative purchase union. The inability of the women of the working class to prepare nourishing and appetizing meals was widely observed, and the establishment of cookery and housekeeping schools is recommended in this connection.

The increase of continuation schools and trade schools was notable, as well as of kindergartens established with the co-operation of employers. The granting of holidays for recuperation is becoming general.

The Hamburg-America Steamship Company has decided to employ oil fuel on a number of freight steamers on their Eastern Asiatic line. Borneo furnishes the new fuel, which is a thick liquid of the nature of petroleum. The company expects to realize a great saving of space and labor by the innovation.

Friends of Count Zeppelin deny the story of his suicide. It was reported that, despairing of the success of his airship, on which over 1,000,000 marks have already been expended, he had drowned himself.

Speaking at Munich, Prof. Lujo Brentano, the celebrated political economist, said that the Transvaal war marks a turning point of British history, as, whatever the final result of the conflict, Great Britain will be forced to adopt the conscription system for its army.

From Sunday morning to Wednesday evening this week Berlin newspapers interrupt publication. This is on account of the ordinances regulating labor on Sundays and holidays. It is forbidden to work in printing offices on Sundays and on Dec. 25 and 26, as well as on all other public holidays. To foreigners the absence of newspapers during nearly four whole days is disconcerting, but Berliners regard the situation with absolute equanimity. J. P.

BRITISH NAVY ENGINEERS' PAY.

Admiral Melville Tells of the United States Personnel Act.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Admiral G. W. Melville, United States Navy, writes to The Globe congratulating it on its efforts to secure higher pay for naval engineers, saying:

"We have had the experience in this country of the loss of some of our very best men among the engineers for the reason that private firms are willing to pay so much higher compensation. Since the passage of the Personnel bill there have been very few resignations in our country. I wish your friends every success to get their pay properly adjusted. I can say, as a result of our own experiences, that patience, combined with persistent effort, will be rewarded at last. It was a long time before the Personnel bill passed, but we finally secured what we wanted."

FOXHALL KEENE INJURED.

Broke His Collar Bone While Hunting with the Quorn Hounds.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Foxhall Keene, the American sportsman, broke his collarbone while hunting with the Quorn Hounds yesterday.

Mr. Keene telegraphs from Melton Mowbray that he has put his shoulder out and broken his collarbone, but is progressing very favorably.

The news of Mr. Keene's injury was received with regret by his friends in the hunting and polo circles in New York. He is a superb horseman, probably the best of the amateur jockeys registered in this country, and his daring but cool horsemanship in the cross-country races here scored for him a high percentage of winning mounts in these events.

While the Rockaway Hunt was in existence Mr. Keene was one of the most ardent followers of the hounds in the Long Island hunting set, and as a polo player he ranked among the highest handicapped men in the Polo Association. While playing polo last August with the Westchester team he was injured by being struck by a polo mallet. He was badly gashed over the eye, but when his wound was dressed he returned to play the game out.

AMERICA GERMANY'S RIVAL.

London Spectator Says the Emperor Wants to Carry Out His Ideas of Expansion in South America.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Spectator to-day publishes an article entitled "Germany and the Monroe Doctrine," in which it says:

"America and not England is the rival, in German opinion. It is with America and not England that Germany realizes she must struggle for supremacy. We do not say for a moment that Germany regards America as an enemy, but Germany realizes it is America that at the moment lies across Germany's path, and that unless she is able to reckon with America on equal terms, she will not become the world power of the future that she desires to be."

The Spectator then goes on to declare that Germany's objective is South America, but that the Monroe doctrine bars her way. How to get around this is puzzling, but, the paper declares, Emperor William counts upon the German vote in the United States to help him when his new navy is ready to carry out his South American expansion idea, especially in Brazil.

The Spectator then warns the United States that if it intends to uphold the Monroe doctrine in the future, it must not go to sleep over it now, but prepare to support a navy and army equal to the strain of maintaining a policy so tremendous. If not, she is certain to suffer great humiliation at the hands of "the patient, efficient, and persistent Germany." The paper adds:

"When the hour comes, Germany won't be bluffed into respect of Monroeism. She will call the Americans' fleet, and if the fleet is no higher than hers, Germany will act."

THE GERMAN CANAL BILL.

Kaiser Will Dissolve the Diet If It be Thrown Out Again.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—With the reconvening of the Diet, the Canal bill fight will be renewed. The Government's chances of passing the new bill have somewhat improved in the meanwhile. But the Conservatives remain obdurate, in spite of conciliatory measures and utterances recently by Prince Hohenlohe and Dr. von Miquel.

Strong arguments have been prepared by the opponents of the bill, including the fact that the newly opened Dortmund-Ems Canal must be closed for three months for extensive repairs, showing the unreliability of canals as vehicles of communication.

The Emperor is said to be determined this time to dissolve the Diet if the bill be again rejected.

COAL SCARCITY IN BRITAIN.

Reaches Record Price—Four Pig-Iron Furnaces Obliged to Shut Down.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The scarcity of coal continues to such an extent that four Scotch pig-iron furnaces have shut down. Iron has reached a record price.

It is believed the stringency will be somewhat relieved when the railroads become less congested with holiday traffic. But the continued calling out of the Reservists has affected the railroads as well as the collieries. According to one large coal merchant, the miners thoroughly realize that a restricted output increases wages for less work, and they are by no means anxious to relieve the situation. In the meanwhile the war continues to increase the demand, and coal goes up. The gas companies are reaping large profits as a result.

GUERIN TAKEN TO CLAIRVAUX.

Will Serve Out His Sentence in the Prison, Formerly an Abbey, There.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—M. Guérin, who, according to the verdict rendered by the Senate, sitting as a high court in the conspiracy cases, was sentenced on Thursday to ten years' confinement in a fortified place, has arrived at Clairvaux, where he will undergo his sentence. There was no demonstration anywhere during M. Guérin's journey from Paris.

M. Buffet, who was condemned to ten years' banishment, remains in Brussels.

M. Déroulède, who has also been banished for ten years, is on his way to Milan, whence he will proceed to Spain, having decided to take up his residence at San Sebastian.

Clairvaux is a hamlet of France, in the Department of Aubey, thirty-three miles by rail southeast of Troyes. Its celebrated abbey, founded in 1114 by St. Bernard, has been transformed into a great prison or house of detention.

GERMAN OUTRAGES IN AFRICA.

An Officer Accused of Having Natives Tortured and Killed.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Information has been obtained that a worse case than that of Prince Arenbergh, who was charged with killing a subordinate in South Africa without provocation and fiendishly torturing his victim, is still pending in German East Africa.

The culprit is said to be Capt. von Dannenberg of the colonial troops, who ordered several blacks shot and a number of others beaten to death amid tortures.

The case will be brought up in the Reichstag soon.

RUSSIANS CELEBRATE XMAS.

Services Held in Philadelphia by the Czar's Officers and Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—A unique ceremony took place at the Cramp shipyard to-day, when the Russian officers and men here temporarily during the construction of warships and locomotives for their Government celebrated Christmas according to the rites of the Greek Church. Religious services were held with all due solemnity. There is no Greek church in this city, and the services were conducted by one of the clergy from the church in New York. After the services there was merry-making and a banquet.

The Russians use the Gregorian, while the rest of Christendom adhere to the Julian calendar, there being a difference of twelve days between the two.

GEN. WHEELER'S NIECE SUES.

Asks $100,000 for Breach of Promise in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Miss Etta Thomas, a niece of Gen. "Joe" Wheeler, began suit in the Superior Court to-day against William H. Fahrney, a prominent West Side society man, asking $100,000 damages for alleged breach of promise to marry.

It is alleged that Fahrney, who is Treasurer of a large patent medicine manufactory and reputed to be wealthy, had been engaged to Miss Thomas for over four years, but that recently he broke off the engagement on the ground that his parents desired him to marry another woman. Miss Thomas's father is said to be the owner of large interests in coal mines.

Montclair Boy Bicyclist Injured.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 6.—Injuries received in an accident which occurred this afternoon may prove fatal to thirteen-year-old Sheldon Case, the son of Dr. Levi W. Case of Park Street. The accident took place on Bloomfield Avenue. Young Case was riding his bicycle, and his wheel caught in the trolley tracks. He was thrown so that he fell directly in the path of a carriage driven by Michael Feisinger of 88 Elm Street. Before Mr. Felsinger could check the horse the wheels of the vehicle had run over the boy's head and abdomen. The boy was taken in a carriage to his home, being delirious when he arrived. Dr. Case, after an examination, said that he feared internal injuries, and had but slight hope that his son would recover.

Freight Cars Fall Through a Bridge.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Jan. 6.—The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company suffered a loss in a wreck last night that is estimated here at fully $100,000. The through freight from Chicago, consisting of twenty-eight cars, all loaded, went through a bridge, eighteen miles east of this place, and seventeen cars, with contents, were totally destroyed by fire. The fifth car to tumble into the ravine was an oil car, which exploded, the burning oil scattering over the wreck.

May Succeed Rev. S. Malone as Regent.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 6.—Friends of the Rev. Thomas A. Hendrick, pastor of St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church of this city, are urging his candidacy for the vacancy in the State Board of Regents, created by the death of the Rev. Sylvester Malone of Brooklyn. Father Hendrick is a Republican, and his name will be presented to the Republican caucus at Albany when it is called to act in the matter.

SALE OF

RUSSIAN SABLE.

Muffs, $125, $175, $225, $350, $450, $600 and $750.

Scarfs, with cluster of tails, $75, $125, $175, $250 up.

Collars, Capes, Victorines and Mantles at corresponding prices *less 15 per cent. for cash.*

HUDSON BAY SABLE.

Muffs, $30, $45, $60, $75, $90, $125, $150.

Scarfs, Collars, Capes, Victorines, in proportion, *less 15 per cent.*

I cannot reduce prices on Sable Skins. The discount is for manufactured goods only.

NOTE.—I do not sell Blended or Darkened Russian or Hudson Bay Sables. Ladies who have purchased them in Europe and elsewhere during the past two seasons complain of a mottled, shabby appearance after being worn a few times.

SEALSKINS & PERSIAN LAMB

Mink, Stone Marten, Ermine, Chinchilla, Fox, latest styles at lowest possible prices for reliable goods.

Men's Fur Lined Overcoats, Coachmen's Outfits, Sleigh Robes—large assortment.

C. C. SHAYNE,

Manufacturing Fur Merchant,

424 Street, Between Broadway and 6th Av.

RAISE MONEY FOR FRANCE

Santo Domingans Subscribe Funds to Pay Claims.

EXPECT A FRENCH FLEET

Considerable Feeling Is Shown, but They Say They Must Settle for Mistakes of Heureaux.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 6.—The public subscriptions to liquidate the Boismare-Caccavelli claim of 280,000f., payment of which is being pressed by the French Consul, largely cover the amount needed. A French fleet is expected to visit Santo Domingo, but the country is quiet, though considerable patriotic feeling is expressed throughout the republic.

The new Government of President Juan Ysidro Jimenes is now facing its first foreign difficulty. It is impossible to foresee what will be the outcome of this difficulty, but it is considered certain that the republic will have to pay for the mistakes, or worse, committed by the late President Heureaux.

In regard to the Boismare claim, which the French Consul associates intentionally, but, it is claimed, wrongly, with the Caccavelli affair, it cannot be denied that Capt. Boismare was persecuted in every possible manner by Gen. Heureaux, who was known to be secretly interested in some enterprises, such as soap factories, &c. Capt. Boismare came directly in competition with the President, when he himself started a soap factory. But, under the circumstances, his business failed to succeed and eventually he failed. Through the secret instigation of President Heureaux, it is asserted, he was charged with the crime of fraudulent bankruptcy and put in jail, where he remained for two years, in spite of the representations of the French Government, which even sent a squadron, under Admiral de Libeau, to Santo Domingo, at the beginning of Boismare's imprisonment. Finally his release was secured together with the promise of President Heureaux to pay an indemnity to the Captain.

The Caccavelli case is of a different nature. The man in question, who was a merchant and the agent for some shipping firms, one day became involved in a quarrel with a negro laborer, who shot and killed him on the spot. This was purely a private affair, involving no international question, except the contention that the murderer did not receive the full punishment which his crime merited. Anyhow, President Heureaux, who was himself a full-blooded negro of Haitien origin, consented to pay an indemnity to the family of Caccavelli.

A third case was also made out against the Dominican Government. It appears that some years ago a Mr. Colin de Paradis, since deceased, was acting as representative of the Republic of Santo Domingo. He made several purchases for his Government, which declined to pay for them on the ground that it did not approve of the transactions and did not need the articles purchased. Nevertheless, Gen. Heureaux, later on, consented to indorse the claims of the de Paradis estate.

These are the definite though not absolutely clear cases that the French Government claims to have against Santo Domingo. France complains that the promised payments were not made during the latter months of the régime of President Heureaux, and that they should have been resumed as soon as President Jimenes had established a stable Government. The Consul argues that the non-payments are due to the alleged ill-will on the part of the new Dominican Administration. The correctness of this allegation is challenged, however, and it is intimated that at the bottom of all is trouble in the Banco Nacional affair, this being a French concern. Gen. Heureaux had some trouble with the institution, and he sent some soldiers to occupy the offices of the bank and to levy upon its resources. He had, however, to apologize for that illegal proceedings.

The bank has issued notes for $800,000, redeemable in Mexican silver pesos, and it claims that the Government is responsible for the payment. The latter declares that it is willing to assume the responsibility, but on the condition that the bank shall deliver to it an amount of its bonds, held in Europe, equal to the sum of 800,000 Mexican silver dollars. There is, therefore, between the Dominican Government and the bank a misunderstanding of a financial character which has exercised a regrettable influence over the settlement of the Boismare-Caccavelli and Paradis claims. That settlement, it is claimed, however, cannot fail to be promptly made in a peaceful and honorable manner, provided some hot-headed orators do not excite the populace.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Jan. 6.—The French flagship Cecille has gone to Santo Domingo. It is reported she was called there hurriedly by cable.

UNITED STATES WILL NOT ACT.

Has No Interest in the Trouble in Its Present State.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The United States Government has at this moment no concern in the attempt of the French Government to settle a long-standing claim against the Government of Santo Domingo by a naval demonstration, as reported in the press dispatches. What our future attitude may be will depend entirely upon the developments, but it may be stated that there is a growing indisposition here to shelter Governments from the consequences of their disregard of the rules of honesty and international obligation. It is not positively known that in the present instance turpitude is involved, but from the statement of facts set out in the press dispatches, the case appears to bear a strong resemblance to others which have preceded it, and which, in our estimation, justified the action of foreign Governments in adopting summary measures to collect their money.

This particular case is said to have been pending about three years, and it is understood that President Heureaux had finally arranged to settle it, but the agreement was disregarded by Jimenes, his successor and the present occupant of the Presidential office of Santo Domingo. There is a possibility that the United States may ultimately become involved in this affair through what is known as the Santo Dominican syndicate, controlled by New York capitalists. This concern has a concession from the Dominican Government by which, in return for defraying the interest on the public debt and otherwise assisting the Government financially, it is entitled to collect all of the customs revenues of the island.

The present Administration in Santo Domingo is believed to be so low in funds that it could scarcely pay the $60,000 demanded by the French Government in settlement of the pending claim. If in this case the French naval commanders should undertake to seize the customs revenues an interesting question might arise. It should be stated, however, that so far the State Department is not informed that Jimenes has recognized as still in force the concession held by the New York syndicate coming from the late President Heureaux.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8th.

LACE CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.

(Third Floor.)

1,200 PAIRS NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
formerly $1.65 to $2.75 per pair. 98c., $1.48 and $1.75

400 PAIRS IRISH POINT CURTAINS,
formerly $4.75 to $7.50 per pair. $3.90 and $5.75

Those contemplating furnishing Summer Homes will find this a desirable opportunity.

PORTIERES AND TABLE COVERS.

100 PAIRS TAPESTRY PORTIERES,
Original price $4.75 per pair. $2.85

175 PAIRS DERBY SATIN PORTIERES
in a variety of colors,
Original price $10.75 per pair. $7.90

150 VELOUR TABLE COVERS,
1½ yards square, rich dark colorings,
Original price $5.00 each. $2.90

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

VENEZUELAN CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Changes in the Charges on Imports—Cattle to be Exported Free.

CARACAS, Jan. 6.—The following extra duties will be levied from to-day: Flour, 3 cents; rice, 2 cents, and butter 12 cents a kilo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Minister Loomis has informed the State Department that the Government of Venezuela has abolished the law increasing the import duties 20 per cent.; also the decrees of last year imposing duties on foreign goods according to the tariff which was in force until Aug. 31, 1899, and the decree imposing a duty of 10 bolivars a head on cattle exported.

As nearly all of the cattle exported go to Cuba and Puerto Rico, the last-named action is declared to be of importance to the United States.

Kaiser to Reorganize Royal Theatres.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—It is said that the Emperor means to reorganize and extend the royal theatres in Berlin by the erection of a special Wagner theatre here, planned under royal auspices. In addition, the Royal Opera House will be rebuilt next year and modernized for dramas and smaller operas, the Schauspielhaus will become a comedy stage, and Kroll's will be enlarged for a popular stage, giving the best performances at the cheapest prices, which is the special wish of the Emperor.

Germans Want American Meat Barred.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The Reichstag, after reconvening, will soon consider a number of important measures, including the Meat Inspection bill. Therefore the Agrarian press reopens the fight on American meat. The Deutsche Tages-Zeitung severely abuses the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce's annual report, in which the hope is expressed that the anti-meat measures would be stopped and that economic harmony with the United States would be re-established.

British Investments in Cuba Suffer.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—British interest in Jamaica and the other West Indian colonies with which the United States has negotiated reciprocity treaties, has clashed with the £5,000,000 of British investments in Cuba. It appears that Jamaica sugar gets into the United States at one-eighth less duty than Cuban sugar, and the British investors in Cuba, being unable to broach the matter here, will seek to equalize the discriminating duty through Washington.

The New Duke of Westminster.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Much interest is exhibited in the new Duke of Westminster, who has decided to remain at the Cape during the war. It appears that he has a keen taste for racing horses, and his father's splendid stable is not likely to be broken up. "Bend Or," as the young Duke is nicknamed, after the famous horse, though not yet twenty-one years old, is said to have selected a wife, which disappoints society, for he is the most eligible young man in the matrimonial market.

Lord Brassey Preaches a Sermon.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—From Melbourne comes the news that Lord Brassey, on the eve of retiring from office as Governor of Victoria, mounted an Episcopal pulpit and preached a sermon to the congregation. Lord Brassey is coming home on the famous old yacht Sunbeam.

The French Miners' Strike.

ST. ETIENNE, France, Jan. 6.—The Arbitration Committee to which was referred the miners' strike in this district has agreed upon a compromise between the mine owners and the workmen, which, it is hoped, will terminate the strike.

King of Servia Not Married.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—It is declared that the report that King Alexander of Servia is married to Princess Marie Louise of Cumberland is baseless.

THE GRECIAN LAUNCHED.

Enters Water at Wilmington—She Stuck on the Ways a Week Ago.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 6.—The steamship Grecian, which was built by Harlan & Hollingsworth for the Winsor Steamship Company, and which stuck on the ways last Saturday, was successfully launched to-day.

Miss Winsor, daughter of the President of the line, christened the vessel as she glided into the stream. There were a number of guests present from other cities.

The Grecian is a three-deck freight and passenger steamer built to rate under the United States standard for seventeen years, 200 feet long, having 42 feet beam and a depth of 36 feet. She will have a carrying capacity of about 2,500 tons. She will have two steel masts, together with steel deckhouse, and accommodations for about a hundred passengers. The power will be furnished by triple-expansion engines with four boilers, built to sustain a working pressure of 170 pounds. The Grecian will have a bunker capacity of 275 tons, and is to make a speed of 15¾ knots on an eight-hour trial.

POLITICS IN LOUISIANA.

Republicans Will Put Up a Straight Lily White Ticket.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—At a conference of leaders of the Republican Party, Sugar Planters' Branch, at the St. Charles, it was resolved to put out a straight Lily White Republican ticket. If the sentiment expressed can be depended upon Thomas J. Woodward of this city will be nominated for Governor.

The Lily White State Central Committee met to-day in the St. Charles Hotel for the purpose of calling a State Convention.

APPELLATE DIVISION JUSTICES.

Appointment of Justice Laughlin Postponed at His Request.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Gov. Roosevelt stated to-day that Justice Laughlin of Buffalo, who has been designated as an Associate Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Fourth Department, has requested that his appointment be temporarily held up to see whether its acceptance would interfere with his desired transfer to New York City. The Governor has granted the request.

On Monday next Gov. Roosevelt will hold a conference with Justice Parker, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division, Third Department, relative to filling the vacancy caused by the elevation of Justice Landon to the Court of Appeals bench.

Justice Hiscock of Syracuse, who has been designated to serve on the Appellate Division Bench, Fourth Department, has informed the Governor that he will decline to accept the designation if Justice Williams desires it.

REPUBLICAN CLUB ELECTION.

Opposition to John Sabine Smith Laid to Mr. Wakeman's Friends.

The annual election of the Republican Club will be held on the 15th inst. There is practically no opposition to the regular ticket, except that J. F. Hitchcock has been named as a candidate against John Sabine Smith for member of the Executive Committee. This fact has occasioned considerable feeling, and the allegation is made that the opposition to Mr. Smith was dictated by friends of Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman, who were impressed with the belief that Mr. Smith was a seeker for Mr. Wakeman's position at the time charges were pending against the latter.

Alfred E. Ommen, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, yesterday issued a statement in which he warmly eulogized Mr. Smith and criticised the twenty-seven members who had been instrumental in getting up an opposition ticket. Mr. Ommen declared that Mr. Smith had done more for the club than all of his twenty-seven opponents combined.

Tammany Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall held its meeting for the election of officers yesterday afternoon. Daniel F. McMahon was re-elected Chairman unanimously. The other officers are: William Sohmer, Vice Chairman; George F. Scannell and Michael T. Daly, Secretaries, and Thomas F. Smith, clerk. Each Assembly district in the county was assessed $500 for the general expenses of Tammany Hall. The annexed district was assessed $150.

TAYLOR APPOINTEES ENJOINED.

New Kentucky Election Commissioners Lose a Point.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 6.—Judge Cantrill to-day entered an order granting the injunction prayed for by Election Commissioners Poyntz and Fulton, restraining Mackey and Cochran, Gov. Taylor's appointees, from qualifying and acting. The Court, after granting the injunction, entered an order setting it aside and giving the right to appeal, stating that he thought the case was of such importance that it should be passed on by the court of last resort.

This gives the Democratic Commissioners the selection of the Judge before whom the case shall be heard in the Court of Appeals.

BRIBERY CHARGE TO BE PROBED.

Kentucky Senate Cites the Accused Men to Appear.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 6.—Senators Thomas and Crenshaw jointly filed an information to-day citing John J. Whallen and Charles Ryan to appear before the Senate on a statutory proceeding charging them with contempt in attempting to bribe Senator Harrell. The penalty, upon conviction, is a fine of $15,000, confinement in jail during the session of the Legislature, and forfeiture of suffrage. A similar charge will be filed in the House, and a joint committee to investigate the charge is asked.

Senator Carter (Dem.) said the resolution already adopted providing for the Whallen-Ryan investigation carried with it an investigation of Harrell.

Wants to Buy Freight Boats.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 6.—The Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company is negotiating for the purchase of the steamboat property of the Huntington and St. Louis Towboat Company, thereby removing all opposition as far as the handling of freight in barge lots on the Ohio River and other tributaries is concerned. The deal will include the sale of the towboats H. F. Frisbie, Fritz, Wash Honshell, Jacob Heatherington, Fred Hartweg, and eighty square barges and forty freight model barges.

B. Altman & Co.

FOR MONDAY, JANUARY 8th.

COTTON EMBROIDERIES.

Twenty thousand yards of Cambric and Nainsook edges, at one-third less than regular prices.

5c., 10c., 14c., 18c., 28c. & 38c. Yd.

(Rear of Rotunda.)

BLACK SILKS.

Imported Broché and Plain Crepes in rich qualities; Merveilleux, Peau de Soie, Drap de France, Faille Victoria, Satin Altesse, Foulards, etc.

IMPORTED DRESS SATIN, 24½ inches wide, value $3.00 per yard, special to-morrow at . . $1.90

IMPORTED PEAU DE SOIE, Figured and Corded, heretofore $1.50 per yard, at $1.00

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS,

(300 NEWLY MADE UP)

To-morrow—Monday at the special price, $26.50

as follows:

Black or Oxford Cheviots and Black Zibeline; Skirts made over Black Taffeta Silk lining; close fitting Coat (interlined) and lined with Satin.

Black Pebble Cheviot and Oxford Suiting; Skirts made over Black Taffeta Silk lining; double-breasted Eton Coat with stitched revers (interlined), lined with Satin.

(Second Floor.)

FUR MUFFS, SCARFS, COATS, ETC.

To-morrow—Monday, as follows:

MUFFS.		SCARFS.	
Stone Marten,	$11.50	Stone Marten,	$13.50
Brown Fox,	9.50	Brown Fox,	9.50
Mink,	7.50	Mink,	8.75
Alaska Sable,	4.75	Alaska Sable,	6.25

Persian Lamb Coats, . . . $135.00
Broadtail Coats, ... 155.00
Fur Lined Capes, ... 28.00

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St. and Sixth Avenue.

VICTIMS OF TENEMENT FIRE.

Mother and Boys to be Buried To-day—Motorman Who Cut Hose Not Held.

The bodies of Mrs. Mary Sutherly and her children, Frank, nine years of age, and James, twenty-two months old, who lost their lives in the fire in the five-story tenement house at 305 East Ninety-second Street early yesterday morning, were taken to the Morgue yesterday, where funeral services will be held to-day. The interment will be at Cedar Hill Cemetery. Harry Sutherly, five years old, who was severely burned and was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, will probably recover.

Philip Reilly, motorman of a Second Avenue car which ran over and cut a hoseline at the corner of Ninety-second Street while the fire was in progress, was arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday and was discharged by Magistrate Mayo. Fire Chief Croker afterward said that Reilly should have been held, because he seriously delayed the work of the firemen and lives had been lost in the fire.

Lost Fire Horses Found.

The two horses attached to a hose cart which took fright at the runaway engine No. 58 while going to the fire at 114 East Ninety-eighth Street early yesterday morning and were supposed to have jumped into the East River were found at daybreak at the Astoria ferryhouse, where they had been stopped by truckmen. The pole of the tender was smashed and one of the horses was slightly bruised.

Investigation of Recent Fires.

Police Captain Frers of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station is engaged in an investigation of the many recent fires in his precinct. Capt. Frers said yesterday that so far there had not been found any evidence of a suspicious character as to their origin. Fire Marshal Seery will also make a personal investigation.

Poor Ice Prospects in Maine.

GARDINER, Me., Jan. 6.—Ice dealers here who have had any thought that Maine might see a boom in that branch of business this season are discouraged at the prospect. The American Ice Company has recently purchased the control of ponds in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, which it is thought will relieve it from depending on Maine.

Cutting Ice in Westchester.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Nearly all the icemen of Westchester County have large gangs of men and horses at work cutting ice on the ponds and housing eight to ten inch cakes in their houses. The ice is of fine quality, and unless a thaw sets in the harvest will be a large one.

WORK ON SCHOOL PAY ROLLS.

Teachers Meet, but Fail to Act on Salary Question.

A force of fifty clerks was set to work at 9 o'clock A. M. yesterday in the offices of the Commissioners of Accounts on the books of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx. In eight-hour shifts they worked throughout the day and were still at it when THE TIMES went to press this morning, the Commissioners intending to keep their employes continuously at work, weekdays and Sundays until the matter is thoroughly straightened out.

In Public School 1, Henry and Oliver Streets, a conference was held yesterday afternoon of the Presidents of teachers' associations in all the boroughs. It was agreed that there ought to be graded increases of salaries between the minimum requirements of the Ahearn law and also that the teacher of a boys' class ought to be paid $60 more a year than the teacher of a girls' class. An effort was made to agree upon some compromise salary plan for them all, but nothing definite was decided upon.

The representatives at yesterday's conference will report to their respective associations the result of their discussion and will hold another conference next Saturday, when it is believed definite action will be taken.

The Male Teachers' Association on Friday appointed a committee to co-operate with the committee of the City Teachers' Association. The committee consists of Silas Wheat, Edwin Daniels, George Chatfield, and Emil Newman.

Illinois Rioter Found Guilty.

PANA, Ill., Jan. 6.—The jury in the case of Henry Stevens, colored, indicted on the charge of inciting the riot on April 18, 1899, in which seven persons were killed and many others injured, has returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence will be passed later by Judge Farmer. The jury was out forty-eight hours.

Weil Claim Against Mexico Fails.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 6.—Minister Mariscal has received a cablegram from Señor Manuel de Aspiroz, Mexican Ambassador at Washington, to the effect that the United States Court of Claims has decided the Weil case adversely to the claimant. This decision destroys one of the most celebrated claims against the Government of Mexico.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 6.—These companies were chartered at Dover to-day:

Wright Zinc and Lead Company, Chicago; to mine and mill lead and zinc; capital, $500,000.

Aspen Silver Mining Company, New York, to operate in New Mexico; capital, $200,000.

Keystone Construction Company, Hazelton, Penn., to build railways other than steam; capital, $100,000.

Progressive Brewers' Supplies Company, Philadelphia, to make and deal in brewers' supplies; capital, $100,000.

MRS. LANGTRY HERE AGAIN

War News Her First Thought When She Comes Ashore.

HER HUSBAND AT THE FRONT

Deprecates Criticism of "The Degenerates," Her Successful Play—To Give a The-Chantant.

Looking as young and handsome as ever, and sticking tiny British and Boer flags on a map of South Africa tacked to the wall of the room of her hotel to mark the respective positions of the contending forces as indicated by the latest news from the seat of war, Mrs. Hugo De Bathe (Mrs. Langtry, the "Jersey Lily,") talked yesterday afternoon about her much-discussed play, "The Degenerates," which after a successful run in London she is to present here.

Mrs. De Bathe and her company arrived on the steamship Lucania. She drove to the Manhattan Hotel and for hours thereafter was eagerly inquiring about and discussing the war news received while she was on the ocean. She could think and talk of little else.

"When I reached New York this morning I found a cablegram from my husband awaiting me," she said. "It apprised me of his arrival at Cape Town on Wednesday, and he may actually be at the front. I do not know whether he will rejoin his old regiment, the Cape Mounted Rifles, or whether he will be appointed on Gen. Forestier-Walker's staff. Very likely he will go on the staff, for the General is a great friend of the De Bathe family. I am naturally very fearful for him, and I sometimes almost wish that he may be captured, for then I should at least know that he was safe. But, ah! there are many wives and mothers in England who open their newspapers of a morning with their hearts in their mouths.

"The men are wild to go out to fight. Every able-bodied man wants to enlist. Lord Derby has four sons and a son-in-law out there, and his eldest son is now going. This is only an instance. There was one woman—I won't give her name, but she is a Countess—who went to the War Office and begged them not to accept her husband. The other women of her set laughed at her. Their hearts may be breaking with sorrow for loved ones lost, with anxiety for those of whose death they may hear at any moment, but Englishwomen would not dream of holding their men folk back from their duty.

"And how can I find words to make you realize the noble and practical zeal displayed by the American women in London on behalf of the Red Cross? They have performed wonders. Lady Randolph Churchill's work in connection with the hospital ship Maine has been especially remarkable. But she told me it was a mistake to suppose that the committee had all the money they wanted. It was suggested that I give a thé-chantant here, and I propose to do so. It probably will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria, and with the approval of the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Essex, Mrs. Goelet, Mrs. Robert, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. Leslie, and others. It will most likely be on the lines of the one given at Claridge's in London a short time ago. In one room we had tea tables for small parties laid, and these tables were sold at auction. They fetched high prices. In an adjoining room a concert, in which Edna May and other members of the "Belle of New York" company participated, and at which I recited "The Absent-Minded Beggar," was given, and at which British and American flags were sold by the Maine Committee. They sold at fabulous figures, and the affair netted £2,000. I shall recite "The Absent-Minded Beggar" at the thé-chantant here."

"In your khaki costume?" she was asked.

"Well, I can't say as to that just yet," Mrs. De Bathe replied.

The actress is in doubt whether to turn over the proceeds of the thé wholly to the Maine Fund, or to give half of it for the American Red Cross service in the Philippines.

It is possible that she will recite "The Absent-Minded Beggar" at the first performance of "The Degenerates" at the Garden Theatre on the 15th inst.

The play will be given in this city for five weeks, and will then be taken on tour. It will be staged with the same scenery as that used at the Criterion Theatre, London, and there will be very few changes in the cast. Miss Lucie Milner, Mrs. De Bathe's niece, will play the part of the girl originally taken by Miss Grundy, the daughter of the author. Miss Ethel Henry will take the place of Miss Hanbury.

Mrs. De Bathe said that criticism of the play on moral grounds was unwarranted, and that there was no truth in the assertion that it was based upon her own life.

"Its success in London was great," she went on. "It was the only paying play in London when the theatres closed at Christmas. It was a gloomy Christmas in England. Few people care about going to the theatre at present. They have other things to think about. This war did not go as we expected. I myself am inclined to take a pessimistic view of it. These Boers are terrible fighters, and their mountains and their marksmanship make them doubly formidable."

"The Degenerates" is the only play in which the actress will be seen during her present visit, she says. After her American tour she will take the play to Paris, where she thinks it will also be a success.

"I wanted Mr. Grundy and his daughter to come over while I am here," Mrs. De Bathe went on, "but he could not come. I rather fancy he is afraid of the sea. My daughter wanted to come, but I did not want her to do so this time. She is staying with Mrs. Cornwallis West. Oh! no, she has no intention of going on the stage."

Mrs. De Bathe, who is a first-class sailor, experienced no inconvenience during the rather rough weather encountered by the Lucania in coming across. The other members of her company were not so fortunate, and Miss Henry was not able to leave her stateroom until the American coast loomed into view. A concert was given in the first cabin on Jan. 4. James McCaldin, a well-known steamship man of this city, acted as Chairman. Mrs. De Bathe was asked to recite "The Absent-Minded Beggar." She consented only on condition that the second cabin passengers were allowed to attend. The next evening she again recited Kipling's poem at the second cabin concert, and "To Arms," by Sir Alfred Austin. At Mrs. De Bathe's request the steerage passengers were permitted to attend this concert.

Marie Brema to Appear in Concerts.

Among the passengers who arrived by the Lucania yesterday was Marie Brema, the English singer, who comes here to do concert work. She said she did not know just what work she was going to do for Mr. Grau, but she would appear in concert and probably make a tour of the country. She recently sang in Paris in "Tristan und Isolde," she said, and was afraid that an Englishwoman singing a German opera would be hissed, but she was well received. She, however, sang in French. She has also been singing in Brussels.

Miss Jane Burby Thrown from a Car.

Miss Jane Burby, the actress, was injured yesterday afternoon and is now in New York Hospital suffering from a severe scalp wound. Miss Burby was thrown from a Broadway cable car at Seventeenth Street. She lives at 214 East Sixteenth Street. Last season she was the leading woman for Miss May Irwin, and she was in the company this year, but was compelled to retire owing to ill-health.

Irving-Terry Brooklyn Repertoire.

Telegraphic consent was obtained yesterday to change the Irving-Terry repertoire at the Columbia Theatre in Brooklyn this week, so that the Saturday programme will present Miss Terry in "The Amber Heart" and Sir Henry Irving in "Waterloo" at the matinée, and Miss Terry in "Nance Oldfield," and Irving in "The Bells" at the night performance.

Daniel Sully in "The Parish Priest."

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—"The Parish Priest," with Daniel Sully in the title rôle, opened here to-night. The play is an excellent one and was written by Daniel A. Hart. It deals with life in the coal regions of Pennsylvania.

Say Suicide Was Insane.

TORONTO, Jan. 6.—At the inquest held on the body of Abraham Finberg, the Chicago traveler who killed himself in a Rossin House bedroom last Thursday, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "death by suicide while temporarily insane."

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

Two Performances at the Metropolitan Opera House—Mr. Paderewski at the Piano.

The Metropolitan Opera House may be said to have had a busy day yesterday, for two operas not heard previously this season were brought forward. These were "Der Fliegende Holländer" in the afternoon and "Mignon" in the evening for the popular performance. Such generosity on the part of the management is not due to any sudden softening of the heart, but to the earliness of the season, and the necessity of providing appearances for some of the numerous members of the company who had hitherto been kept in the background. It is most likely that the selection of Wagner's dreariest music drama for the matinée was due to this latter cause. Given a fair day, the matinée was pretty sure to be well attended in any case, for the subscription is large and the bucolic populace of the feminine gender finds in the matinée performances the best opportunities for attendance. It may be recorded, then, that the house was full, and that there was the customary fringe of patient standers at the rear of the orchestra rail. Woman frequently reminds us of her superiority over man in the matter of endurance, and at the Opera House one can find proof of the justice of her claim. She stands a great deal.

The performance of "Der Fliegende Holländer" served to introduce to this public one of the members of the company for whom a useful career may be predicted. This is Mr. Bertram, a German baritone, who has not been in this country before. He sang the difficult music of the title rôle in a manner to entitle him to serious consideration. He possesses a large and sonorous voice of fine quality and sufficient range. His production is free, and marred only by a vibrato, which, however, is not so bad as to injure the justice of his intonation. He sang the troublesome monologue of the first act almost in tune, a feat which is seldom accomplished. But he was not content with simply singing it nearly correctly. He sang it with much feeling, and this afterward proved to be one of the interesting features of his work. In short, in Mr. Bertram we have a baritone of excellent stage presence, of notably good voice, of vocal skill and dramatic temperament. He will prove to be a valuable addition to the German wing of the company.

Mme. Gadski came forward for the first time in her familiar impersonation of Senta. Her sincere style and her sympathetic voice gave much pleasure to the audience, but it is a pity that her intonation is not always true. She sings with much tenderness at times, and her personality is pleasing. The cast for yesterday originally included the name of Edouard de Reszke as Daland, but the big basso had at last succumbed to the cough which has been troubling him all the season, and took a rest. The part was admirably sung by Lempriere Pringle, who was heard to much better advantage than he usually is. Mr. Dippel was a satisfactory Erik, and the other singers were Mme. Schumann-Heink as Mary and Mr. Breuer as the Helmsman. Mr. Paur conducted with fine skill and authority.

The audience at the performance of "Mignon" in the evening was very pleasing, though in no sense a brilliant one. No doubt some of the deficiency was due to the fact that Miss de Lussan, who had the title rôle, was suffering from a severe attack of laryngitis. It is not likely that the effects of it were apparent to the audience in the first part of the opera, but Miss de Lussan was obliged to sing with care, and was unable to indulge in spontaneous freedom in the emission of her tones. Nevertheless she sang "Connais tu le pays" with lovely quality of voice and much expression. It was enough to make one think that laryngitis was sometimes a good thing. Her interpretation of the rôle was in general commendable.

Another cause of the lack of brilliancy was Miss Suzanne Adams's matter-of-fact Filina. She sang the music with her usual pretty quality of tone, but in a flaccid, colorless style, which robbed it of its appropriate sparkle. Furthermore, Miss Adams has not the skill as a comedian necessary to a satisfactory interpretation of the vivacious actress of Ambroise Thomas's opera. Filina should be a foil to Mignon, and last night there was far from enough contrast between the two characters. Miss Rosa Olitzka was the Frederic, and it can only be said of her that her vocal method kept the naturally good voice imprisoned in her throat and veiled its quality. But she won the unfailing encore for the sprightly gavotte.

The Wilhelm Meister was M. Salignac, who sang and acted the part acceptably. M. Plançon was as good as it is possible for any one to be as the wandering minstrel, who plucks the harp spasmodically and sees visions in the gallery. He is a tiresome personage in the best of hands. M. Dufriche was a conventional Giarno, and M. Quevla acted with vivacity as Laerte. Signor Bevignani conducted. In both performances the work of the orchestra commanded praise. The evening audience was not numerous, but as is always the case with the Saturday evening assemblies it found a good deal more to please it than those which pay double the money.

MR. PADEREWSKI'S THIRD RECITAL.

Familiar Scenes at Carnegie Hall When the Pole Played.

Ignace Paderewski, the great pianist, gave the third of his series of four recitals at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. The appearance of the auditorium both during and after the recital was familiar. Every seat was occupied and all the boxes were filled. While the artist was performing his programme there was the most breathless attention to each number, and the most enthusiastic applause at its conclusion. When the programme had been completed the customary march of persons from the back of the house toward the front began, and the crowd at the foot of the aisles pressed closer and closer to the stage as it continued to try to get more numbers from the all too generous pianist. It may be said now that after playing as his first additional number the second Hungarian rhapsody of Liszt, as he alone can play it, in a perfect maze of dazzling tonal effects, Mr. Paderewski tried two experiments to stop the demands for more encores. First he played the quiet and simple "Nachtstück" of Schumann, and when that failed to satisfy the audience he added a repetition of his own "Cracovienne," which was one of the programme numbers.

He began his recital yesterday with the "Etudes Symphoniques" of Schumann, and followed these with a Beethoven sonata. In these two works he revealed the more serious side of his art in a manner which must have given the deepest pleasure to all his admirers. In the Beethoven sonata, in particular, he was continent in the use of tone color, sober in mood, and earnest in conception. The second movement was played with wonderful tenderness, yet without violence to the Beethoven style. After Beethoven followed Schubert, first with the B flat impromptu. If there is one composer to whom Mr. Paderewski's singing style is more congenial than to another it is Schubert. The B flat impromptu is one of those songlike pieces in which the Schubert list abounds, and Mr. Paderewski can sing on the piano as no one else can. In the variation with the runs his finger technic, with its marvelous delicacy and clearness, and his beautiful command of refined nuancing were exhibited in a fascinating manner.

The next number was the Liszt transcription of Schubert's "Hark, Hark, the Lark," and this Mr. Paderewski played in a manner simply indescribable. Such a perfect illusion of song is not to be heard in the playing of any other pianist. The G minor ballade, a nocturne, and the C sharp minor scherzo were the Chopin numbers on the programme of yesterday, and it is hardly necessary to record the fact that Mr. Paderewski interpreted them with masterly skill. In the scherzo he did full justice to the masculine side of Chopin. A nocturne of his own and the "Cracovienne" before mentioned came next, and then the pianist finished his list with the F minor barcarole and the "Valse Caprice" of Rubinstein. The beauty of the singing of the barcarole was only what was to be expected, while the valse was a piece of dazzling bravura playing. It is always a discouraging task to comment on the performances of this pianist, for he leaves one so little to say except that he exhausts the possibilities of the instrument. At the same time the witchery of his style is unfailing and he holds every listener in his thrall from the beginning to the end of his recitals.

"THE MASKED BALL" PRODUCED.

Clyde Fitch's New Play Well Received in London.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Charles Frohman presented Clyde Fitch's "The Masked Ball" at the Criterion Theatre this evening.

The play was well received. The acting throughout was vivacious. Ellaline Terris rendered the assumed inebriety scene with great delicacy, and Herbert Standing and Fanny Brough scored successes in the rôles of Poulard and his wife.

THE GRIDIRON CLUB CAPTURES CHARLESTON

Goes from Washington as Guest of the Staid Old City.

Senator Depew Makes New Friends by His Speeches and Stories—Tillman Also Talks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 2.—Serious-minded men—those so serious and gloomy as to be averse to new sensations, if they are merely innocent and playful—may look upon the trip of the Gridiron Club of Washington to this city, to become the guests of the city, and to dine several times with their hosts, a frivolous and useless undertaking. If this letter should chance to meet the eyes of any such, it will be just as well for them to abandon it with the opening paragraph. The trip, the leading events, the spirit in which the visit was conducted, were not serious in intent. The Gridiron Club visited Charleston by request, to find out whether the methods observed in Washington to secure wholesome, inspiring, painless fun would be as effective in Charleston as on the banks of the Potomac. They found that change of section, of climate, of habit, did not lead to any revelation of Charlestonian dullness or tenderness.

But that is only a negative opinion, after all. There was positive gain to guests and hosts in the Charleston visit and entertainment. Charleston admits, reluctantly and sadly, that it is not an up-to-date city. Many causes, which cannot be enumerated here, have contributed to the retarding of that progress for which it yearns—to which its intelligence, disposition to enterprise, its cultivated sympathy with the best in all directions have impelled it—while other Southern cities have advanced. Circumstances have made it a staid city, with a large number of citizens who are apt to take their pleasures sadly, as if the enjoyment of the trifles, at the sacrifice of dignity, was verging on the criminal.

It was rather a daring thing, therefore, when Major James C. Hemphill, editor of The Charleston News and Courier; Mayor J. Adger Smyth, Nicholas S. Hill, Jr., and A. C. Kaufman carried to Washington an invitation to the Gridiron Club to be in Charleston on New Year's Day to see the sights in the harbor, to eat luncheon at the seashore, and to take charge of a banquet at night, when the exercises were to be conducted by the President of the Gridiron Club in the Gridiron way.

A WARM WELCOME.

Barring the gentlemen named and the members of the Gridiron Club, who arrived in Charleston on New Year's morning, there were no Charlestonians who knew, except by report, anything about the Gridiron fashion of dining. The coming of the club in a special train, such as the Southern Railway had never sent to Charleston before, with Senator C. M. Depew and Senator Tillman as club guests, was convincing in a way, and the fact that Col. W. S. Turk, the General Passenger Agent of the Southern, traveled with the party, came pretty near to convincing the gentlemen who had hesitated to sacrifice dignity for the sake of fun. It was a great event in Charleston when its Mayer, who is not a young man, and other graybeards and models of deportment got up early to face the snow and cold in order to receive the Gridiron Club at the station, present it with the keys of the city, and to make boisterously merry with guns and drums and speeches, and then to escort the newcomers to the old Charleston Hotel for breakfast.

Mayor Smyth told the writer at the dinner of the Gridiron Club in Washington on Dec. 16 that he picked roses from his garden in Charleston every day in the year for his dining table. With other Charlestonians he was disappointed because on the day before the arrival of the Gridiron Club a sleet and snow storm had set in, with such a fall of snow as to cover the ground to the depth of an inch. The cold penetrated to the heart of Charleston, but did not freeze it. The visitors did not mind cold weather. It seemed very natural to them. Then when a trip down the harbor was made interesting by the well-simulated capture of a steamboat having on board liquors, which South Carolina ideas about personal liberty permit to be obtained only from a State dispensary, it was discovered that there was a kinship of fun that was not restricted to sections. It was "one on Charleston" when the director of the party on nearing Fort Sumter, asked to be permitted to land his guests, only to be refused by a Sergeant, who manifestly did not know anything about the power of the press.

CHARLESTON'S CONEY ISLAND.

The Isle of Palms is Charleston's Coney Island, reached by boat and trolley cars, the boat crossing the harbor to Mount Pleasant and the cars running through Moultrieville, past old Fort Moultrie, to the Isle of Palms, a beautiful beach, with a superb pavilion, bathing houses, steeplechase, and other things that go to make up a Coney Island, even including a Ferris wheel. The palms were glittering with coats of ice, and the green oats appeared crinkled by the intense cold. Fires in great open fireplaces, a most hospitable, merry luncheon, speeches by hosts and guests, including Senators Depew and Tillman, who had been "on tap" for stories from the moment of their arrival, with a dark day cakewalk in the afternoon, served to break the ice and prepare the way for the evening banquet.

The roses in Charleston were not all blasted by the cold of New Year's Eve. A great quantity of them was used to convert the large banquet hall of the Charleston Hotel into a beautiful bower. The colors and the emblems of the Gridiron Club were plentifully used in a decorative way. The entrance of the diners to the hall was followed by an interesting substitution, by the police, of a good band for a bad one, and then Charleston surrendered its dinner to President West of the Gridiron Club. If Charleston had lost for fun, at its own expense, it got it. "What they have done to you," said Senator Tillman in his speech, after many amusing, audacious, but harmless liberties had been taken with several men who were willing to be considered young enough for fun, "is plenty. Then, the head carefully," she said, "and am convinced that my husband was killed by a blow just back of the ear, where I noticed a bruise. The body hadn't been in the water more than two hours, the people at the Morgue said."

The police believe Gano was no victim of foul play. They think after stabling his horses in Fourteenth Street he got several drinks, and then wandered to the river front, where he fell into the water. As to Gano's having $100 with him they point to the fact he pawned his overcoat the day of his disappearance, which a man with $100 about him, they say, would not do. Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon, who performed the autopsy on Gano's body, found several bruises on the head, which he said were caused before death, either by a blow or a fall. Death was due to drowning.

ANOTHER BOSTON ASSIGNMENT.

Horace Partridge & Co., Manufacturers of Athletic Goods, Fail.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Horace Partridge & Co., manufacturers of and dealers in athletic goods and bicycles, with headquarters at 84 and 86 Franklin Street, Boston, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of creditors. The firm is controlled by Frank P. Partridge. The assignment was made to William H. Preble, a Boston attorney. Mr. Partridge said regarding the failure:

"No detailed statement of the firm's condition is expected for a few days, but it is understood that the liabilities will reach $100,000, with assets nominally the same. The direct cause of the failure was the financial stringency in the city, which made it difficult to secure loans from banks."

Greek Church Observes Christmas.

According to the Greek calendar yesterday was Christmas day, and the members of the Greek Catholic Church observed it with religious ceremony. At the Russian Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas, 323 Second Avenue, there were services, and a reception, at which Bishop Tichon of Alaska received the members of the congregation. Bishop Tichon will preach at the Syrian Orthodox Church, 77 Washington Street to-day.

Increased Tobacco Growing in Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—In the District of Vueltas, Province of Santa Clara, 350 tobacco plantations are now being worked, as against 130 last year, and this increase has been accomplished without official aid.

see that the whole crop would be worked in domestic mills in ten years.

CHARLESTON'S BUZZARDS.

Charleston has not yet provided itself with the appliances for city sanitation that will drive away the buzzards that act as scavengers. One of the jokes arranged by Charleston at the expense of the Gridiron Club was the capture out in the country—there is a fine of $5 for killing a city buzzard—of one of these ravenous and awkward birds. With a graceful speech he was transferred. The givers got a speech, a short one only, in return. "I am surprised," said President West, "that Charleston should venture to part with this harmless, necessary bird, and yet I am delighted. Only in a city so thoroughly dead as Charleston would you expect to find a buzzard; only a dead city that was sensible of a reawakening to life would be willing to let its buzzards go. We shall take it away to a place where, with lack of employment and of a supply of carion, it will surely die, while we are listening for reports of Charleston's complete revival."

At Summerville to-day, after a visit to Dr. C. N. Shepard's tea garden, and an inspection of the plant with which the first commercial American tea has been produced, Senator Depew made another speech, more impressive than that of last night. It was all about the art of dining joyfully as practiced by the Gridiron Club. Very earnestly, gracefully, and reasonably he commended the purpose of the club in organizing and in visiting Charleston to show its people how they may enjoy themselves thoroughly and without provoking ill-feeling. To men who are in danger of total immersion in business it taught a most important lesson. It showed men how to lay aside competition, rivalry, jealousy, and indulge in jest and laughter.

The value of laughter to sound health could not be estimated. "Bless God," he said most earnestly and reverently, "for the privilege of laughter." He was very happy in his epigrammatic statement that the hospitality of Charleston was not less beneficent than the visit of the Gridiron Club. Charleston had been enriched in giving and in receiving. It would keep more than it had given away. The club was the richer for what it had conferred, as well as in the new friendships it had won.

To Nicholas S. Hill, Jr., who has been shaking up Charleston for the last two years, and who is looked upon as bound to be the shaper of Charleston's immediate future, the visit of the Gridiron Club is in part considered to be due. He is the man who drove out of the city the mule-drawn street car, and who substituted for it the trolley and the electric lamp. But the march of improvement is not to stop there. The buzzard will go some day, while spirit is to be cultivated. The commercial advantages of Charleston, not its past commercial history, are to be considered, with the determination to restore it to its former relative importance among the great cities of the coast. It deserves all the success it can win, and it has now friends who will not let its progress go unobserved.

E. G. D.

THE RAPID TRANSIT CONTRACT.

No Confirmation of the Report of an Injunction to Prevent the Award from Being Made.

It was reported yesterday that an application was to be made for an injunction restraining the Rapid Transit Commissioners from awarding the contract for the underground rapid transit railroad, bids for which must be in by Jan. 15. Commissioners Jesup, Orr, Smith, and Rives denied last night all knowledge of any such application, made or pending, and so did E. M. Shepard and A. B. Boardman, counsel to the board, and William Barclay Parsons, its Chief Engineer. The lawyers agreed that there was not a particle of doubt that the city had abundant margin of debt-incurring capacity to pay for the road, the maximum estimate for the cost of which is $40,000,000. Mr. Parsons said that he should be very much disappointed if the bids were not considerably below that figure.

Mr. Boardman said that some months ago Representative Fowler of New Jersey had sent the board a notice to the effect that if the Commissioners awarded the contract to any one he would apply for an injunction, because the carrying out of the contract would infringe on a patent he had for some sort of underground construction. "We thought the notice so absurd that we paid no attention to it," said Mr. Boardman. "No court is going to grant an injunction against the building of an underground road in this city because of a patent. If the contractor should infringe on Mr. Fowler's patent, his remedy would lie in a suit for damages. But I guess we need not worry about an injunction. Better wait till we see if we get any bids."

Corporation Counsel Whalen was much surprised last night when he learned of the report that an injunction would be obtained to restrain the Rapid Transit Commissioners from awarding the contract to dig the tunnel. "I have never heard of this report," he said, "and I am positive that the opposition does not come from the Manhattan Railway Company or the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

"A suit might lie, is based upon the Constitutional debt limit, but we have ample funds to go ahead with this work. The people by vote have declared in favor of it, and unless legal proceedings intervene, actual work will be begun on the tunnel within six or seven months. Taxpayers' suits have failed so often of late that the courts will not tolerate them unless they have good foundation in law or equity.

"At any rate, the administration is committed to rapid transit, and work on the tunnel will be commenced as soon as possible. Any one who attempts to bring an injunction suit will have a hard legal battle, and will become very unpopular. Such a suit can only be brought against the Rapid Transit Commissioners, but the counsel of the commission can count on the active support of the Law Department of the City of New York."

MYSTERY ABOUT GANO'S DEATH.

Police Do Not Share Wife's Belief that He Was Murdered.

The body of the man pulled out of the river Thursday night at the foot of West Thirteenth Street was identified at the Morgue early yesterday morning as that of Samuel Gano, a truckman of 20 Cornelia Street. Mrs. Gano, who made the identification, declared that her husband had been murdered. The police do not share her belief.

Mrs. Gano said she last saw her husband Thursday morning. He had been drinking for several days, she said, and that morning had declared his intention of sobering up. He had with him, she said, nearly $100 in cash and a gold watch, together with a small watch belonging to her.

"I examined the head carefully," she said, "and am convinced that my husband was killed by a blow just back of the ear, where I noticed a bruise. The body hadn't been in the water more than two hours, the people at the Morgue said."

The police believe Gano was no victim of foul play. They think after stabling his horses in Fourteenth Street he got several drinks, and then wandered to the river front, where he fell into the water. As to Gano's having $100 with him they point to the fact he pawned his overcoat the day of his disappearance, which a man with $100 about him, they say, would not do. Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon, who performed the autopsy on Gano's body, found several bruises on the head, which he said were caused before death, either by a blow or a fall. Death was due to drowning.

Mr. Vanderbilt's Legacy Paid to Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 6.—Yale University to-day received the $100,000 bequeathed by the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. The money was paid in one check, and comes to the university free from all taxes. It will go into the general fund.

British Steamer Sunk in Collision.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The British steamer Glasgow, Capt. Leslie, which sailed from Buenos Ayres Dec. 2 for Hamburg, has been sunk off Dungeness, in Dover Strait, having been in collision with the British steamer Ormuz, Capt. Veale, bound from Sydney, New South Wales, for London. The passengers and crew of the Glasgow have been landed at Dover. The Ormuz has apparently sustained no damage.

Driven Ashore in a Hurricane.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Advices received to-day state that the British steamer Queen Cristina, Capt. Breaks, from Shanghai Dec. 4 for New South Wales, is ashore on Lihou Reef, in latitude 17 south, longitude 152 east, having encountered a hurricane on Dec. 23. Assistance has been sent from Townsville, Queensland.

No News of Overdue Steamer.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 6.—The German steamer Ella, Capt. Stange, before reported overdue at this port from Perth Amboy, whence she sailed Dec. 30, has not yet been heard from, and some anxiety is being felt regarding her.

Death of a Cabin Passenger.

J. W. McGregor, aged twenty-eight years, who was a cabin passenger from Vera Cruz on the steamer City of Washington, died of consumption yesterday morning while the vessel lay at anchor off Quarantine. He was a native of Glasgow, Scotland.

YESTERDAY'S SOCIAL DOINGS.

A large reception was given by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid yesterday afternoon at her residence, 451 Madison Avenue, for her niece, Miss Mary Crocker. This was really Miss Crocker's formal début, although she has been going out considerably, as Mrs. Reid has not been at her Winter residence long enough to permit a formal affair of this kind earlier in the season. Orchids were the flowers used for decorations, and a band of music played throughout the reception. The guests, of whom there were between 360 and 370, began arriving about 3:30. Among them were Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Gen. Merritt, Mr. Poultney Bigelow, Mrs. Heber Bishop, Mr. McKelway, Mrs. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Hatch, Lispenard Stewart, E. G. Janeway, Mr. Reynal, Mr. and Mrs. Drexel, Duc de Loubat, Mr. James A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. James Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Jay, Mrs. Frederic Pierson, Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell, Mrs. A. T. Holmes, Mrs. George Hoadly, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Anson P. Atterbury, Mr and Mrs. M. K. Jesup, Archbishop Corrigan, Capt. A. T. Mahan, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mr. Harris Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. Leverich and the Misses Leverich, Mr. H. L. Sprague, Mr. L. M. Starr, Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sturgis, Mrs. Pellew, Prof. C. F. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. Center Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Burlingame, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt, Mrs. Henry M. MacCracken, Mrs. Elliott C. Cowdin, Mr. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. H. M. Saunders, Mr. John Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton, Gen. Lloyd Bryce and Mrs. Bryce, and Miss Hewitt.

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The Misses Clark of 6 East Tenth Street gave a Twelfth Night entertainment last evening. The entertainment was of the vaudeville order. Mr. Horace Porter Pell, who is soon to make his professional début in "Hearts Are Trumps," and who was to have taken part, did not appear, owing to his being obliged to attend a rehearsal, but his younger brother, Mr. Theodore R. Pell, sang several songs. The following programme was rendered: Song, Mrs. Burden; dance, Mr. Jewett; Mr. Granbery Wants to Go To-morrow"; song, Mr. Schneider; the Royal Beighkhen Poughdah Troupe—Messrs. Pell, Granbery, Adenaw, Birckhead; sketch, Mr. P. Adenaw; song, "Yvette," Mr. T. R. Pell. There were about fifty people present, among whom were Miss Susie Butler, Miss Helen Peabody, the Misses de Peyster, the Misses Leverich, Miss Belknap, Miss Knox, Miss Pell, the Misses Hollins, the Misses Delafield, Miss Riker, Miss Martha Townsend, Miss Janet de Kaye, Miss Josephine Drexel, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Trevor.

A HANDSOME DINNER DANCE.

The largest and most beautifully appointed dinner dance of the season was given last night in the large ballroom and adjacent reception rooms at Sherry's by a number of young matrons. The dance was really organized by Mrs. Louis J. Reckendorfer and Mrs. Jules S. Bache. Associated with them in giving the dinner and dance were, among others, Mrs. Otto Kahn, Mrs. Felix Warburg, and Mrs. Henry Seligman. Each of the matrons who subscribed had a table, and formed her own party, an odd number of covers being laid at each table. There were about 150 guests. The ballroom was beautifully decorated with palms and ferns, Christmas greens, and flowers. The corners of the room were banked with palms and ferns, so that it resembled a conservatory. Japanese lanterns, and gilded cages in which canaries sang, were hung at intervals from the balcony. Dinner began about 8 o'clock, and lasted about two hours. The menu was an elaborate one, and during the banquet a string orchestra played.

After dinner the men, for the most part, retired to the palm garden smoking room for their cigars and coffee, while the women were served with coffee in the reception rooms. Dancing began about 10:30 P. M. and lasted until 2 o'clock this morning. Among those present, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Reckendorfer, Mr. and Mrs. Bache, Mr. and Mrs. Kahn, and Mr. and Mrs. Warburg, were Mr. and Mrs. Weil, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Daly Bernheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Reckendorfer, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. Sternberger, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Loeb, Miss Straus, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Sellerman, Mr. and Mrs. George Beers, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Beers, Mr. and Mrs. Strauss, Miss Bach, Miss Rothschild, the Misses Ranger, Miss Fischer, Miss Blanche Bernheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blum, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wasserman, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Limburger, Mortimer Schiff, Joseph Bach, Sidney Rothschild, and Joseph Ullman.

BOYS FIND A BOX OF JEWELRY.

Property Probably Stolen and No Clue to Its Ownership.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 6.—John Jacoby and James Williams, two youngsters who reside in Kearny, went hunting for muskrats in the Kearny meadows near the Erie Railroad tracks to-day. They were not successful in bagging many rats, but they unearthed a treasure that put all thought of hunting out of their heads and sent them post haste to the police station.

The lads were exploring the brush near the tracks when they came across a steel box about four by six inches in size. The box opened readily, and the boys saw a lot of rings, earrings, and other articles of jewelry. There were several papers in the box, and the little fellows, thinking that the police could find the owner through these, carried the box and its contents to the police station, where they turned it over to Chief Tolen. The Chief said the papers were memoranda and offered no clue to the owner. It is believed that the box and its contents were stolen from some house, and that the thieves either lost it or threw it away to escape detection.

Ship Captain Fined $1,000.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—Capt. Barker of the British steamer Tresco, which arrived at Sparrow's Point Friday, with a cargo of iron ore loaded at Monoa, Venezuela, was fined $1,000 to-day by Collector Stone for allowing ship runners to board his vessel before the Custom House officers had inspected his papers. With the notification of the fine the Secretary of the Treasury received a plea in the Captain's behalf, as the offense was committed through ignorance of the law.

British Steamer Sunk in Collision.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The British steamer Glasgow, Capt. Leslie, which sailed from Buenos Ayres Dec. 2 for Hamburg, has been sunk off Dungeness, in Dover Strait, having been in collision with the British steamer Ormuz, Capt. Veale, bound from Sydney, New South Wales, for London. The passengers and crew of the Glasgow have been landed at Dover. The Ormuz has apparently sustained no damage.

Driven Ashore in a Hurricane.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Advices received to-day state that the British steamer Queen Cristina, Capt. Breaks, from Shanghai Dec. 4 for New South Wales, is ashore on Lihou Reef, in latitude 17 south, longitude 152 east, having encountered a hurricane on Dec. 23. Assistance has been sent from Townsville, Queensland.

No News of Overdue Steamer.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 6.—The German steamer Ella, Capt. Stange, before reported overdue at this port from Perth Amboy, whence she sailed Dec. 30, has not yet been heard from, and some anxiety is being felt regarding her.

Death of a Cabin Passenger.

J. W. McGregor, aged twenty-eight years, who was a cabin passenger from Vera Cruz on the steamer City of Washington, died of consumption yesterday morning while the vessel lay at anchor off Quarantine. He was a native of Glasgow, Scotland.

JUDGE J. B. STALLO DEAD.

Was Appointed United States Minister to Italy in 1885, and Since Then Had Lived in Rome.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—A cablegram from Rome, Italy, received to-day, announces the death there of Judge John B. Stallo, formerly of this city.

Judge Stallo was born in Germany in 1825, and came to this country at the age of seventeen years. He first found employment in St. Savior's College, and later taught mathematics, physics, and chemistry at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y. In 1847 he went to Cincinnati to study law, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1849. He was at different times a Judge of the Common Pleas and District Courts of Hamilton County, Ohio.

In July, 1885, Judge Stallo was appointed United States Minister to Italy. He afterward lived in Rome. Among his published works were a treatise called "General Principles of the Philosophy of Nature," "The Concepts and Theories of Modern Science," and numerous contributions to scientific publications.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. W. H. Benjamin.

Gen. William H. Benjamin, one of the oldest residents of Rochester, N. Y., died from heart disease at the Rochester City Hospital on Friday after a brief illness. He was prominent in political life for many years, and was closely associated with many of the leading men in the Democratic Party up to a few years ago. He had been a candidate for the office of County Clerk, for State Senator, and for Sheriff, and in 1895 was Deputy Collector of Customs. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Eighth Regiment. He was made a Major for gallant conduct at Gettysburg, and was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel. In the Autumn of 1863 he took command of the regiment as Colonel. At the close of the war he was appointed Brevet Brigadier General.

Charles Brasher

MORRISON WAS A BIGAMIST

Mount Vernon Man Who Killed His Wife Has Another One Living.

BEGS HER TO RETURN TO HIM

Woman He Married Under the Name of Gordon Finds Him Out—The Professor's Double Life.

Prof. Alfred Morrison, teacher of languages in wealthy private families at Mount Vernon and Larchmont, and who shot and killed the woman with whom he lived as his wife at their home, 235 South Tenth Street, Mount Vernon, on the night of Dec. 28, had been leading a double life for several years previous to the shooting. It was learned yesterday that, under the name of Frederick Gordon, he had married Miss Lillie Archer, daughter of Mrs. E. Archer of 407 East Ninetieth Street, this city, in Jersey City, eighteen years ago.

While he spent his substantial income freely upon the woman he killed, he came frequently to see the woman to whom he was legally married, but allowed her only a meagre allowance for her support, leaving her practically dependent for her living upon her own scant earnings as a dressmaker and the charity of her relatives. The facts of the case became known through the efforts of Mrs. Archer to compel him to make provision for her daughter's support.

Inspired by the fact that he had an overcoat stolen some weeks ago, Prof. Morrison adopted the habit of sleeping with a revolver under his pillow. On the night of the shooting the woman he killed arose to attend to their little adopted daughter, and as she crossed the room he started up in bed and shot her through the body. He said he had been dreaming there were burglars in the house, and seemed overwhelmed with grief. The woman lived until the next day, and in her ante-mortem statement supported this story and pleaded that he be not held, and he was therefore exonerated.

Mrs. Archer says that her daughter and Morrison lived together for several years after their marriage, but were in very poor circumstances for much of the time and often called upon his mother, who was a sister of the late Louis de Bebian, for many years agent of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique in this city, for assistance. About eight years ago Morrison went to Mount Vernon, saying he could make more money there than in New York, but he came home regularly at first, though of late only about twice a week.

He gave Mrs. Gordon small amounts of money, which her relatives say would hardly average $2 a week, and was always talking about better times that were coming. Rumors came at length that he was living with another woman in Mount Vernon, but when they were brought to his attention he denied there was any truth in them.

He offered to buy Mrs. Gordon a Christmas present for 50 cents on Dec. 23, but she refused it. They parted in anger, as he had but a few days before refused her money to buy a pair of shoes, and she has since learned he gave at this time a piano to the other woman.

Mrs. Gordon was greatly shocked when she heard of the tragedy. The news, her relatives say, gave her the first positive knowledge that her husband had left her for another.

Prof. Morrison, since the shooting, has been boarding with his aunt, Mrs. Amelia Cahen, who is said to be wealthy, at the home of Randolph Allier, in Rich Avenue, Chestnut Hill, Mount Vernon. When confronted with Mrs. Archer's statement yesterday he admitted his marriage to Miss Archer and said he had tried to get divorces first from one woman and then from the other, but neither would give him up. He referred to the woman he had killed as "my darling wife," and to Mrs. Gordon as "my wife."

"Now that I have been found out, I suppose they will say that I murdered my darling wife," he exclaimed, "but that is preposterous. I didn't murder her to get rid of her. I wouldn't have murdered her. I killed her in a nightmare." He said that if he wasn't crazy he soon would be, and that both his parents had died insane. The Archers say, however, that while his father, who was an Englishman, died in an asylum many years ago, his French mother retained the possession of her mental faculties to the time of her death two years ago.

Ex-Judge George C. Appell, who has been retained as counsel by Morrison, soon reached the house and forbade any of the persons interested in the case to make any further statement concerning it, and Morrison was led to his room and locked in. Mr. Allier then came to this city and found Mrs. Archer and Mrs. Gordon at the latter's apartment, at 1,456 Third Avenue, and put them in a carriage and drove them to Mount Vernon to the Allier home.

When Morrison met his wife he rushed toward her, and throwing his arms around her, kissed her and begged her to forgive him. Tears flowed down his cheeks as he confessed his wrong doing. He then declared that the old first love had returned. He begged the woman to return to him so that he might make amends.

Drawing back from him she asked: "Why did you leave me for another woman?"

Morrison, instead of replying, again threw his arms around his wife and, weeping, declared he again loved her, and entreated her not to return to her home. Mrs. Gordon did not try to release herself from the man this time, but told him she would stay with him until to-day.

The general opinion among those who know is that his mind is somewhat affected. He is very nervous and an inveterate smoker of strong Cuban cigarettes. His wife believes his story about his killing the other woman, for she knows that he is a somnambulist, and says that several years ago she jumped out of bed as he stood beside her with a chair upraised. She awoke him, and he told her he dreamed there was a little black devil lying on the bed.

Morrison has rendered himself liable to prosecution on several charges—one of perjury in swearing before the Coroner that he had never been married to any other woman; his wife, too, might institute proceedings against him for bigamy. Judge Appell told the Mount Vernon police he would hold himself personally responsible for Morrison's appearance should he be wanted, but last night a detective was detailed to remain at the Allier residence.

MARRIED UNDER NAME OF WOOD.

Morrison Shooting Will Be Looked Into by Dead Woman's Sister.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Prof. Alfred Morrison of Mount Vernon, who shot his wife a week ago and is now a confessed bigamist, married wife No. 2 in this city twelve years ago under the name of Frederick Wood.

The dead woman's sister here says she will further investigate the shooting affair.

THOUSANDS LEFT TO CHARITY.

Many Institutions Benefit by the Will of a Boston Banker.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The will of the late Jacob C. Rogers, the banker, of this city, filed for probate in the Essex County Probate Court, at Salem, to-day, leaves the estate in trust for Mrs. Rogers, and at her death, relatives, faithful servants, and public institutions are to get the property. The bequests to the latter aggregate $160,000.

The beneficiaries named include the Boarding House for Working Girls, in Berkeley Street, Boston, and Trustees of the Groton School, $50,000 each; Masaschusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and the Massachusetts Humane Society, $25,000 each; the Salem Fraternity and House of the Good Samaritan, Boston, $20,000 each; Temporary Home for Working Women and the Widows' Society, both of Boston, $5,000 each.

BROKER CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

Walter Fellows of Montreal Arrested and Refused Bail.

MONTREAL, Jan. 6.—Walter Fellows, a well-known broker, was arrested this evening in connection with the Ville Marie Bank exposure. Fellows is charged with receiving money knowing it to have been stolen.

During the proceedings in the case of Lemieux, the bank accountant, it came out in the evidence that Herbert, the teller of the Ville Marie Bank, had an account in Fellows's broker office, and had paid Fellows during a year and a half the sum of $125,000 as margins, which came from the bank's funds. The magistrate refused to allow Fellows out on bail.

Roland Reed's Condition Unchanged.

The condition of Roland Reed, the actor, at St. Luke's Hospital, remained unchanged at midnight. He was said to be resting comfortably.

MYSTERY ABOUT DEAD WOMAN.

Martha Gradot, Deserted by Her Husband Day Before Her Death, May Belong to Prominent Family.

Martha Gradot, thirty-four years old, was found dead in her rooms at 3,935 Third Avenue on Dec. 27 last. In a crib close beside the woman's bed was her ten months' old daughter. The day before the woman died her husband, Thomas R. Gradot, deserted her, and nothing has been heard from him since.

As is usual in cases of this kind where a child is left without parents, Superintendent of Out-Door Poor Blair made an investigation, with the result that he found the woman was known to have a friend or relative named Charles H. Dickerson of Dover, N. J., who is an employe of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Mr. Blair communicated with Dickerson concerning the matter, and Dickerson came on to this city yesterday.

He was turned over to one of the investigators of the department named Clark, who failed to elicit anything but a meagre story relating to his knowledge of the woman, and before Mr. Blair had a chance to see him Clark had let him go back to his home.

Dickerson's story was that some years ago the dead woman, who had been a Miss Elizabeth Richards Chandler of Virginia, eloped with Gradot, who was an adventurer and who thought that the woman had money, on account of her high social connections at home. Dickerson said that he was a distant relative of the Chandler family, which was one of great prominence in Virginia, but he was either unable to state in what part of the State or Clark let him go without this necessary piece of information.

Mr. Dickerson also told Clark that he was unable to bury the woman whose body now lies in the Morgue, but so much impressed was Superintendent Blair with the story that he has ordered the investigation to go on, and has also given orders that the body be held at the Morgue until the investigation is completed.

He said last night that he would again communicate with Mr. Dickerson, and that, if possible, he would obtain more details from him. He has also notified the Chief of Police of Richmond, Va., to look up any family of the name of Chandler in the State, and to obtain from them any information about a woman of the above name.

The death of the woman following so closely upon her desertion at first made the police suspicious, but an autopsy held on the body at the Fordham Hospital showed that the woman had been suffering from pneumonia. The child was also taken to the hospital, and from there to Randall's Island, where she now is.

At the Third Avenue address last night nothing was known of the woman's antecedents. The janitor said that she was of a quiet retiring nature, and had made friends with none of the persons in the house. It was known that her husband had deserted her the day before she died and that she had a friend in New Jersey, but nothing else concerning her could be learned in the house or in the neighborhood.

GIRL ATHLETES DISCIPLINED.

Basketball Players Coached by Boys Had to Forfeit a Game.

The girls' basketball team of the Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, forfeited a game to the girls' team of the Jersey City High School yesterday. The match was to have been played at Schwalbach's Academy, on Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, but the Erasmus Hall team failed to appear, and the game was given to the Jersey City girls.

The forfeiture of the game by the Erasmus Hall team, it was said, was due to the disbandment of the team by Dr. Gunnison, the Principal of the school. Dr. Gunnison, it was declared, took this action upon learning that the girls had practiced for the game with the Jersey City team, with members of the Boys' High School team. He disapproved of the girls practicing with the boys, and disbanded the team as a penalty.

The Erasmus Hall girls were particularly anxious to win the game with the Jersey City team, and practiced hard for the match. While they were at practice at Schwalbach's Academy on Wednesday afternoon last several members of the Boys' High School team put in an appearance. The boys, it is said, went out on the floor and coached the girls, showing them how to pass the ball to the best advantage. It is declared that there was no actual game between the girls and the boys, and those present saw nothing improper in the coaching.

PRINCETON MEN CELEBRATE.

Football Team Who Defeated Yale Guests of Honor at a Reception.

Princeton's triumph over Yale at football was retold last night at the Princeton Club, where a reception was given to the university football team and the coaches and members of the Faculty Committee on Athletics.

Arthur Poe, the famous end, who in 1898 scored the only points in the game against Yale by his memorable run down the field, and who last year at New Haven won the game in the last minute of play with a goal from the field, was easily the hero of the night. He was affectionately referred to by each speaker, and time after time the famous "Tiger" yell was given in his honor.

Hillebrand, who was unable to be present on account of sickness, also came in for a great deal of praise, and attention was called to the fact that "Doc" had played on every championship team, both football and baseball, since 1896, and had been largely instrumental in bringing victory to Princeton. Capt. Erwards of last year's team was also praised for his excellent leadership.

Yale was not forgotten in the general glorification of the Princeton team, and was referred to as Princeton's best friend. A toast was proposed and the song "Here's to Old Yale" was sung by the large crowd present. C. C. Cuyler, President of the club; James W. Alexander, Job E. Hedges, Alexander Moffatt, and Capt. Pell of next year's team also spoke.

The latter said of next year's game, "We're going to win; I know we are; we've got to." At the conclusion of the speaking a supper was served during which there were songs and speeches.

SAYS SHE FOUND POISON.

A Strange Gift Arouses the Fears of Mrs. Seifried.

The Brooklyn police were asked yesterday to investigate a case of alleged attempted poisoning, in which Mrs. Mannette Seifried of 1,153 Third Avenue figures as the supposed intended victim.

Mrs. Seifried keeps a small confectionery store. Last Wednesday night a boy, David Bell, who lives at 1,177 Third Avenue, entered Mrs. Seifried's store and handed her a bottle wrapped in paper, which he explained had been given to him by a strange woman to deliver to Mrs. Seifried. The boy said that the woman had approached him on the next block and employed him to take the bottle to Mrs. Seifried, instructing him to say that the bottle had been sent by a man.

Mrs. Seifried found that the bottle was filled with a liquid which had the appearance of whisky. She examined it and became satisfied that there was carbolic acid in the bottle. Mrs. Seifried deported the matter to the police and detectives were put on the case.

The contents of the supposed poison bottle have not yet been examined.

Agricultural Works in Maine Fail.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 6.—The Whitman Agricultural Works in Auburn have assigned to J. P. Hutchinson, Treasurer of the concern. The factory, which manufactures agricultural implements, is running on uncompleted orders. No statement of assets or liabilities has been made by the assignee, and the officers are confident that there will be no loss to creditors.

Three of a Family Burned to Death.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., Jan. 6.—Charles, Thomas, and Allen Stott, sons of William Stott, were burned to death in their home to-day at Coal Run, Somerset County, and the residence was destroyed. Their parents were with difficulty saved, and were severely burned before they could get out. The three young men slept on the second floor, and the upper part of the house was a mass of flames when help arrived.

Supposed Suicide of an Editor.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 6.—A man, reported to be Charles E. Sutton, editor of the Logansport (Ind.) Daily Reporter, committed suicide in the hallway of a business block in this city to-night by shooting himself in the head, holding the muzzle of the revolver in his mouth. He was dead when found. He had only been in this city a day or two, being en route home from a trip to the Pacific Coast.

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS IN 1800

Queer Contrast Between These Late Century Journals.

OLD TIMERS NOT HUSTLERS

Advertisements Characteristic of the Period—Some Famous Editors—William Cobbett and the Rush Light.

One hundred years ago notices similar to the following, taken from The Commercial Advertiser of Jan. 7, 1800, were regularly seen in the few newspapers that supplied the residents of New York with information of what was going on both at home and abroad:

This morning arrived the ship Liverpool Packet, Capt. Beebe, in 47 days from Liverpool. Through the politeness of a respectable gentleman of this city, we have been favored with late London papers by this arrival.

Then follows an account of the severe storm the Liverpool Packet ran into soon after leaving England in company with a number of ships destined for different ports, some of which were never reached; followed by extracts from the London papers, nearly two months old. News from France was particularly interesting at that time, for Napoleon had lately returned from his illstarred Egyptian expedition, overthrown the Directory, and made himself virtual ruler of the French people.

It is both curious and interesting to turn over the pages of these early newspapers, and as one reads the announcements of foreign events two months and more back he is struck with the remarkable change in the science of news gathering during the past century. John Lang, who was publisher of The New York Gazette and General Advertiser, gained wide fame for his sheet by its ship news. A lover of water and boats, it was often his custom to row far down the bay, hailing every new sail he could reach, and the following day the ship agents in the city more than once obtained the first information, in the pages of The Gazette, that their cargo had arrived safely. As a consequence, Mr. Lang's paper fairly teemed with marine advertisements, and he purposely sacrificed his news features to matters of commercial interest. The Gazette was originally published at 41 Hanover Square but in 1800 its office was at 116 Pearl Street, known as Franklin's Head, from a large wooden bust of the philosophical statesman and journalist that was placed over the entrance.

The Commercial Advertiser was an afternoon paper then, as it has remained to this day. It was originally started as The Minerva, by the celebrated Noah Webster, in 1793, being issued "every day at 4 o'clock, Sundays excepted." A few years later the name was changed to The Commercial Advertiser, and in 1799 Webster retired from the management, selling out to his nephew, Ebenezer Belden, and the paper was published by him at 40 Pine Street until 1803. It was decidedly the most newsy of the New York papers at the beginning of the century, showing unusual interest in theatrical matters, occasionally devoting two columns to criticisms of the actors who furnished entertainment in the New Park Theatre. Like its contemporaries, it appeared in borders of mourning for several days after the news was issued of Washington's death, and gave full accounts of the memorial services in this city, as well as of those in other places.

A sample of journalistic activity in 1800 is given in The New York Daily Advertiser of Jan. 2. It was not printed on New Year's Day. The memorial services in honor of Washington were held on Dec. 31, and the only reference to the event in that paper two days after was, "We had a description of the funeral procession in honor of the best of men, Gen. Washington, in forwardness for this day's paper, but have omitted it in consequence of a promise of obtaining a more particular one from the gentlemen who compose the Committee of Arrangements. It will appear to-morrow."

The account did not appear the following day, and it was nearly a week before a programme of the parade was printed, the incidents of which had previously been described by all the other papers. The New York Daily Advertiser was published by Charles Snowden at 71 Pine Street. The title piece was ornamented with a crude woodcut of an eagle with a United States shield, and bearing in its talons a horn from which floated a ribbon with the motto "Excelsior." This paper was established by Francis Childs & Co. in 1785, and was the second daily newspaper in the country.

Besides the three papers previously mentioned another popular one was Greenleaf's New York Journal and Patriotic Register. This paper was the continuation of John Holt's well-known New York Journal, which was suspended during the Revolution and brought out again after the war with the addition of the word "Revised." John Holt died in 1784, and Thomas Greenleaf, who had been a successful Boston editor, bought the paper from Mrs. Holt in 1787. A little later he made two papers from it, one as mentioned above, being published twice a week, and the other daily, being known as The Argus, or Greenleaf's New Daily Advertiser.

Greenleaf was a victim of the yellow fever scourge of 1798, and from that time to the middle of 1800 the name of his widow, Mrs. Ann Greenleaf, appears as publisher. The office was at 54 Wall Street. She then sold the paper to James Cheetham, an editor who made his influence felt until his death in 1810. It is related of him that one of his pungent articles so irritated a rival editor, Matthew L. Davis, that he spent some time one day walking up and down Wall Street, searching for Cheetham, but the latter prudently kept from sight. In his last moments Cheetham was delirious, but Dr. Francis says that just before death he rose up and, looking upon his family, exclaimed: "Study Bolingbroke for style, and Locke for sentiment."

The four newspapers that have been mentioned were the chief purveyors of news for the inhabitants of this city a century ago. Their budget of domestic news is exceedingly meagre. The only method of obtaining information from neighboring towns was through the papers from those regions, from two days to a week late, of course, or from private letters that thoughtful merchants would kindly turn over to the editor for use.

It took from two and a half to three days to reach Philadelphia. The regular fare was $8, but a rival line, early in 1800, cut the price to $6. This was known as the "Swift Sure Stage Line," starting from Paulus Hook, now Jersey City, at this end, while the Philadelphia headquarters was at the Green Tree, near the German Lutheran Church. Another line left William Vandervoort's tavern, at 48 Cortlandt Street, corner of Greenwich, and from the same place a new line of stages left three times a week for Hartford, fare $5.50, East Chester, White Plains, and Litchfield being some of the towns on the route. Leaving Mr. Vandervoort's tavern at 7 o'clock Monday morning, the passenger would get into Hartford the following Wednesday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Another editor whose name is better known than the names of those who were publishing their individual papers was living in New York at the time. That was William Cobbett, the publisher for over two years of the famous "Porcupine's Gazette" in Philadelphia. During the yellow fever scourge in that city all of Cobbett's malignity had been cast upon Dr. Benjamin Rush in condemnation of the latter's purging methods as a cure for the fever. A long suit for libel followed, ending in Cobbett's complete discomfiture, and to satisfy a judgment of $5,000 everything he had was sold under the hammer.

The deposed editor moved to New York and did a desultory publishing and book business at 141 Water Street. Among other things, he amused himself by publishing a series of pamphlets known as the "Rush-light," in which he continued to make Dr. Rush the object of his venom. The first number is advertised in the New York papers of February 24. On March 22, Cobbett inserts the following notice beneath his advertisement of the third number in the New York Gazette:

As a most tyrannical attempt has been made to suppress the sale and put a stop to the circulation of this work in Philadelphia, and as it is apprehended that those in that city who hate the light because their deeds are evil, will succeed in intimidating the booksellers so far as to prevent them from selling, this is to give notice that any Philadelphian, who still wishes to see the truth shall be supplied with the Rush Light regularly by post, and that I will pay the postage.

Interesting information is often conveyed by the early advertisements, and from one in The Daily Advertiser of Jan. 3, 1800, we learn that Brooklyn was gaining fame even then as a boarding place for New Yorkers. This advertisement reads:

Two or three gentlemen that would wish to live retired for the Winter season in a private family can be accommodated in Brooklyn, L. I. For further information apply at this office.

Suburban homes were still to be had on the Bowery, for Thomas Burling, on Jan. 15, advertises that he has two or three "beautiful building spots on the Bowery for sale, consisting of two or three acres each, two and a half miles from the city."

And Leonard Bleecker announces on the same day that he wishes to sell a house and lot at 8 Nassau Street, the house being two stories high with a kitchen in the rear.

ITALIAN COMMERCE IN 1899.

Great Development in the Silk Manufacturing Industry.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 24.—According to the report of the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture, the total value of goods imported into Italy during the first ten months of the past year, exclusive of precious metals, amounted to 1,184,022,612 Italian lire, or about $256,804,522. The exports during the same period reached the total of 1,055,824,150 lire, or about $211,164,830.

These last figures are eloquent ones for the progress of modern Italian industry, as showing an increase of no less than 71,211,144 lire over the exportations of the corresponding period of last year. The increase in imports is a smaller one, 20,480,603 lire. This increase is due principally to the large recent importations of cocoons and raw Asiatic silks—to the extent of an increase of 38,000,000f.—above the value of these imports during 1898.

The immense increase of the silk industries of Italy may be seen from the following figures: The total amount of raw silk, cocoons, &c., imported into this country from Jan. 1 to Oct. 30 of this year amounted to 133,788,153 francs, while the exports of silk goods during the same time amounted to 342,356,553 francs, an increase of 22,467,621 francs on last year.

The chief centre of the silk industry is Milan, and the rest of the trade is monopolized by the other North Italian cities, but this fact is not hindering the rapid growth of the production of raw silk in Tuscany and other parts of the peninsula.

No better idea could be given of the importance of these Italian manufactures and their high standard of excellence than the display at the exposition at Como during this past Summer.

STYLES IN OPERA GLASSES.

An Article in Which Fads and Fashions Do Not Play Many Tricks—Improvements in Power Sought.

The opera glass is one article of common use with which fads and fashions do not play many tricks. Even science, after placing the glasses well on their feet, has not meddled much with them until within the last few years, when there have been some radical improvements. One great discovery in this line has been the Jene glasses, brought to perfection by Dr. Abbe in Germany in 1894.

These glasses are a revelation of what may be in the way of a glass for the stage or field. New Yorkers began to use them to some extent during the Dewey celebration and the following yacht races, when many people bought and used them for the first time. They are an expensive glass, and for that reason, and because people have been so long accustomed to the poorer glasses it will be some time before it can be said that the glasses are generally used by people of ordinary means. People, as a whole, will hesitate a long time before paying $50—more or less according to size—for anything which is merely to add to their comfort and convenience in sports and amusements.

The new instrument is an odd-looking little affair, two double-barreled glasses, an awkward length being avoided by this method of manufacture, and also Dr. Abbe's valuable discovery of the use of two double reflecting prisms put into practice, and a field of view obtained six or eight times as great as with the ordinary glass. The small field has always been the great trouble with the old glasses. In the comparatively narrow limits of a stage it is not so bad, but then it is not comfortable. The regular opera glass field takes in only a part of one or two people. It is necessary to constantly sweep the stage, take down the glass to obtain a full view, find the interesting point, and then focus the glass upon the object. In the field the matter is still more difficult. The head and body move with the glass to cover a moving body, or move up and down and around to cover entirely one that is stationary. To take in a whole stage at a time or the two yachts in a race is an advantage that cannot be underestimated. At the same time the expense as well, some people say, as the shape of the glasses make the time some distance away before the better glasses will be commonly used. Women, the chief patrons of the opera glass, will not, it is said, use a glass of awkward shape.

One feature the new glasses have in common with the newer makes of the ordinary opera or field glass is that of lightness, aluminum being used for the metal work. This metal, which has for a long time been trying to obtain a hold upon the public, is apparently an ideal material for glasses. The Jene glasses are made of it, covered with leather of the usual style, the part which shows being of the metal color japanned black so that it is not noticeable, or oxidized, making a shade difference between the color of the body of the glass and the neck, a difference which relieves the monotony of the appearance. As to lightness, the gain is very great, and the aluminum never tarnishes. It is to be found now in many glasses of the ordinary type and combined with many ornamental materials.

The opera glasses made for women's use are pretty things, or at least we have come to think them so, and certainly the ornamental work and the materials put into the outside are unquestionably beautiful. People who think they know the public taste say that there is not a woman who would not prefer the glass now in common use to the infinitely superior but more clumsy looking Jene glass. Whether that is so remains to be seen. There is but little doubt that if the ordinary woman had her choice between putting $50 into an opera glass or something else, she would choose a five-dollar glass every time, and get a new gown or a coat with the remaining $45. Whether at an equal price she would choose the inferior glass for its more beautiful appearance, is a question that it might not be well to try to decide publicly.

One thing is certain, it is very seldom that a woman buys her own opera glasses. They are usually gifts from the male members of her family, and if the experience of a bicycle dealer in the difference in the wheels the ordinary man buys for himself and for the women of his family is to be repeated in glasses, the woman is pretty sure to have the cheap glass for a long time to come. It is almost invariably the case, the bicycle man says, from a wide experience, that a man buys a hundred-dollar wheel for himself and a twenty-five-dollar wheel for his wife. If the man does not hesitate in making such a choice when the difference in price may be a matter of life or death, he is not likely to waste his money on expensive glasses for his wife.

However, the ordinary glass need not be inexpensive because it has not a wide field. Far more money has been put into the old glasses than in the new, which so far have been made for use rather than beauty. There have been made within the knowledge of opera glass dealers of New York a number of opera glasses for the wealthy women of the city, the frames of which were entirely of gold and set with diamonds, a monogram frequently, costing about $3,000 a pair, varying somewhat, according to the size and number of the diamonds. Naturally these glasses are not common even among millionaires.

The most popular glass, and the one most sold, is the mother of pearl. This is the most showy glass that can be had for the money, and is in good taste. This is usually the white mother of pearl, but many notes are played upon pearl. The most expensive pearl glass, and one that is almost proportionately unserviceable, is one made entirely of pearl. This is a delicate virginal looking glass with no metal about it except the screw underneath. But it is fragile, and a fall would be almost fatal. It is made of innumerable pieces of pearl. 150 at least in a single pair of glasses. Not many are sold and those usually for bridal presents.

There are many varieties of pearl, some the natural color and others dyed. The mother of pearl, the smoked pearl, the Persian pearl, which has brilliant colors and shadings in dark pearl, owe their beauty to the work of nature. The amber, chocolate, topaz, and claret pearls owe their colors to aniline dye, in which the pearl is soaked until it retains the color. The big shells from which the pearl is taken are fluted, and the pieces are necessarily small, and many pieces go into an ordinary pair of pearl glasses.

The opera glass with the handle is said now to be the most popular one for women, and it is made in innumerable ornamental designs. The first handle glasses that were made had this support at the side. The stout woman theatregoer found this new glass a great blessing. The stout woman usually wears her gowns snugly fitted, and in a season when sleeves were more tight than at present she found it dangerous to attempt to raise her short plump arms high enough to get her glasses to her eyes. The glass with the handle solved a great problem. But then she was obliged to hold her glasses always with the same hand, which was tiresome, and she hailed with delight the adjustable handle which could be used with either hand.

These adjustable handles are becoming more and more popular. They have a little, kid-covered fork, and are easily secured to the centre of any glass, and can be held with either hand. They come separate from the glasses and in all designs, for the great number of women have glasses without handles, and there is not one of these for which a handle cannot be found to match. The detachable handle has an advantage, also, because the one secured to the glass was awkward to carry, and there are opera glass bags now with an extra long, narrow pocket on the outside for the handle. The latest glass with the permanent handle has that convenience made telescopic and folding, so that the glass may be carried as easily as an ordinary glass, and in addition to the other advantages of the handle, the glass may be focused by turning it.

Enameling and porcelain painting on the enamel is the most popular form of decoration at present, and it varies in degrees of elaboration and expense. There are all colors in the enamel on silver—green, blue, red, white, and all forms of painting that may be found on porcelain. There are flowers and charming little figure scenes. All sorts of conventional designs—fleur-de-lis and other small figures in gold or silver—are found, and a pair of white enameled glasses have the four-leafed clover upon them in green. Persian design in a Russian enamel makes a beautiful exterior for glasses.

The gold, silver, all pearl and enamel glasses are the most expensive. The ivory glass comes in the list of glasses, but it is not much sold, for in addition to its expense it is not durable in this country and easily cracks. The plain black leather-covered glasses are used by men almost exclusively. There are seven standard sizes in opera glasses, the medium in most common use, the very smallest, a tiny, pocket size, not as satisfactory because it gives a smaller field, and carried sometimes by men because of the convenience.

The pocket glasses for men, which have a slight skeleton framework, with sets of glasses at either end, which can be extended for use and which when folded can be slipped into a small leather pocket the size of a card case, were introduced two or three years ago, and are not destined to become popular. The opaque side is a necessity, and when this is not given with the glass it must be formed with darkness, and the glasses cannot be used in a light room. Like other eccentricities and fads, these glasses find a larger patronage in the West than in New York.

Glasses are very reasonable in price at the present time, and no one need have a poor glass. One that comes through the hands of a reliable dealer will be guaranteed. If it chances that a glass is not good it will be replaced, for the firm stakes its reputation on its glasses, and must keep them up to the standard.

Rothenberg & Co.

FORMERLY LUDWIG BROS.

34, 36, 38, 40, 42 West Fourteenth Street.

MONEY REFUNDED ON ANY UNSATISFACTORY PURCHASE.

For Our Great Introductory January Sale

We not only intend to close out all odds and ends and accumulations from our great Selling, regardless of COST or FORMER selling prices, but by careful foresight and shrewd manipulation of the market supply, new goods will also be offered during this sale at unmatchable low prices.

THIS IS THE TIME WHEN WE SHUT OUR EYES TO COST OR LOSS AND OFFER THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN THIS CITY. Other departments not herewith mentioned offer equally interesting reductions in prices as those particularized in this advertisement. Note in particular the stupendous reductions in the departments herewith for this great sale—the greatest Bargain Event of the new year.

Introductory January Sale **Muslin Underwear.**

This sale means reliable goods at the very lowest prices quoted this season. The best materials, style and workmanship are guaranteed in every garment placed in this sale. You'll be sure to save money by taking advantage of this great sale, for the prices herewith disclose immense saving possibilities, and the values cannot be matched anywhere—in fact, it's a sale which is planned to eclipse all past records here or elsewhere. Now for the items and prices:

Corset Covers. 500 doz. Fine Cambric Corset Covers, all felled seams, perfect fitting, trimmed with deep embroidery and torchon lace, V shape back and front, value 25c., special at 12½c

Fine Cambric and Muslin Corset Covers, square and high neck, French style, value 39c., special at . . 25c

Fine Cambric, Nainsook and Muslin Corset Covers, trimmed with embroidery, Maltese and Torchon laces, French styles, value 50c., special at . . 39c

Finer assortment of Nainsook and Lawn Corset Covers, in all the newest designs, at special prices for this sale.

Women's Drawers. Heavy Muslin with ruffle of cambric, value 25c.; special at 12½c

Fine Muslin Drawers, with deep hem and cluster of tucks, value 29c.; special at 19c

Fine Muslin Drawers, with 3-inch Hamburg ruffle; also umbrella drawers with tucked cambric ruffle, value 35c.; special at. 25c

Fine Cambric and Muslin Drawers, with fine emb. ruffle and cluster of tucks, value 50c.; special at . . 39c

Fine Cambric Drawers, with deep umbrella ruffle and inserting of lace, with cluster of tucks and ruffle, value 50c.; special at 39c

Very fine Muslin Drawers, with 6-inch ruffle of embroidery, also lace trimmed, value 60c.; special at . . 49c

Fine Cambric and Muslin Drawers, umbrella shape, trimmed with Hamburg, Maltese and Point de Paris lace, value 79c.; special 59c

Also finer grades with reductions in proportion to 2.69

Women's Gowns. Good muslin Gowns, trimmed with tucks and insertings of fine embroidery; also fine muslin, tucked yoke with hemstitched ruffles, value 50c., special at 39c

Fine muslin Gowns, Empire and high neck, all sizes, trimmed with embroidery; value 60c., special at . . 49c

Fine muslin Gowns, with 6 insertings of fine embroidery, Empire high neck and V shape, all sizes; value $1.19, special at 79c

We have the largest assortment of Gowns that can be had; goods that have been sold at $1.39 and $1.50; all styles and trimmings; special at . . 98c

A complete assortment of Gowns in all the newest designs, with reductions in proportion, to . . 7.98

Corset Dept. Very heavy Corset, long and short lengths, in all colors, trimmed with lace and ribbon, also silk stitched; value 60c., special at 49c

Fine Coutil Corset, heavy boned, perfect fitting, in long and short lengths, value $1.00; special at . . 69c

Babies' Dept.—Fine Cambric Slips, 3 styles, in emb. yoke, box-plaited front and emb. ruffle, also lace trimmed, value 34c.; special at 19c

Shaker Flannel Skirts, 36 inches long, full width, value 39c., special at 25c

Children's Colored Wash Dresses, all fast colors, trimmed with emb.; cannot be made under 30c., special at 19c

Children's Outing Flannel Dresses, in pretty checks and stripes, trimmed with Hamburg and braid, value 39c., special at 19c

Children's Bengaline Silk Caps and Bonnets, manufacturers' samples, 40 styles, none worth less than $1.00, special at 25c

Children's Muslin Drawers, made of good muslin, with hem and cluster of tucks, sizes 2 and 4 yrs. . 6c

Sizes 6 and 8 years 9c

Sizes 10 and 12 years 12c

Children's fine Muslin Drawers, umbrella shape, trimmed with lace, value 29c., special at 19c

Children's Gingham Dresses, 6 mos. to 4 yrs., all fast colors, in pinks and blue stripes, also checks and trimmed yoke, value 35c., special at . . 25c

Children's Aprons, made of fine lawn, embroidered bib, with ruffle over shoulder, edged with lace, value 29c., special at 19c

Women's Walking Skirts. Heavy Muslin Skirts trimmed with deep ruffle of fine embroidery, full width, value 98c., special at . 69c

Fine Muslin Skirts, with full umbrella ruffle of finer embroidery, also torchon lace inserting and 3-inch ruffle of lace, value $1.60, special at . 1.25

Embroidery Clearing,

Including thousands of yards of New Embroideries, New Laces, &c., for our January Sale at clearing prices.

10,000 yds. of Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook Edgings and insertings in lengths from 1 to 5 yds., this season's designs, 3 to 5 inches wide, per yd. . . 10c

10,000 yds. Wider Embroideries and insertings, suitable for skirt ruffling, 5 to 10 inches wide, per yd., at . . 12½c

Narrow fine Cambric Edges, at, per yd., ... 5c

All-over Cambric Embroideries, open-work effects, 22 inches wide . . . 59c., 79c., 98c., 1.10 to 1.98

All-over cotton nets, Val. inserted, striped and figured designs at, up 29c., 39c., 49c., 59c., 69c

Fancy Cotton Laces and Bindings.

5,000 yds. choice Laces, including Point de Paris, Val., Duchess, Torchon, Renaissance, 1½ to 4½ inches wide, at per yd. 5c

5,000 yds. finer and wider Laces in above styles; in this line there are goods from 5 to 7 inches in width, per yd. . . 9c

The New Year Sale of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes.

Prices quoted are from one-third to one-half actual values.

400 pairs Women's Lace Shoes, with silk vesting tops, all sizes, per pair, at 1.00

Women's Lace and Button Shoes, worth $2.50 and $3.00; choice per pair at . . 1.45

Little Boys' Satin Calf Lace Shoes, the kind you pay $1.00 for, to sell at . . 79c

Little Boys' seal grain and satin calf Shoes, worth $1.39 per pr., at . 1.00

Women's dongola kid and patent leather Sandals, with one strap, a pretty bow and buckle, will sell for . . . 1.00

Men's Shoes.

About 200 prs. Men's Lace Shoes, excellent $2.50 value, at 1.55

Men's Patent Leather Button and Lace Shoes, about 400 pairs in all; will close out, per pair, at . 1.98

A Grand Bargain Assemblage in Our Great Basement. Housefurnishings.

Gray Enamelled Ware of first quality; not one piece is defective in any manner, even though our prices are lower than what others ask for seconds.

Drinking Cups, Ladles, Hanging Soap Dishes, Basting Spoons, Pie Plates . . 5c

Bread and Cake Pans, Dust Pans, Cuspidors, 4 qt. Pudding Pans, Wash Basins, ½ Pint Measures, Tubed Cake Moulds . . 7c

2 qt. Lipped Saucepans, Fry Pans, 3 qt. Covered Buckets, Collanders, 1 qt. Milk Kettles . . 10c

4 pt. Coffee Pots, 4 pt. Tea Pots, Roasting Pans, Chambers, 3 qt. Saucepans, 8 qt. Preserving Kettles, Large Soup Strainers . . 18c

Gas Torches, with polished hardwood handle and cast-iron key 7c

Wax Tapers, with fringed end, 30 in box 3c

Ironing Stands, the folding style 59c

Clothes Hampers, large round willow 59c

Loofahs, Japanese bath sponges, sold in drug stores at 25c., our price 3c

Whisk Brooms, good quality corn

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE Broadway and 44th St.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
BEGINNING TUESDAY EVENING,
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MAUDE ADAMS
—IN—
THE LITTLE MINISTER,
By J. M. Barrie.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
3D WEEK.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
H. V. Esmond's whimsical romance,
MY LADY'S LORD,
with the
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY,
Including Wm. Faversham and Jessie Millward.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8 o'clock. Matinées, 2:15.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
3D CROWDED MONTH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
William Gillette
in the four-act drama entitled
SHERLOCK HOLMES.
By Wm. Gillette and A. Conan Doyle.
Only Matinee Saturday.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 24th St., nr. B'way.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2.
SECOND MONTH OF CAPACITY.
A HUGE SUCCESS.
MESSRS. FROHMAN PRESENT
The Most Delightful in Years.
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
By R. C. Carton, author of "Lord and Lady Algy." Cast includes John Mason, Hilda Spong, Phillip Cunningham, Grace Elliston, Grant Stewart, Eva Vincent, C. W. Butler, and Robert Hillard.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Place.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins..Prps. & Mgrs.
3D MONTH
OF THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND PLAY
WAY DOWN EAST.
Direction Wm. A. Brady.
MAGNITUDE AND REALISM JOINED.
PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
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GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Mad. Av.
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TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
OF
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
IN
SEVEN PLAYS.
Monday, (only time,) Arms and the Man. Tuesday, Cyrano de Bergerac. Wednesday, Prince Karl. Thursday, A Parisian Romance. Friday, Beau Brummell. Saturday Matinée, The Devil's Disciple. Saturday Evening, (Farewell Night,) Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.
Seats now selling for balance of engagement.
MONDAY, JAN. 15, ENGAGEMENT OF
MRS. LANGTRY
And Her Own Company.
From the Haymarket Theatre, London,
Presenting Sydney Grundy's Comedy,
THE DEGENERATES
Seat Sale Thursday 9 A. M.
Mail orders for seats must be accompanied by check addressed FRANK MAHLER.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way & 38th.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evgs. at 8:15. Matinées Sat. only, 2:15.
THIRD CROWDED WEEK.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN
MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT.
"Brimful of Fun."—Herald.
THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.
CLYDE FITCH'S NEW PLAY.
SEATS ON SALE 3 WEEKS AHEAD.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
The Jefferson De Angelis OPERA COMPANY
IN "THE JOLLY MUSKETEER."
NEXT WEEK, MONDAY, JAN. 15, MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD.
Monday & Thursday, CYRANO DE BERGERAC; Tuesday Eve. & Sat. Mat., THE FIRST VIOLIN; Wednesday, A PARISIAN ROMANCE; Friday, BEAU BRUMMEL; Saturday Eve., DR. JEKYLL & MR. HYDE.
SEATS READY TO-MORROW AT 9 A. M.

MANHATTAN,
33d and Broadway. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat. only.
Wm. A. Brady & F. Ziegfeld, Jr., Props. & Mgrs.
EXTRA MAT. NEXT WEDNESDAY.
ANNA HELD With CHAS. A. BIGELOW and Great Cast,
In Smith & De Koven's Musical Comedy,
PAPA'S WIFE.
HOLIDAY MAT. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.
RES. SEATS FAM. CIRC. ALWAYS 50c.

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RICE'S
Great London Fairy Extravaganza!
MATINEE EVERY DAY!
FIRST MATINEE TUESDAY!
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD!
A Gorgeous Revelry for the New Year!

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WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY

5th Ave THEATRE, Broadway and 28th St.
EDWIN KNOWLES..Sole Manager
EVENINGS AT 8:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
"Won success, and deservedly, too. Equals 'Runaway Girl.'"—Sun.
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MR. KNOWLES PRESENTS
The Latest Musical Comedy Success,
"Handsomely presented and cordially welcomed."—Tribune.
8 25 The Dresden China Girl. 35 Three Little Lambs. 40 Mistress Muse. 50 Bugaboo Song.
THREE LITTLE LAMBS
"Attractively staged and agreeably free from vulgarity."—Herald.
9 15 Only a Heart. 18 Peggy Blake. 42 Dreamily Dream. 50 The Pussy Cat. 57 Gay Golf Ball.
"A huge success. Not a line which stands in need of cleaning."—Eve. Sun.
10 03 Willye Wyllie. 10 Down on the Farm. 27 Little Lola Little. 31 The Man Behind the Gun. 38 Burlesque Becky Sharp. 45 CARRIAGES.
LIBRETTO BY R. A. BARNET.
MUSIC BY E. W. CORLISS.
Company of 65, including Miss Adele Ritchie, Miss Nellie Braggins, Mr. W. E. Philp, Mr. W. T. Carleton, Miss Marie Cahill, Miss Clara Palmer, Mr. Raymond Hitchcock, Mr. Edmund Lawrence.

WALLACK'S.
B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
LAST TWO WEEKS
FRANK
DANIELS,
In Victor Herbert's Comic Opera,
THE
AMEER.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:20
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2.
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
SECOND MONTH
THE MANEUVERS OF JANE
Henry Arthur Jones' Merry 4-act Comedy.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2.
150th Time Jan. 15. Souvenirs.
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CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS MISS HOBBS

14TH ST. THEATRE, Near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
350th Performance TO-MORROW NIGHT
SOUVENIRS Beautiful Imp'd China Teapots (hand painted) for all the ladies.....
ONLY 2 MORE WEEKS
of the BEST OF ALL RURAL PLAYS,
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
New production—Novel Mechanical Effects.

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14th St., bet. Broadway & 4th Av.
Continuous Performance. 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
KATHRYN OSTERMAN & FREDERICK J. POWER in "The Editor."
Beatrice Moreland & Co. in "Taming a Husband."
Eva Williams & Jack Tucker, "Skinny's Finish."
Frank Bush, Burton's Dogs, Florenz. Biograph.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c FOUR COHANS, YORKE & ADAMS
Moulliere Sisters, Ethel Levey, Moving Pic., 30 Others.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Rossow Midgets, Merkel Sisters, Ed. Latell,
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JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
Evgs. at 8. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2.
ALL ROADS LEAD TO THE BROADWAY.
N. B. DO NOT BE MISLED BY TICKET SPECULATORS. ALTHOUGH THEATRE FILLED AT EVERY PERFORMANCE, SEATS ARE TO BE HAD UP TO THE RISE OF CURTAIN.
THE CENTURY'S DRAMATIC SENSATION.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION, GEN. LEW WALLACE'S
Ben-Hur
Arranged for the stage by WILLIAM YOUNG.
Music by EDGAR STILLMAN KELLEY.
Under Stage Direction of BEN TEAL.
Out-of-town mail orders, accompanied by remittances, will receive due attention.

Murray HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St., One Block East Grand Central Depot. Mats. at 2. Evgs., 8:15.
SECOND YEAR MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.
SECOND YEAR
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THIS WEEK, DAVID BELASCO AND HENRY DE MILLE'S GREATEST SUCCESS.
THE WIFE.
EVENING PRICES, 25-35-50 EVENING PRICES.
SUBSCRIBERS' SEATS RESERVED EACH WEEK WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

MASTER & BIALS Koster and Bial's NEW YORK PALATIAL RESORT
JARBEAU
CHAS. T. ALDRICH, THE HOLLOWAY TRIO, MLLE. AZARA, Genero & Bailey & others.
TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT.
Lillian Green and Wm. Friend, Mark Sullivan, Frederick Bowers, Composer of "Because," &c.; Madge Fox, Olga Orloff, Geo. M. Hale, Illustrated Songs; Gertrude Haynes, Baroness von Bieber, Vashti Earl & Lulu Shepard, Helen Marvin, Madge Fox, Clifford & Dixon, Lillian Heckler, Pauline Hammerstein, Baroness von Waldenberg, and Melville Stanley Collins, Concert Pianist.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE MR. CHAS. E. EVANS.....Proprietor
Beginning To-morrow Eve., Jan. 8.
DAVID BELASCO Presents his new Comedy,
First Time in New York NAUGHTY ANTHONY
Cast: Blanche Bates, Frank Worthing, W. J. LeMoyne, Maude Harrison, Olive Redpath; 20 others.

AMERICAN CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 42nd ST. AND 8th AVE.
3d year. 100 People. Box Office open at 8 A. M.
TO-MORROW NIGHT
Gilbert & Sullivan's always popular
IOLANTHE
(or, THE PEER AND THE PERI.)
Misses Morgan, Quinlan, Tannehill, Lambert, D'Arcy, Zabelle; Messrs. Roberts, Stewart, Thomas, Moulan, Casavant, Myers, and the "BEST LIGHT OPERA CHORUS IN N. Y."—Herald.
EV'GS. 8:15. 25, 50, 75, $1 NOTHING HIGHER.
Matinées Wed., Sat., 2:15, 1,100 Seats, 25c.
Next week, MARTHA, (in English.) Jan. 22d, double bill, AT THE LOWER HARBOUR, (A BASSO PORTO) and FORTUNIO'S SONG.

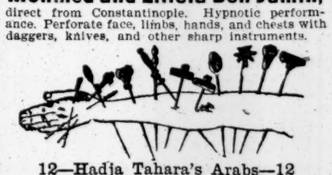
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA
Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Saturday at 2:30.
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
MESSRS. KLAW & ERLANGER and B. D. STEVENS PRESENT
The New Extravaganzic Hit
Jerome Sykes and Edna Wallace Hopper and CHRIS and the WONDERFUL LAMP
Sousa's Music. Book by Glen MacDonough.
CAST AND ENSEMBLE OF 100.
Under Stage Direction of Ben Teal.
Only Mats. Sat. Mat. Prices, 50c., 75c., and $1.00.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW TO-DAY
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES.
CINEMATOGRAPH
TO-NIGHT AT 9,
STORY OF CINDERELLA.
NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOUR ORCHESTRA
This Afternoon and Evening.

THE DEWEY 14th St. Between 3d & 4th Aves.
TO-NIGHT
GREAT BILL.
JAMES THORNTON, JENNIE YEAMANS, FIELDS & WARD, MAUD NUGENT, CHAS. B. WARD, EVANS & VIDOCQ, G. DELLA ROCCO, MUSICAL JOHNSONS, THE ELDRIDGES, THE DREAM OF MELODY, Robt. Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow Mat. and All Week.
VANITY FAIR BURLESQUERS
Two Great Burlesques, "Robber Roy," "Paris, 1900," Hassen Ben Ali's Acrobats.

Bijou B'way & 30th St. Eve., 8:15. Matinée Saturday only.
—TELEPHONE NO. 2224 MAD. SQ.—
The Woman who makes you laugh. MAY IRWIN The Biggest Hit of All. Best Orchestra seat only $1.50.
and her company in her new deliciously funny comedy,
SISTER MARY.
The crowning triumph of her many successes.

HUBER'S 14th St. MUSEUM 10c. to All.

First Appearance in America of the Great Turkish Sensational Marvels,
Mohmed and Lillela Ben Jamin,
direct from Constantinople. Hypnotic performance. Perforate face, limbs, hands, and chests with daggers, knives, and other sharp instruments.

12—Hadja Tahara's Arabs—12
Greatest troupe of Arabian acrobats, gymnasts, tumblers, and entertainers, presenting entirely new repertoire of skilled native performances. 20 others.
THEATRE 2 CO'S. ALL STAR SHOW.
Ada Jones, new songs; Whitely & Bell, The Evans, The Allsworths, Conley & Harrigan, The Macks, Edison's Projectoscope, Tiny La Rous, M. La Roux, Jennie Horner and others.
EXTRA—FERRIS, HYPNOTIST, TO-DAY
Pony, 847½ lbs. Winner, J. Gallagher, 205 W. 40th St.

125TH ST. AND 7TH AVE. HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL 125TH ST. AND 7TH AVE.
TONIGHT THE GREAT LAFAYETTE JAS. O BARROWS & CO GUS WILLIAMS & OTHERS
NEXT WEEK ROUND NEW YORK IN 80 MINUTES
IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Saturday 2.
LAST week but one SCHWEIGHOFER of the greatest comedian,
The Big Hit, Mond., Tues., Thursday, Sat. Mat., Friday, Sat. Eve., & Wed'y.
It's NULLERL (A Nobody.) By Morre. Under 4 Eyes, Wiener Genre Bilder, Vereinsschwester. Ein Blitz Maedel, (A Telegraph Girl.) By Costa.

COMIQUE BURLESQUE THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT
CITY CLUB CO.
TOBASCOSCOPE
SENSATIONAL MOVING PICTURES

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 75TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of OIL PAINTINGS at THE FINE ARTS SOCIETY, 215 West 57th St.
Jan. 1 to Jan. 27. Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission .....25c.

THE ALL STAR CONCERT NEW YORK TO-NIGHT POPULAR PRICES: Adm. 50c., Gallery 25c.
COLOSSAL BILL—SHADOW OF CINDERELLA.
Mon., Jan. 15, "BROADWAY TO TOKIO."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT, AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
THIRD GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: MMES. NORDICA and MANTELLI; MM. VAN ROOY and SCOTTI. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. EMIL PAUR.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 8, at 7:45 precisely, Grand Double Bill. Revival of DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pini-Corsi and Saltignac. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calve and Mantelli; MM. Dippel and Campanari. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 10, at 8, LE PROPHETE. Mmes. Schumann-Heink and Suzanne Adams; MM. Alvarez, Plancon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 12, at 8, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Plancon. Conductor, Emil Paur.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 13, at 2, CARMEN. Mmes. Calve and Clementine De Vere; MM. Saleza and Campanari. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 13, at 8, at Popular Prices, ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Suzanne Adams and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez (his only appearance at the popular Saturday night performances) and Plancon. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

Six Symphony Concerts for Young People.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Second Concert Sat., Jan. 13, at 2:30, AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist.....Mr. LEO SCHULZ
Programme: HAYDN, Symphony, G major, (Militaire;) SAINT-SAENS, Serenade, (Strings, Organ, and Piano;) WEBER-BERLIOZ, Invitation to the Dance.
Each number on the programme will be preceded by a short explanation.
Subscription and Single Tickets now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday evgs., January 23 & February 27.
Pittsburgh Orchestra
Victor Herbert, Conductor.
Soloist, First Concert, MARIE BREMA
First N. Y. reappearance
Seats, 75c. to $1.50. Boxes, $12 & $15. On sale Jan. 15 at Schuberth's, Tyson's, Rullmann's, box office.

WALDORF-ASTORIA
Tuesday Evening January 16th.
Mr. Henry K. Hadley
COMPOSER—CONDUCTOR.
Selected Orchestra of Sixty
Assisted by
Direction Victor Thrane
Mr. David Bispham
Tickets, $2. Boxes, $15 and $25. On sale at Schuberth's and Tyson's, (Waldorf-Astoria.)

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Next Tuesday Afternoon at 3 o'Clock, Second Lecture-Song Recital
by the renowned English Vocal Teacher,
Mr. William Shakespeare
Assisted by MR. HENRY WALLER.
Third Recital, Tuesday, January 16.
Res. seats $1.50 and $1. On sale at Schuberth's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TWO PIANO RECITALS BY
MISS ETHEL NEWCOMB.
TUESDAY, JAN. 16TH, 8:15 P. M.
TUESDAY, FEB. 6TH, 2:30 P. M.
Reserved Seats $1.00 & $1.50. For sale at Schuberth's Music Store, 23 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. SNELLING.
SONG RECITAL. Monday Afternoon, Jan. 22, at 3.
Mrs. Grenville Snelling.
Reserved Seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union sq.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Greatest of all Naval Dramas. The
GUNNERS MATE
THIRD AVE. THEATRE. Monday Matinée.
REMEMBER THE MAINE.

NAVAL OFFICERS' REWARDS

Secretary Long Urges Congressional Committees to Act.

Gives the Views of the Department as to Manner of Recognizing Services at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Secretary Long has addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate and of the House, embodying the department's latest view as to the best means of rewarding the officers who participated in the destruction of Cervera's fleet, off Santiago:

"Sir: The department has the honor to suggest that the present system of rewarding officers of the navy and Marine Corps for 'eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle and extraordinary heroism,' under the provisions, respectively, of Sections 1,506 and 1,605 of the Revised Statutes, has been found to be unsatisfactory, since in its practical application it operates unjustly, and in some instances defeats the purpose for which it was devised.

"At the present time some officers who rendered distinguished services during the war with Spain have, in recognition thereof, been advanced upon the list; others remain without reward of any kind, while others still, by the curious operation of the existing system, find themselves in lower relative positions than they occupied before the war of 1898, in which they so gallantly participated.

"An illustration of the objectionable operation of the present method of rewards is afforded by the case of Capt. Charles E. Clark, United States Navy, who commanded the Oregon during the memorable run of that vessel from Pacific to Atlantic waters, and at the battle of Santiago, and yet, owing to the promotion over him of Capts. Gridley, Coghlan, and Dyer for their eminent and conspicuous conduct in the battle of Manila Bay, is to-day two numbers, and if Capt. Gridley had survived would be three numbers, lower on the list than if the war had never occurred.

"The vigilance, prudence, and capacity, unremitting and sustained, wisely meeting as they successively arise the countless details of the management of a battleship, establishing and maintaining the morale essential to good work, and bringing the vessel into effective action at a critical time, are qualities which entitle an officer to share in rewards, if any are given, for distinguished naval service. These qualities were exhibited in a high degree by the officers participating in the battle of Manila, who have been rewarded by advancement on the navy list. They were also exhibited by other officers, particularly those who so conspicuously and meritoriously participated in the battle of Santiago, and yet have not in any way been rewarded.

"Where officers have bravely and with zealous patriotism acquitted themselves in difficult circumstances with uniform success, an analytical comparison of their respective achievements is practically impossible, since all the varied circumstances of the several cases can hardly be taken into full and accurate account. It is, however, deemed to be the duty of the department to bring to the attention of the committee, with the recommendation that early action be taken by Congress in the matter, the general question of the inadequacy of the present system of rewards and to suggest that a remedy is to be found in the provisions of certain measures now before Congress.

"One of these (i. e., Senate 330, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session,) provides that the advancement in rank of officers of the navy and Marine Corps for war service shall not interfere with the regular promotion of officers otherwise entitled thereto. This measure is similar to Senate Bill No. 5,006, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session, which was prepared by the department, and has, I am informed, already passed the Senate at its present session, and, if enacted into law, will, in the case above cited, for example, have the effect of restoring to the officers concerned the numbers lost by advancements heretofore made under the present system.

"The other of these is Senate Bill No. 5,005, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session, providing for suitable rewards for officers and men of the navy and Marine Corps, 'for exceptional and meritorious service in the line of duty.' This measure is believed to afford a satisfactory substitute for the present method of rewards, would enable the department to confer upon the officers above referred to the medal therein designated as the 'honor medal,' with its attendant advantages and benefits, and would, it is thought, provide equitable recognition in the cases of other officers of the navy entitled thereto by reason of exceptional service in the line of duty.

"In consideration of the importance of this general question, the department urgently requests that it may receive such early attention of the committee as its convenience will suggest."

Pay for Naval Officers on Leave.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Controller of the Treasury, construing the personnel act, has held that naval officers on leave are entitled to one-half shore pay.

FIREMEN TOOK THEIR TIME.

Ate Their Dinner While Flames Were Destroying a House.

An untimely fire occurred at noon yesterday in the house of Mrs. Samuel Hess, Hudson Boulevard and Fifth Street, North Bergen, N. J., while the members of the only engine company in the township were at dinner. It is a rule of the North Bergen company never to lose a meal for the sake of a fire, so they paid no attention to the alarm that was rung from the bell tower of the Grove Reformed Church by Officer Bertschky.

After watching the fire burn for half an hour an alarm was sent to Union Hill by telephone, and one of the engines of that town was dispatched to the scene. When it reached the house the local company had just arrived. Together they strove to save the house, but it was too late. The loss is $2,500, which is covered by insurance.

DISAPPEARED FROM A STEAMER.

Samuel Stone Missing When the City of Macon Arrived.

When the steamer City of Macon from Savannah arrived at her dock here late on Friday night one of her first-class passengers was missing. He had mysteriously disappeared during the voyage. He was a man about sixty years of age, with a gray beard, and registered as Samuel Stone.

The last time he was seen was on Wednesday evening at supper. The next morning he did not appear for breakfast, and was not found in the cabin when the steward went to call him. The vessel was thoroughly searched, but no trace of him could be found. The sea had been quite smooth, and it was not thought possible that he could have fallen overboard from the rolling of the ship, but there was nothing among his effects to show that he had meditated suicide. His valise was filled with well-worn clothes. On his overcoat was the mark of a Liverpool tailor, while a shirt bore the tag of a Des Moines store. There was also a prescription that had been filled at George Kneuper's drug store, at 263 Broadway, this city. The physician's name did not appear on the records in the drug store. Chief Steward Lyon of the steamer said he noticed that the man was slightly deaf.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION

Anniversary of Washington's Wedding Observed—Gen. King Speaks.

There was a genuine lovefeast at Sherry's yesterday afternoon, where the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, celebrated the anniversary of Gen. Washington's wedding day and eulogized wedding days generally. Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the chapter, was the presiding genius of the occasion and introduced the speakers with epigrammatic remarks. Gen. Horatio C. King was the first speaker.

"When your Regent asked me to speak here at very short notice," he said, "I might have been at a loss to know what to say if I did not always keep in mind the text recited at one time by a little New York girl. She had learned 'Let Your Light Shine,' but when she reached Sunday school she could not remember it. But finally she exclaimed, 'I can say it now.'

"'Always keep the gas turned on.'

"I have learned that people who speak in public must always keep the gas turned on, but I am embarrassed, almost as much embarrassed as the girl who was going out with a young man for the first time. They were in the carriage ready to start, and she could not think of anything to say. But she knew she must talk, so she began:

"'My lips have been chapped all day. I have had to keep vaseline on them. But I rubbed it all off before I came out.'

Mrs. McLean said in her opening remarks that whatever women might accomplish in the new century, their greatest power would be through love.

"I was very glad to hear that sentiment," said Gen. King. "Some people believe that women should enter all the professions, and become doctors, lawyers, and ministers. I don't believe many women here believe that. I think all doors should be open to women, but it should not be at the expense of what God intended her to be, the mother of a noble family.

"No event could be celebrated," he concluded, "greater than the happy marriage of a man and woman."

"But what did you mean by that story about the lips?" asked Mrs. McLean, as she turned to introduce the next speaker.

This was Randolph Guggenheimer, as a representative of the city, and the last speaker was Col. Vrooman. In speaking of the American flag he said:

"It was not quite two years ago that it was blown up on the Maine; it came down without losing a star; it came down over Cuba and Puerto Rico, to be a benefit to the people, as we hope it may in the future in the Philippines."

Then the women who had applauded the sentiment of woman in the home showed that they had opinions and ideas outside it, for a number in the rear of the room at the word Philippines hissed heartily.

TOMBSTONE, MARRIAGE PROOF.

Photograph of One Introduced in Jersey City by Woman Who Says She Is Michael Mullaney's Widow.

The photograph of a tombstone was filed as an exhibit in the Orphans' Court at Jersey City yesterday as evidence of a marriage. It was presented by William D. Salter, counsel for Mrs. Pauline Mullaney of Newark, who claims to be the widow of Michael Mullaney, a resident of Bayonne and once Postmaster of the town, who died on Dec. 21.

Mrs. Mullaney, in her application for letters of administration, testified that her husband's cruel treatment drove her from his home and compelled her to take refuge with relatives. Her application was opposed by several of the dead man's nephews and nieces, who alleged that while she had lived with Mullaney in Bayonne, she had never been married to him and had left him nearly twenty years ago.

Several reputable residents of Bayonne testified that they had known the applicant during her residence in Bayonne and had always believed her to be Mullaney's wife. It was then that Mr. Salter introduced the tombstone as a mute witness of the marriage he sought to establish. It was a modest marble slab and bore this inscription:

OUR LITTLE SIMEY.
SIMON K.,
son of
Michael and Pauline Mullaney.
Died March 23, 1873.
Age 8 years, 3 months, 10 days.
Sleep on my babe and take thy rest,
God called thee home, He thought it best.
Selected by his grandmother, Susan M. Keegan.

It was explained that the word "selected" referred to the two lines of rhyme which had been chosen by Mrs. Keegan. The purchase and erection of the tombstone by Mullaney were proved by the authorities of the New York Bay Cemetery, where the child is buried.

Mrs. Mullaney then testified that she became Mullaney's wife in New York on July 4, 1862. He told her, she said, that under the laws of New York a formal ceremony by a minister was not necessary. Believing him, she made a verbal contract of marriage, and they went to live at 214 Spring Street, and several other places in that city. She was received by Mullaney's relatives as his wife, and when their child was born, in 1864, the boy was named Simon Keegan, after Mullaney's grandfather, at the latter's request. In 1865 they removed to Bayonne, where they opened a grocery with money she had saved from her husband's earnings. This was supplemented by several letters written by Mullaney, in which he addresses the petitioner as "My Dear Wife."

George D. Mullaney, a nephew of the dead man, testified that he had never known the petitioner as his aunt, and had never heard of her as his uncle's wife until after she had left his uncle's house. At this point the hearing was adjourned until next Saturday.

Spanish War Veterans Meet.

At a meeting of the members of Command No. 1 of the Spanish War Veterans' Association of the State of New York, held at 620 Ninth Avenue last night, it was decided to enroll as members of the National Army of the Spanish War Veterans, which has its headquarters in Columbus, Ohio. The local command has a membership of 350.

Lucania's Record-Breaking Mail.

The steamer Lucania, which arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, brought over the largest mail ever carried on a steamship. This was caused by the withdrawal of so many of the big liners by the British Government. She brought 2,530 sacks of mail.

NURSE'S ERROR COST A LIFE.

James Gray Poured Eight Ounces of Carbolic Acid Over a Patient He Was About to Bathe.

The fatal mistake of a hospital nurse in taking carbolic acid for tincture of delphino, or larkspur, was the cause of the death of Henry Smith, thirty-four years old, a musician, of 138 Ludlow Street, in the City Hospital Friday night. The nurse, James Gray, is under arrest.

Smith, who had nephritis, was taken to the hospital Thursday. A physician examined him, found out his ailment, and then ordered Gray to give him a bath. Gray took the man for the bath Friday evening. After Smith disrobed himself and stepped into the bathtub, Gray went to the medicine chest and secured, he says, what he believed to be the tincture of delphino, as the bottle was labeled such.

Gray took the cork out of the bottle and began to pour the contents over the man. The bottle was full and contained sixteen ounces. Gray poured half of it over the man's head and body before he stopped. Smith at once shrieked like a madman, his cries being heard all over that part of the building. Immediately his body showed the terrible burns, and his hair began to fall off.

Gray, when he realized what had happened, hurried the man to bed. Oiled silk, cotton, and other restoratives were applied, and when they failed to relieve the man an injection of morphine was tried without avail. Smith lived only an hour and died in agony.

The body was sent to the Morgue. There was no testimony sent with it, as is customary, but the explanation forwarded from the City Hospital is that it was mailed to Bellevue.

Dr. O'Hanlon performed an autopsy on the body of the musician yesterday, and then called the attention of the City Hospital authorities to the case. The facts were then at once forwarded and the nurse sent to Bellevue Hospital, where he was immediately placed under arrest at the order of Coroner Bausch. The hospital authorities will make a thorough investigation.

Smith was a teacher of the piano and earned a good living, but was an incessant drinker. He came to New York three years ago from London, where he said he had had trouble with his people because of his love for drink.

He went directly to the Harmonia Hotel, at 138 Ludlow Street, and lived there up to the time of his going to the City Hospital. He often let fall some facts about his people in London, and it was evident that they were well to do. He said his father kept a hotel, and often compared it in size and appointments to the pretentious ones of this city.

YACHTSMEN AT DINNER.

Model of the Gloucester Given to the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club.

The annual dinner of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club was held at Sherry's last evening and was attended by about one hundred members of the club. Commodore Rouse presided. At the guests' table were Capt. John R. Bartlett, United States Navy; Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, James A. Hoyt of Cleveland, Commodore C. A. Postley, ex-Commodore E. C. Benedict, and Thomas C. Wood, who was a Lieutenant on the Gloucester in the Santiago sea fight.

The feature of the evening was the presentation to the club of a silver model of the Gloucester as she appeared in action. This was the gift of a member of the club, W. Gould Brokaw. The presentation was made on behalf of the donor by Capt. Bartlett, who, as he ended his speech of presentation, removed a screen of flowers, disclosing the model of the former yacht Corsair, stripped for action and floating on a silver sea. Mr. Hoyt made the speech of acceptance. One of the officers who was on the Gloucester during the fight then told the story.

Pension for Ferryboat Chicago's Pilot.

Capt. William Durham, who had charge of the Pennsylvania ferryboat Chicago the night she was sunk by the steamship City of Augusta, has been placed on the retired list under the company's new rules. He will receive a pension of $70 a month. Capt. Durham, who is seventy-six years old, had been in the company's employ since 1839. His home is in New Brunswick.

Georgia to Redeem "Change" Bills.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 6.—Thirty one-dollar "change" bills, issued by the Western and Atlantic Railroad, bearing date of Aug. 1, 1862, were received by Secretary of State Cook to-day from Chattanooga, and he was asked to present them to the State Treasurer for redemption at 10 cents on the dollar, as the law provides. The Legislature passed such a law nearly twenty-three years ago.

LONDON THEATRICAL TOPICS.

"Belle of New York" Company Sails for America from Southampton—Louie Freear to Play Puck.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The departure of "The Belle of New York" company on the steamship St. Paul to-day attracted a crowd of their friends at the Waterloo Station, many of whom accompanied the company to Southampton.

Messrs. Kerker and Morton, who have not completed their arrangements for a new piece in London, are also returning to America. N. J. Norman, representing Manager Lederer, remains in London.

Edna May was the centre of attraction for a host of friends. She said: "While I anticipate pleasure in presenting 'The Belle of New York' in America I hope it will not be long before I reappear in England."

De Wolf Hopper has engaged twenty of "The Belle of New York's" chorus to remain in London in "The Mystical Miss."

Kyrle Bellew is seriously ill and has been ordered abroad.

Charles Frohman has engaged Charles Hawtrey for an American tour in 1900. Mr. Hawtrey is considered the cleverest comedian in London, where he has long occupied a unique position.

Beerbohm Tree on Wednesday replaces "King John" with "A Midsummer Night's Dream," which will be treated as a fairy play and beautifully staged. A feature of the production which is awaited with the greatest curiosity and interest is the appearance of Louie Freear as Puck. Miss Freear is the dwarfish and plain but very clever actress whose greatest success was as a "slavey" in "The Gay Parisienne," and who is the creator of the song "Mary Jane's Top Note." She recently appeared in "The Man in the Moon" at the New York Theatre, New York City.

MR. GRAU DECLINES AN OFFICE.

Refuses the Presidency of a Paris Society of Managers.

A dispatch received last night from Paris said that the society formed in Paris for the protection of theatrical managers held a meeting yesterday and, after discussing the names of prominent managers for the Presidency of the society, sent a cable dispatch to Maurice Grau asking him to accept that position.

Mr. Grau, when seen last night, said that the offer of the Presidency of the society was made to him prior to his departure for this country. At that time he declined to accept the position, and he still maintained that attitude.

BIG BRICK CHIMNEY RAZED.

Destroyed to Make Room for Lackawanna's Brooklyn Freight Depot.

The big brick chimney which stood on the former lumber yard of Cross, Austin & Co., at the foot of Clymer Street, Brooklyn, was destroyed yesterday. When the structure fell the bricks were piled twenty feet high over an area of about 20 by 50 feet, while about 2,000 bricks fell on the ground more than 50 feet south of the site of the chimney.

The chimney was destroyed to make room for the new freight depot of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. It was 165 feet in height and contained half a million of bricks. It was built about twenty years ago, and was more than 8 feet in diameter at the base.

The services of Frank Hawkins, an expert chimney razer, were secured in order that the work could be done as safely as possible. The work was begun by cutting away the south wall of the chimney from the level of the ground to a height of four feet and props of timber four feet long, three inches thick, and eight inches wide were inserted as the bricks were removed. Half of the base of the east and at the west was then cut. When this work had been completed wooden props were saturated with coal oil and then chunks of wood were piled about the props within and without the chimney.

Several thousand persons watched the work, and just as the pile was about to be lighted several policemen appeared on the scene. It was then discovered that no permit had been secured from the Building Department to destroy the chimney, but one was quickly obtained and the fire started. It burned fiercely for nearly half an hour before the chimney began to lean slightly toward the south. A moment later it careened about sixteen feet

AMERICA'S CUP CHALLENGE

Report that Lipton Has Issued It Not Confirmed.

Sir Thomas Certain to Come Again, However, and with a New Shamrock Designed by Fife.

A rumor that Sir Thomas Lipton had issued another challenge for the America's Cup created considerable excitement in yachting circles yesterday. In the afternoon many members of the New York Yacht Club visited the Madison Avenue house, and commented upon the possibilities of victory for the latest cup hunter. An official of the club, who voiced the sentiment of all, said: "There is no doubt that Sir Thomas will send over a better boat than Shamrock this time, but we believe that American designers, builders, and sailors will be good enough to keep the mug on this side of the water."

J. V. S. Oddie, the Secretary of the club, said that he had received no official notification that a challenge had been issued, but hoped that the news was true. "I am somewhat surprised," he said, "that Sir Thomas should issue a challenge at this time, for, under the conditions governing the cup races, it is unnecessarily early for a series of races in 1901. I have known that Sir Thomas contemplated challenging, but as I have had no direct communication with him I cannot say whether or not the rumor is true. My impression was that he would wait until Summer before issuing his challenge.

"I believe that the challenge will come through the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. Mr. Kelly, its Secretary, will notify me when the document is ready. Sir Thomas's challenge will be accepted at once upon its receipt. You may depend on it that we will give him a fair and square race and do everything in our power to make his visit an agreeable one. He is a thorough sportsman and I know he has set his heart on 'lifting' the cup, but that is the one thing we are determined he cannot have."

Mr. Oddie said that he had no information at all as to the new challenger, who would design her, or in what class she would be raced. He also said that in regard to the boat that would be selected to defend the trophy he knew nothing, except that whatever boat was sent over would be met by one in the same class, although up to the present time the matter had not been discussed. In conclusion, Mr. Oddie said: "If Sir Thomas has issued a formal challenge through his club, it is probable that we shall hear of it in a day or two through the regular channels, and the document itself will be here in about a week."

David Barrie, Sir Thomas's representative in this country, appeared to be greatly astonished when told that it was reported that Sir Thomas's challenge had been issued. "As far as I know," he said, "no challenge has been issued, and I believe I would know something about it if it were true. It is positively settled, however, that Sir Thomas will issue a challenge for 1901.

"Up to the present time Sir Thomas has had no opportunity of consulting with Mr. Fife about the new boat, but I can say that Mr. Fife will design the new boat, if he cares to undertake the task, that she will be a single sticker of about the same size as Shamrock, and will also be called Shamrock. Any other information cannot be obtained until Sir Thomas comes over to this country, which he will do next month. Even then I can hardly see what further can be given out, as Mr. Fife will not disclose the lines of the new boat. Sir Thomas's trip in February will be a business one simply, yet it is possible that he will complete the preliminaries for the race while he is here."

Mr. Barrie's statement that Mr. Fife will design the new Shamrock disposes of the rumors that have been afloat for some time that George L. Watson would draw the lines of the next challenger. Mr. Watson has evolved three unsuccessful aspirants for international yachting laurels—the Thistle and the two Valkyries. Mr. Fife's only opportunity was with the Shamrock, and Sir Thomas expressed himself as being thoroughly satisfied with her, handicapped as he was by the absence of the designer during the races, and the fact that no trial horse could be obtained in England. Sir Thomas is confident that the new boat will be a vast improvement on the challenger of 1899, and with that craft in commission as a trial horse he hopes for better results than last year.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

The old New York pilot boat Ezra Nye, which was purchased by F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, and transformed into a yacht, has been rebuilt. The work included a new cutwater and new planking above the water line. It was done near Mr. Crawford's home at Sorrento, Italy, and a photograph of the yacht exhibits the transformation to advantage. Mr. Crawford, in a recent conversation, said that the Alda, as he has renamed the old craft, is one of the most weatherly vessels on the Mediterranean.

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Isaac Stern's new steam yacht Virginia, which arrived in these waters a week ago from Bath, Me., where she was built, is being fitted out for a cruise on the Mediterranean. Mr. Stern and his family will board the yacht at Naples. The itinerary of the cruise includes visits to Port Said, Alexandria, Constantinople, Venice, Smyrna, and Marseilles. Mr. Stern expects that the yacht will be ready to start on the voyage by Jan. 10. Capt. Leander Jeffreys, who was navigator of the Vigilant when she went abroad under Mr. George Gould's flag, is master of the Virginia. John Leonard is chief engineer. The first officer is John Bond, who had charge of the bow gun on the Gloucester in the battle of Santiago.

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The steam yacht designed by George L. Watson for James Gordon Bennett will be a twin screw vessel of 2,682 tons. Her principal dimensions are 285 feet on the water line, 39 feet 9 inches beam, and 24 feet 2 inches depth. The name of the yacht will be Lysistra, and she is expected to develop a cruising speed at sea of seventeen knots.

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Capt. Uriah Rhodes, who sailed the Defender last season, when she was the trial horse for the new cutter Columbia, has been engaged by Mr. Iselin to sail the schooner Emerald this Summer. From this statement it would appear that the noted schooner will be raced again and Capt. Rhodes will again be a rival to Charlie Barr, who will return to the Colonia, should the Columbia not be sent abroad.

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Capt. "Ned" Sycamore, who was second in command of the Valkyrie III, when she visited this country in 1895, has been engaged as skipper of Charles D. Rose's new cutter, Distant Shore.

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The Old Mill Yacht Club has elected the following officers: Commodore—Dr. G. A. Cooper; Vice Commodore—August Dachtal; Rear Commodore—Adam Glasita; Secretary—M. Teed; Treasurer—L. Walker; Board of Trustees—David Van Winklen, F. Terry, and J. F. Lee. The club elected thirty-three new members, increasing the membership to 93. It was decided to limit the membership to 100, and dues were increased to $5. A new clubhouse, 50 by 100 feet, will be ready by Spring.

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The members of the Greenville (N. J.) Yacht Club, whose headquarters are at the foot of Linden Avenue, upper New York Bay, have decided to hold a ball in Belvidere Hall, Greenville, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, and elaborate preparations are being made for the event. The committee in charge are Vice Commodore Charles J. Leach, Secretary F. Louis Haeuptner, Mr. C. N. Pinkney, and Treasurer Oscar Greiff. Prominent members from other yacht clubs are to be invited. The grand march is to be led by ex-Commodore Alfred Renshaw, who is as skilled in the execution of intricate dance movements as he is in piloting his crack sloop Albatross in a fog or rounding up to his mooring.

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Clinton H. Crane of this city has been commissioned by a syndicate of Charleston (S. C.) yachtsmen to design a boat to race against the Savannah (Ga.) Yacht Club for the Inter-State Cup, now held by the latter organization. The Savannah Club won the trophy last Summer with the noted thirty-four-footer Dragoon, formerly champion of that class on Long Island Sound. The Charleston club's new craft will probably be built by Cawley at South Boston. In the meantime the Savannah yachtsmen are not idle, and have commissioned Charles G. Davis to design a boat for them. This craft will be built by Hanley at Cape Cod.

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The noted 46-footer Gloriana has again changed hands. She is now the property of Walter Abbott of Boston, who will race her extensively next season.

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The schooner Grayling, winner of the Goelet Cup for schooners in 1884, is being broken up for her iron and fittings at Greenport, L. I.

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Capt. Archie Hogarth, who will be remembered as the skipper of Sir Thomas Lipton's cup-hunter Shamrock, has been engaged as commander of the new 65-foot cutter designed by Fife, and now in process of construction at Fairlie for Mr. Kenneth Clark.

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Capt. "Bob" Wringe, who was also one of the triumvirate of skippers on the Shamrock, has been appointed Captain of the 65-footer now building for John Gretton, the brewer. The new yacht is from designs by Fife, and will be raced extensively.

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Dr. W. Seward Webb has commissioned Charles L. Seabury & Co. to design a twin-screw steam yacht, which will be built at the Morris Heights works. Dr. Webb intends to use the craft on Lake Champlain, and in order to get her through the locks of the canal to her destination, provision has been made to take off the bow and stern. These parts will be replaced when the lake is reached. The yacht will be equipped with two triple-expansion engines, and will develop a speed of 16 knots for a period of three hours.

BILLIARDS, PAST AND FUTURE.

Progress Among the Amateurs—The N. A. A. B. P.—Coming Tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union.

The past year, while it has been one of the dullest in the history of professional billiards, has been one of unusual activity in amateur billiards. In New York particularly has there been a boom of the game among amateurs. Indeed, the many competitions which were of a high order made up for the slump in the professional ranks.

An important event to improve the standing of the game was the organization of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. This association is in no way affiliated with the Amateur Athletic Union, being really in opposition to the latter body, and has among its members the best amateurs in the country. A tournament was conducted under the auspices of the new association last December, and was productive of some high-class billiards.

The Amateur Athletic Union Class B tournament, held under the auspices of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, was of a National character. It brought out the best Class B amateurs in the West, but not so in the East. Stark and Poggenburg were the Eastern experts who did not compete, they having become members of the new organization. The tournament, however, was highly interesting, and introduced to New Yorkers a new expert in the person of Charles Threshie of Boston, the winner.

The next tournament of importance, in fact the banner amateur competition, will be the Class A tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union, which begins at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club on Feb. 5. Last year Martin Mullen of Cleveland, the present Class A champion; Wilson P. Foss of Haverstraw, N. Y., and Wyman C. McCreery of St. Louis were the competitors; not, however, because others were barred, but by virtue of their superiority over other amateurs, who declined to enter, and who acknowledged their inability to compete successfully with these three experts.

The entries this year do not include Martin Mullen. Foss and McCreery are entered, as are also Charles Threshie, J. De Mun Smith of St. Louis, Dr. L. L. Mial of New York, and Frank D. Conklin of Chicago. Smith was a competitor in the recent Class B tournament and finished second. The absence of Mullen will lessen the interest in the coming tournament. An effort is being made to induce Mullen to reconsider his announcement not to compete.

Only a few public professional matches were played during the year. The Schaefer-Slossom matches in May, the McLaughlin-Gallagher match, and the second Schaefer-Slosson match in October were the only important events.

Shortstop Billiard Tournament.

Jacob Schaefer is back in this city, and is devoting his time to organizing a shortstop billiard tournament for $1,000 in prizes. The fact that Clarence E. Green has closed his billiard academy in Chicago releases Sutton, Carter, and Catton from their engagements there. These men, together with Eames, Gallagher, McLaughlin, and Morningstar, are expected to enter. Schaefer will remain here until he goes abroad, early in April, to begin playing in Lucien Piot's academy, in Paris.

GOLF MATCHES AT LAKEWOOD.

Fred P. Kimball Wins the Handicap Cup—Mixed Foursome Play.

A fair field of enthusiastic golfers turned out yesterday on the links of the Lakewood Golf Club, and two very good scores were made. The best record was that of Fred P. Kimball, who played the 18 holes in the low figure of 83 strokes, giving him the prize for the best gross record, and he also won the handicap cup, as his handicap of two strokes reduced his net record to 81. Craig M. Hamilton covered the course in 90 strokes, but on handicap allowance he tied for second place with Horace Waters, at a net score of 88. Eleven cards were turned in, the players and scores being:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
Fred P. Kimball, Lakewood—			
Out ..4 5 4 5 4 5 6 5 5—43			
In ...5 6 5 4 5 3 4 4 4—40			
Total	83	2	81
C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol—			
Out ..5 5 5 5 7 6 6 3 5—47			
In ...5 5 8 4 5 3 4 4 5—43			
Total	90	2	88
Horace Waters, Marine and Field—			
Out ..4 6 7 5 5 7 6 4 5—49			
In ...9 7 6 7 7 5 5 5 4—55			
Total	104	16	88
S. B. Feris, Lakewood	107	15	92
F. G. Braithwaite, Lakewood	109	16	93
T. M. P. Mills, Lakewood	118	25	93
F. A. Walthew, Galveston	100	6	94
N. Mallouf, Garden City	102	6	96
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood	99	2	97
George W. Stockley, Lakewood	116	16	100
Robert B. Kerr, Lakewood	112	10	102

A mixed foursome match was played on the links of the Lakewood Country Club, and the prizes were won by Mrs. F. A. Walthew and E. Robbins Walker. The scores:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
Mrs. F. A. Walthew and E. Robbins Walker, Lakewood	121	10	111
Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Beard, Lakewood	128	15	113
Mrs. E. Robbins Walker and James Park, Lakewood	118	0	118
Miss Wilson and Charles S. Bates, Westchester	131	5	126

GOLF AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

George Ayrault Wins First Prize, Beating Black in Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 6.—It was decided last night to tee off this morning at 10 o'clock in the semi-finals instead of waiting until 2 o'clock, as the match yesterday had to be finished at dusk. When morning broke a drizzle announced a disagreeable day for golf, but the players started on time at the links of the Florida East Coast Golf Club. In the semi-final nine-hole score, first division, George Ayrault beat Clayton Dixon, Jr., 2 up and 1 to play. A. W. Black of Lakewood beat Clayton Dixon, Sr., 3 up and 2 to play. Second division, F. L. Champlin beat Robert Murray 1 up. A. M. Taylor beat J. P. Greaves 3 up. In the finals for the first prize Ayrault beat Black 3 up and 1 to play. Champlin won the Consolation Cup from Greaves by 2 up and 1 to play.

The closing event in the so-called "Miniature" tournament was a handicap match, eighteen holes, medal play, for which there were eighteen entries. Toward the close of the afternoon a cloudy sky brought the match to a dark and hurried finish, which to an extent accounted for the large scores. Several of the cards were not turned in. Clayton Dixon, Sr., and A. M. Taylor tied for first place, with 86 net, and will play off Monday morning.

TRAINING IN ATHLETICS.

M. C. Murphy on Doctor and Trainer—His View of the Pennsylvania Football Team's Defeats.

M. C. Murphy, the well-known athletic trainer, who prepared the championship track and field team at the University of Pennsylvania during the past three years, has told in an interview that the poor showing made by the football team at the University of Pennsylvania last year was brought about because the players were worked too hard early in the season, and that he could not prevent it because the head coach undertook to run things to suit himself. Murphy returns to Yale in June, and his statement regarding the football team was made when he was asked what caused the poor showing of the team of which he was supposed to be the trainer.

He said that the head coach wanted to act as trainer and doctor and everything else. The men, he says, were a splendid lot early in the season, but were driven and worked when the weather was so warm that they could hardly stand, with the result that when they were called upon for hard work they were too tired.

Murphy says that there is a wide distinction between a doctor and a trainer. The latter has only to do with the men when they are in good health, and must try to keep them so. A trainer usually has a good idea of how much a man can do and improve at the same time. This experience he has gained both as a handler of men and in spending years of training as an athlete himself under different trainers. Murphy contends that in track athletics a trainer is in closer touch with the men, and his ability as a trainer is best illustrated. In track athletics each individual has to rely on himself when competing. The men are picked out and put into the different events for which they are best adapted. One man is taught to sprint, another gets his work for a quarter mile, others go long distances up to two miles. Then there are the hurdles, high and low; shot-put, broad and high jump, hammer-throw, and pole vault. A trainer has got to teach all these things.

A trainer is not judged according to the showing his men make as a whole, but as each individual performs in the event for which he has been trained. Sometimes Murphy claims when men are overtrained the public will set up a cry of overtraining. In nearly every case, however, he declares, the defeat is due to the fact that the men met and were beaten by better athletes.

As regards overtraining of athletes, Murphy says:

"This talk of overtraining is often carried too far, and as a rule any one making such a charge does not know what overtraining is. If he did he would know that the great trouble with overtrained men is that they cannot exert themselves to the full extent of their powers. That is the reason these men hardly ever tire; their nervous energy is used up to such an extent that they cannot work themselves out, consequently it is impossible for them to do themselves an injury. No one knows when his men are getting too fine as well as the trainer himself, and he knows better than any one what to do under the circumstances. He does not have to call in a lot of medical experts or otherwise, and ask their opinion of the man, and what they shall do with him; he knows his man well and treats him accordingly.

"I have heard a great deal about men injuring themselves in athletic contests, and that they have never known a well day since. I have been connected with athletics for twenty years, and I never knew a case of permanent injury from athletics. There is no danger in a contest when a man has been properly prepared; it is only when men go into contests when they are not in condition that they are liable to injury. A man is a hundred times more apt to injure himself doing heavy work in a gymnasium than on the athletic field."

FIELD AND TRAP SHOOTING NOTES.

Capt. A. W. Money, who has been shooting in the field and at the traps for more than half a century, has recently had a new gun made. Like a good suit of clothes, it was made to measure, and when he tried it at the factory it fitted him perfectly, apparently; yet when he shot at a few birds a day or two later he could hit absolutely nothing. He experimented with it by placing a ten-ounce hand guard just back of the rear sight. "The gun did not balance as well," said the veteran, "but I could kill birds with it. This is the first time in my experience that such a thing has occurred, and I am at a loss to explain it. Nevertheless I have sent the gun back to the factory to have ten ounces of weight added to it in a manner that will correspond with the position of the hand guard."

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"Ed" Banks is still in the premier position among the trapshooters of the Crescent Athletic Club.

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Capt. A. H. Dressel visited the grounds of the Carteret Gun Club a few days ago in order to obtain points on the method of trapping birds and keeping scores in vogue there. He said that the new grounds of the Inter-State Park Association, near Queens, would be arranged with four sets of traps in a row. Behind these twenty traps a perfectly level plateau extends for a distance of a quarter of a mile beyond the forty-yard boundary fence. A railroad station is also being built on the grounds, and within a short distance of the clubhouse a casino.

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Arrangements have just been completed by the Hudson Gun Club for an all-day shoot at targets, to be held on the anniversary of Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22. The event will consist of various sweepstake races and other matches that will be attractive to enthusiasts of shotgun and flying target, and will be held on the club grounds, on the edge of the Hackensack meadows, between the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Erie Railway bridges. A luncheon will be served in the clubhouse, and an excellent day's sport is promised.

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The stars of the trap shooting firmament are discussing the probability of a team shoot between experts representing the East and the West. Four of the best men from the "wild and woolly" are in town. They are "Jack" Fanning, W. R. Crosby, Rolla Heikes, and J. A. R. Elliott, and arrangements are at present being perfected to arrange the match with E. D. Fulford, Capt. "Jack" Brewer, and two other Eastern men. Capt. Brewer arrived in town Thursday afternoon, and is said to be looking for a match with any of the crackajacks for any amount, from $100 to $1,000 a side.

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John Wright, Treasurer of the Brooklyn Gun Club, started on a duck-shooting trip Friday morning. His destination is Plum Island, at the eastern end of Long Island Sound, where, it is reported, a good bag can be obtained in a short time.

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J. S. S. Remsen of the Brooklyn Gun Club has been appointed a committee of one to endeavor to arrange a team match at clay birds between that organization and the Crescent Athletic Club.

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While Capt. Money failed to win any great portion of the cash in the various sweepstake events that were decided on the Carteret Gun Club's traps on New Year's Day, he did capture all the cranberry sauce that was served at luncheon with the roast turkey. The veteran remarked that it looked like "after a battle in the Philippines" when the waiter upset the dish on his shoulder and the crimson mass trickled down into his lap, amid the laughter of his clubmates.

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The first contest for The Eagle Trophy will take place on Jan. 24, on the grounds of the Brooklyn Gun Club.

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The new challenge trophies, bearing a championship significance, evoke a great deal of interest among the shooters and bid fair to make a keener competition at the traps than has been known to obtain about New York in some years.

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Mr. J. A. R. Elliott, the famous expert, in reviewing his matches of the past few years, finds that he has shot fifteen or sixteen live-bird matches and lost but two, and those on a very narrow margin. His matches on targets are near the same number and ratio.

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J. A. R. Elliott is reported to have offered to shoot Frank Parmelee three matches, each for $100 a side, at 100 live birds, to be shot on the three days during the return match between Omaha and Kansas City, which takes place at Omaha, Jan. 25, 26, and 27. Parmelee was willing to shoot one match, but would not promise on three. If it occurs the feathers will fly.

FISHING TRIP WAS A FROST.

Party on the Albatross Had a Cold Sail with Cold Comfort and Returned Empty Handed.

There is no more enthusiastic yachtsman on the Jersey coast than ex-Commodore A. Renshaw of the Greenville Yacht Club, and but for the ice which forms and drifts in the bay his 25-foot sloop Albatross would be in commission all the year round. Neither wind nor weather, as a general rule, makes any difference to the Albatross when she is booked to make an outing, and this was manifest on Christmas Day, when she made her final spin to the lower bay. Although a dozen members of the club had been invited by Mr. Renshaw to make the run to the "Monument," only two, Charles Johnson and A. Lightbody, essayed to go on the voyage, tempted by visions of a big mess of fish.

At 6 o'clock A. M. the trio set out under three reefs, before a strong northwest wind, the Albatross fairly flying along. Anchor was dropped off the "Monument," and although it was freezing cold, the party, clad in extra clothing, was thus far comfortable. After the anchor was cast, however, matters were not so cheerful, for there was a heavy sea, which caused the Albatross to pitch and roll to an unusual degree, and occasionally, when the craft dipped her snout into a higher wave than the average, part of it came aboard, and the yachtsmen frequently got the benefit of it. What with this and the uneasy motion of the Albatross, fishing was very difficult, so much so that Mr. Lightbody gave it up and sought the refuge of the cabin, and advocated a home run.

The remainder of the party, who had been getting plenty of bites but no fish, agreed to stick it out a while longer, when suddenly, as the Albatross rose on a big sea and gave a heavy tug at her cable, it parted, and it was then agreed to head for home. If it had been wet before it was wetter now, running close hauled in a heavy sea, and in a few minutes all hands were drenched with the flying spray as the Albatross bowled along against the northwester. Off the tide rips near Norton's Point the sea was worse, and in coming about an extra gust of wind snapped the boom in half. With the heavy breakers on their lee rolling up on the sands but a short distance off, the Albatross, without an anchor, was in a perilous condition. Mr. Johnson, however, was equal to the emergency, and the boom was speedily spliced with a couple of sweeps just in time to save the yacht from being driven on the shoals at the point.

The clubhouse at Greenville was reached without further incident. A colder looking pleasure party, with clothes stiff with the frozen spray, and their faces blue with the cold, and who came home without a fish, would be hard to find. Mrs. Lightbody, it is understood, had made elaborate preparations for the salting of the fish her husband was expected to be loaded down with.

The ex-Commodore's Christmas fishing party will furnish material for discussion for a long time to come, and will certainly not be forgotten by those participating in it.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLISTS.

Cyclometer That Registers Mileage Saved by Coasting Devices—L. A. W. Tourists Abroad.

One of the new attachments to wheels next season will be in the shape of a cyclometer that registers mileage saved by coasting devices. This coaster cyclometer, as it is styled, records only while the rider is coasting, and gives the exact distance covered when not pedaling. The cyclometer keeps no record until the coaster brake is applied, when the little clock instantly begins to do its work. The idea is certainly novel, as many devices have been invented for measuring the work done in riding a bicycle, whereas rarely has there been an invention for keeping account of effort saved.

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One of the interesting exhibits at the Cycle Show at Madison Square Garden this month will be a model of the Brooklyn Bridge made of cycle chains. There promises to be a return of the souvenir craze at the show, as nearly all the makers intend to give out souvenirs.

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The Unknown Wheelmen will hold an entertainment at their clubhouse, 59 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, on Jan. 15.

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Members and prospective members of the League of American Wheelmen who expect to make tours in Europe next year, and whose L. A. W. membership entitles them to a membership card in the C. T. C. of England, will be interested in the following note from The London Cyclist:

Next year doubtless many cyclists will prefer to tour in the ridable parts of Belgium rather than in France for reasons which do not need to be stated. It will interest these to learn that the Belgian Government appears anxious to foster touring within its confines, and has now made such arrangements that it will not be necessary for the members of the National Cyclists' Union and the C. T. C. to make a deposit with either of these bodies before obtaining a ticket which will enable them to enter Belgium territory without paying duty. This is a convenient concession, and one that should not be abused. We take it that, should either of the above bodies identify any person or persons taking a wrongful advantage of their members' privileges, no stone would be left unturned to visit them with condign punishment. Only those who have gone through the customs mill in the old days can fully appreciate the boon these touring permits really are, and nothing should be allowed to imperil them.

As L. A. W. members will be temporary C. T. C. members, they will be entitled to all the privileges mentioned.

PENNSYLVANIA CREWS AT WORK

University Squads Go Into Systematic Training for Selection.

The work of preparing the crews at the University of Pennsylvania began last week. More than one hundred candidates responded to the call of Captain Snover. Coach Ellis Ward has adopted the same general plan of training as last year.

The candidates will be divided into squads and drilled on the machines and taught the strokes for about fifteen minutes every day. The number of candidates will be gradually reduced until about six crews are left. Coach Ward expects to have these on the water about March 1. A training table will be established about March 15. It is likely that the plan of scattering the 'Varsity men among the various squads, as in 1898, will again be tried. According to this plan each man must fight up from a common ground for a place in the crews.

A cedar shell has been purchased for use this year. This is an entirely new departure. Mr. Ward says regarding the cedar boat that he is in no way dissatisfied with the paper boats he had been using, but he wants the merits of the two thoroughly tested. The new boat, which was designed by Mr. Ward, is on very much the same lines as the paper boats, but there is a slight increase in weight.

Sports at Eighth Regiment Armory.

The Pastime Athletic Club will hold an indoor athletic meeting, in conjunction with Company G, Eighth Regiment, at the armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, on Jan. 31. The following events are open to all registered amateur athletes: Fifty-yard run, novice; sixty-yard run, handicap; 293-yard run, handicap; 660-yard run, novice; three-quarter-mile run, handicap; two-mile run, handicap; running high jump, handicap; two-mile bicycle race, handicap; 440-yard run, scratch, for members of the Eighth Regiment. Entries will close Jan. 24, with G. K. Bolster, Pastime Athletic Club; Sergt. P. Umstadter, Company G, Eighth Regiment, and Dieges & Clust, 25 John Street. A reception will be held after the games.

Berkeley School Wins Hockey Game.

The Berkeley School hockey team experienced little difficulty in defeating the Lawrenceville School team at the St. Nicholas Rink yesterday morning. The local schoolboys outplayed their opponents at every point of the game, their passing being particularly good. The final score was 7 goals to 0. Two fifteen-minute halves were played.

ENTRIES FOR TURF HONORS

The Brooklyn Handicap Nominations Number Sixty-four.

Seventy-six Horses in the List for the Grand National Steeplechase Handicap.

Students of racing form in all sections of the country will have something more than the races at New Orleans and San Francisco to study now, for the candidates for the Brooklyn Handicap, entries to which closed on Jan. 1, have been announced by Fred Rehrberger, acting for Secretary H. D. McIntyre of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, who is ill, and within a day or so the candidates for the other big Spring stake, the Suburban, will also be known.

The entry list for the rich Brooklyn Handicap this year is an unusually large one, for sixty-four nominations have been made, and they include all of the cracks of the older division of last season, among them being ex-Corporation Counsel W. H. Clark's Banastar, the winner of the event last year; Imp, the winner of last year's Suburban; Ethelbert, the Realization winner; Jean Beraud, Algol, Box, Muskadine, Kinley Mack, and Voter. Last year's two-year-old division is also well represented, for Chacornac, the winner of the Futurity; Kilmarnock, Gulden, Montanic, Withers, Sidney Lucas, and Herbert are among the lot, and, although it would be against tradition for a three-year-old to win, the younger horses will be watched carefully for good work by the rail birds when the time for preparation arrives.

On last season's form top weight will probably be assigned to Banastar, for he was the winner of the event last year, and was an all around high class animal. If he has the top weight, second place, in all probability, will go to Imp, the Suburban winner. This speedy black mare was especially fortunate in all of the handicaps in which she was entered last year, and was frequently returned a winner at the most unexpected times. She showed more startling changes in form than any other horse on the turf, and bettors who tried to follow her form by basing their calculations on previous races, found themselves all at sea. Perry Belmont's Ethelbert will also figure among those most heavily weighted, for, barring a defeat by Raffaello, at the Morris Park Fall meeting, he was almost at the top notch in his class. His defeat by Raffaello was a fluke, as his subsequent races showed.

The weights for the event will be announced on Feb. 1, and when Mr. Vosburgh's list comes out, the students will feel that the racing season is near at hand.

The conditions and candidates for the handicap are as follows:

The Brooklyn Handicap of $10,000.—For three-year-olds and upward; $200 each, half forfeit, or only $15 if declared by Feb. 20. To the winner $8,000; to the second $1,500, and to the third $500. Weights to be announced Feb. 1. One mile and a quarter.

Horse.	Age.	Horse.	Age.
Banastar, ch. h.	5	Wait Not, ch. c.	4
Ethelbert, b. c.	4	Harry Nutter, ch. c.	4
Imp, blk. m.	6	Boney Boy, ch. g.	4
Jean Beraud, b. c.	4	Kirkwood, ch. c.	4
Batten, b. c.	4	Kilmarnock, br. c.	3
Kinley Mack, b. c.	4	Gulden, ch. c.	3
Voter, ch. h.	6	Montanic, b. g.	3
Chacornac, b. c.	3	St. Simonian, b. h.	5
Admiration, br. f.	3	Greyfeld, ch. c.	4
May Hempstead, ch. f.	4	Mister Thinaut, ch. c.	3
Raffaello, ch. c.	4	Withers, ch. c.	3
Half Time, ch. g.	4	Marblehead, br. c.	4
Firearm, b. g.	5	Latson, b. h.	5
Rush, f.	4	Charentus, b. g.	6
Algol, ch. h.	5	Daniels, b. h.	5
Box, ch. h.	6	The Roman, b. h.	6
Lieber Karl, ch. h.	5	Golden Link, br. c.	4
Handy Barleycorn, ch. c.	4	Sidney Lucas, ch. c.	3
Banquet, b. c.	4	Lamplighted, ch. c.	3
Lotharlo, b. c.	4	Grey Jacket, gr. c.	3
Approval, b. c.	4	Knight of the Garter,	
Prince McClurg, br. c.	4	b. h.	6
Survivor, b. c.	4	Hammock, blk. c.	3
Little Saint, ch. c.	4	De Lacy, ch. c.	3
Intrusive, br. h.	5	Mayor Gilroy, b. c.	3
Autumn, br. g.	4	Lucky Bird, gr. c.	3
Previous, b. h.	5	Toddy, ch. c.	3
Muskadine, b. h.	5	Petruchio, br. c.	3
Kriss Kringle, b. g.	5	Star Bright, br. c.	3
High Order, b. c.	3	Herbert, b. c.	3
Warrenton, b. h.	5	Strathconan, ch. g.	4
The Kentuckian, ch. c.	4	Sarmatian, ch. c.	3
Jack Point, br. c.	4		

With the entries for the Brooklyn were announced also the seventy-six nominations for the Grand National Steeplechase Handicap, the richest cross-country event of the year. This event was decided last year at Morris Park, but this season the patrons of the Brooklyn Jockey Club will find it on the racing bill at Gravesend. All of the crack timber-toppers of last year are entered, and some good ones that were flat racers last season are also on the list. The nominations and conditions are as follows:

Grand National Steeplechase Handicap.—For four-year-olds and upward; $100 each, half forfeit, or only $25 if declared by 12 M. on the day preceding the race; with $5,000 added, of which $2,500 is contributed by gentlemen interested in steeplechasing, and $2,500 by the Brooklyn Jockey Club, of which $1,000 to the second and $500 to the third. Weights to be announced five days before the race. Full course, about two miles and a half.

Horse.	Age.	Horse.	Age.
Charagrace, b. g.	5	Champion, b. g.	4
Spurs, br. g.	4	Challenger, br. g.	6
Sir Hubert, ch. g.	4	Heimstrom, ch. g.	6
Lindley Murray, ch. g.	5	Florian, br. g.	5
Ingomar, b. g.	*	Cantris, br. g.	5
Dutch Skater, br. h.	*	Famor, ch. g.	4
Brahmin, br. g.	4	Mazo, ch. g.	4
Dr. Elchberg, br. c.	4	Flagiarist, b. g.	4
Limelight, b. g.	4	Hardy C., b. g.	5
Semper Ego, b. h.	*	Cock Robin, ch. h.	5
Nuto, ch. g.	5	Uriel, br. h.	5
Mars Chan, ch. g.	*	Populist, b. g.	*
Diversion, b. g.	6	Nicholas, b. g.	*
Dave S., ch. g.	4	Howard Mann, b. h.	*
Lynnbrook, ch. g.	4	Premier, ch. h.	*
The Purser, ch. g.	4	Kinney, br. g.	6
Van Ship, ch. g.	*	Westown, ch. g.	*
Dr. Catlett, ch. g.	6	Baby Bill, ch. g.	*
Prosecutor, ch. h.	6	High Tide II., ch. g.	*
Dudley E., b. h.	5	Charlie O., ch. g.	4
Lackland, br. c.	4	Dryden, b. g.	5
Philae, br. m.	5	Kinvarra, b. h.	6
King Olaf, b. g.	5	Old Tank, ch. g.	5
Waco, br. g.	5	Larva, ch. c.	4
Philidore, b. g.	4	Venture, ch. m.	5
Plato, b. g.	4	Florida Rose, ch. m.	5
Thorncliffe, b. g.	*	Desperado, ch. c.	4
Decameron, br. g.	*	Ahom, br. c.	4
Cameret, ch. g.	*	The Bachelor, ch. g.	*
Olindo, ch. g.	*	Buela, b. m.	6
Perlon, ch. g.	4	Inemamara, b. f.	3
Parachute, ch. c.	4	Islingtem, ch. g.	4
Cousin Jess, ch. g.	4	Mr. Stoffel, ch. g.	5
Cosmopolitan, b. g.	4	George Keene, b. g.	5
Golden Buckle, ch. g.	4	Wild Heather II., ch. g.	*
Dareall, br. h.	6	The Monon, b. h.	5
Flon d'Or, ch. g.	4	Titanic, br. c.	4
Trillion, ch. g.	*	Iranian, ch. g.	6

*Aged.

RACING IN CHICAGO.

Hawthorne and Harlem Divide Time for the Season.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Seven valuable stakes are announced for the Spring meeting of the Chicago Jockey Club at Hawthorne race track, the entries for which will close March 7. These events are for the initial meeting of 1900, and will be run in the early part of the season, which will probably open about June 1.

An amicable arrangement has been made for a division of dates between the Hawthorne and Harlem tracks, and racing will be conducted on the same basis as last season, each club giving two-week meetings alternately. If the managers of the Washington Park Club should decide to have a race meeting next Summer, Hawthorne and Harlem will waive their dates, so as to give the South Side course an unobstructed stretch of at least twenty-five days, and more if wanted.

Racing Results at Tanfaran.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Tanfaran results:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Five-eighths of a mile. Albert Baldwin, Sr., 105 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 5 to 1, won; Miss Reel, 95, (J. Walsh,) 25 to 1, second; Braw Lass, 100, (T. Walsh,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:02⅘. Hunch, Jockey Bill, Florence Fink, Miss Soak, Wild Held, The Offering, Felicite, Cymona, and Delecta also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds. Three-eighths of a mile. Sofala, 105 pounds, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, won; Rathgar, 107, (N. Hill,) 2½ to 1, second; Laura Marie, 103, (Conley,) 3 to 1, third. Time—0:36½. Woeful, Lilly Diggs, Carlonta, and Moon Bright also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile. Red Pirate, 103 pounds, (Henry,) even, won; Alicia, 103, (Ross,) 4 to 1, second; Summer, 88, (J. Martin,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Midian, Greyhurst, Gilbert, Flibbet, Rapido Prestome, Modwena, Terrene, and Rixford also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT

Company B Wins Competition for the Steele Trophy.

Team from Company D Victorious in Halsted Match and Retains the Trophy.

Two company matches for the Capt. Henry S. Steele and Halsted Trophies were shot last night at the Seventh Regiment armory ranges. The former event was the first of the series of two annual competitions for the possession of the Steele Trophy, which was won last year by Company C. The team from Company B, with a score of 314 out of a possible 350, won temporary possession of the trophy last night. It will be held for the season by the team making the highest aggregate score in the two competitions, the second being set for Feb. 24. Permanent possession of the trophy will be accorded the team winning it three times, not necessarily consecutive.

The Steele match is open to teams of five men from each company, one from the field, staff, and non-commissioned staff, one from the Hospital Corps, and one from the veterans. The time limit for each team is fifteen minutes. Seven shots are fired standing at 200 yards and seven prone at 500 yards. The scores follow:

COMPANY B.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Lieut. O. M. Beach, Jr.	31	31	62
Lieut. H. V. D. Black	31	34	65
Sergt. E. P. Fowler	30	34	64
Sergt. E. P. Sands	29	31	60
Private J. D. Thees, Jr.	29	34	63
Total	150	164	314

COMPANY F.

Q. M. Sergt. F. W. Perkins	32	31	63
Sergt. C. L. Comfort	33	32	65
Sergt. A. Stevens	30	31	61
Corp. L. L. Clarke	33	31	64
Corp. W. H. Scofield	31	27	58
Total	161	152	313

COMPANY G.

Capt. W. J. Underwood	30	32	62
Lieut. H. E. Crall	30	30	60
Lance Corp. W. N. Croxton	29	32	61
Private W. H. Palmer, Jr.	31	34	65
Private W. M. Stilwell, Jr.	31	32	63
Total	151	160	311

COMPANY C.

Sergt. E. C. Robinson	34	30	64
Corp. C. J. Austin	31	32	63
Lance Corp. A. Balthasar	28	31	59
Private W. N. Bavier	31	30	61
Private O. Wuerz	30	32	62
Total	154	155	309

COMPANY E.

Capt. J. A. Davidson	29	30	59
Lieut. A. E. Pressinger	31	34	65
Lieut. P. J. White	31	33	64
Corp. A. E. Wells	29	32	61
Private E. F. Lonsdale	31	29	60
Total	151	158	309

COMPANY K.

Capt. R. McLean	30	33	63
Corp. B. Dominick, Jr.	32	31	63
Corp. P. Jay	29	29	58
Corp. A. V. Stout	31	34	65
Lance Corp. E. S. Auchincloss	29	29	58
Total	151	156	307

COMPANY H.

Lieut. J. Witherspoon	32	31	63
Sergt. A. M. Pressinger	31	32	63
Corp. J. H. Ford	29	30	59
Private M. K. Miller	27	32	59
Private W. C. Reyea	27	32	59
Total	146	157	303

COMPANY I.

Sergt. B. B. McAlpin	30	30	60
Sergt. J. L. Roberts, Jr.	30	29	59
Corp. W. B. Cowperthwait	30	33	63
Corp. W. A. O'Connor	34	31	65
Private G. D. Arthur, 2d	28	28	56
Total	152	151	303

COMPANY D.

Corp. E. S. Coy	29	32	61
Corp. E. M. Leask	31	28	59
Private W. M. Phillips	30	30	60
Private L. Pinder	31	30	61
Private W. B. Short	31	29	60
Total	152	149	301

COMPANY A.

Sergt. S. M. Cook	31	30	61
Sergt. G. W. Roosevelt, Jr.	26	31	57
Corp. H. L. Naisawald	30	32	62
Private J. K. Green	29	30	59
Private H. H. Meeder	26	29	55
Total	145	152	297

FIELD, STAFF, AND N. C. S.

Major A. W. Conover	27	26	53
Capt. W. H. Palmer	27	33	60
Lieut. G. W. Carnochan	31	32	63
Sergt. R. M. Kalloch	30	32	62
Sergt. W. Reid, Jr.	27	29	56
Total	142	152	294

The competition for the Halsted Trophy last night was the second of the annual series of four such events. Company D succeeded in retaining the trophy, the aggregate score of its team in the two competitions being 520. The highest team score made last night, however, was 264, that of Company K. The shooting in general was somewhat better than in the previous competition. Five shots are fired standing at 200 yards and seven prone at 500 yards. The scores follow:

COMPANY D.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Corp. F. M. Smedley	21	21	42
Private C. R. Beeckman	21	21	42
Private L. Pinder	20	24	44
Private W. B. Short	22	20	42
Private H. T. Spencer	22	24	46
Private F. N. Whitehorne	21	17	38
Total	127	127	254
First match			266
Grand total			520

COMPANY I.

Sergt. B. B. McAlpin	23	22	45
Corp. W. B. Cowperthwait	22	23	45
Private L. C. Berrian	18	23	41
Private J. W. Park	19	22	42
Private J. D. O'Connor	21	23	44
Private J. A. Power	23	21	44
Total	126	135	261
First match			257
Grand total			518

COMPANY B.

Lieut. O. M. Beach, Jr.	23	22	45
Sergt. E. P. Sands	20	22	42
Private F. W. Cobb	17	18	35
Private C. L. McClave	22	24	46
Private E. McK. Froment	18	25	43
Private J. D. Thees, Jr.	22	23	45
Total	122	134	256
First match			261
Grand total			517

COMPANY K.

Corp. B. Dominick, Jr.	21	22	43
Corp. P. Jay	23	25	48
Corp. A. V. Stout	23	24	47
Lance Corp. E. S. Auchincloss	22	24	46
Private Lenssen	22	19	41
Private Simons	21	20	41
Total	130	134	264
First Match			244
Grand total			508

COMPANY H.

Lieut. James Witherspoon	22	21	43
Sergt. A. M. Pressinger	20	23	43
Private Bull	22	24	46
Private W. Kell	21	17	38
Private M. K. Miller	23	23	46
Private Charles Wylie	16	19	35
Total	124	127	251
First Match			251
Grand total			502

COMPANY F.

Q. M. Sergt. F. W. Perkins	22	24	46
Sergt. C. Drake	19	22	41
Sergt. A. Stevens	23	19	42
Lance Corp. F. M. Crossett	20	22	42
Lance Corp. S. J. Mack	20	21	41
Private W. E. McCord	23	19	42
Total	127	127	254
First Match			245
Grand total			499

COMPANY G.

Lieut. H. E. Crall	19	21	40
Corp. Angus Hopkins	20	23	43
Lance Corp. W. N. Croxton	22	23	45
Private C. B. Gudebrod	22	15	37
Private C. N. Jones	20	18	38
Private William M. Stillwell, Jr.	20	20	40
Total	123	120	243
First match			254
Grand total			497

COMPANY C.

Corp. H. S. Lyons	20	20	40
Corp. R. A. Stewart	20	24	44
Lance Corp. A. Balthaser	22	19	41
Lance Corp. E. A. Herb	19	21	40
Lance Corp. G. A. Sacchi	19	22	41
Private E. S. Munson	20	21	41
Total	120	127	247
First match			248
Grand total			495

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

40 YEARS
of Unparalleled Success.
STERLING PIANOS
are sold in every part of the civilized world.

OUR FACTORIES
produce more than 8,000 upright pianos a year.

IN BROOKLYN
the Sterling is a favorite, as it withstands the severe climate and extreme dampness better than any other piano.

ITS TONE
never deteriorates, but improves with usage, providing it has proper care, for Sterlings are guaranteed to retain their full tone power and sweet singing qualities for 30 to 40 years.

REPUTATION.
The reputation of
STERLINGS
is so firmly established that CERTAIN LOCAL DEALERS use them as "BAIT," advertising them as "GREAT BARGAINS." Their object is to attract unsuspecting buyers to their store and then try and sell them UNKNOWN PIANOS OF DOUBTFUL QUALITY, often stenciled with the dealer's name, but always guaranteed "JUST AS GOOD" or better than Sterlings.

WILL A DISHONEST ADVERTISER
sell honest pianos?

Annual Clearance Sale

New Pianos,
Slightly used Pianos,
Second hand Pianos,
Square Pianos
in endless variety of prices so tempting that you cannot fail to be interested. *We mean honest prices marked in plain figures.* There are many Pianos, but there will be many buyers, so try and be the first to take advantage of our *annual clearance sale.*

Monthly Payments if Desired.

The STERLING Piano Co.
Manufacturers
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms
(Entire building, four floors).
536 FULTON STREET,
BROOKLYN.
Look for the name STERLING.
Opposite Montauk Theatre.
OPEN MONDAY & SATURDAY EVENINGS.

COMPANY E.

Capt. J. A. Davidson	21	23	44
Sergt. J. C. De Mille	18	20	38
Private S. W. Christie, Jr.	20	16	36
Private A. F. Jackson	22	21	43
Private L. F. Knust	21	22	43
Total	123	125	248
First match			243
Grand total			491

COMPANY A.

Sergt. C. S. M. Hook	20	22	42
Corp. H. L. Naisawald	21	25	46
Private B. C. Lockwood	19	21	40
Private H. H. Meeder	21	24	45
Private F. O'Byrne	20	21	41
Private F. C. Wightman	21	20	41
Total	122	133	255
First match			227
Grand total			482

The following additional qualifications as sharpshooters were made last night:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. C. L. Comfort, Co. F.	33	32	65
Lieut. A. E. Pressinger, Co. E.	31	34	65
Corp. H. L. Naisawald, Co. A.	33	32	65

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The team of Colgate & Co. scored another double victory as did the team representing R. W. Robinson & Son, in the Drug Trade Association tournament at Reid's alleys yesterday afternoon. Merck & Co. lost two games and were passed by Dodge & Olcott. The General Chemical Company team were also beaten in two games, and dropped from fourth to seventh place in the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

National Lead Company—Kemble, 133; Saunders, 143; Sidford, 134; R. P. Meek, 184; Townley, 163. Total, 757.

Merck & Co.—Urbach, 157; Heins, 126; Stein, 130; Robertson, 174; Darius, 132. Total, 719.

SECOND GAME.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 188; Chrystal, 155; Kennedy, 109; Faulkner, 179; Colgate, 125. Total, 756.

Merck & Co.—Urbach, 156; Heins, 154; Stein, 106; Robertson, 136; Darius, 118. Total, 670.

THIRD GAME.

Colgate & Co.—Barnes, 148; Chrystal, 145; Ranson, 149; Faulkner, 167; Colgate, 177. Total, 786.

National Lead Company—Kemble, 161; Saunders, 160; C. E. Meek, 143; R. P. Meek, 129; Townley, 161. Total, 754.

FOURTH GAME.

R. W. Robinson & Son—Kimball, 158; W. R. Robinson, 146; Hopper, 143; Littell, 146; Smith, 136. Total, 729.

General Chemical Company—Joerger, 161; Ackerson, 127; Gore, 101; Norman, 118; Storm, 146. Total, 653.

FIFTH GAME.

Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 130; Scrimshaw, 164; Benjamin, 193; Caughey, 153; Judge, 156. Total, 796.

General Chemical Company—Joerger, 126; Ackerson, 178; Gore, 154; Norman, 150; Storm, 170. Total, 778.

SIXTH GAME.

R. W. Robinson & Son—Kimball, 173; W. R. Robinson, 161; Hopper, 120; Littell, 177; Smith, 216. Total, 789.

Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 133; Scrimshaw, 183; Benjamin, 113; Caughey, 144; Judge, 137. Total, 710.

The Importers and Traders' National Bank team won two games at Reid's alleys last night in the Bank Clerks' League tournament, and the odd game fell to the Hanover Bank. J. P. Morgan & Co. were beaten twice. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Hanover—Wright, 170; Nieman, 166; Chittenden, 89; Duncan, 148; Spence, 183. Total, 756.

J. P. Morgan & Co.—McMoran, 155; Tierney, 161; Hamilton, 139; Horstman, 127; Horn, 116. Total, 698.

SECOND GAME.

Importers and Traders'—Benn, 172; Gilmour, 119; Marshall, 175; Lupton, 170; Spencer, 131. Total, 767.

J. P. Morgan & Co.—McMoran, 110; Tierney, 146; Hamilton, 118; Horstman, 128; Horn, 160. Total, 662.

THIRD GAME.

Importers & Traders'—Benn, 158; Gilmour, 111; Marshall, 172; Lupton, 154; Spencer, 166. Total, 761.

Hanover—Wright, 134; Nieman, 107; McLean, 145; Duncan, 147; Spence, 139. Total, 692.

Two games in the Fire Insurance tournament were won last night at Reid's alleys by the team from the Palatine Company, beating both the Phenix and Home teams. The summary:

FIRST GAME.

Phenix—Dougherty, 147; Rushmore, 147; Swan, 157; Story, 169; Saddington, 106. Total, 786.

Home—Quitzon, 140; Breninger, 150; Collinson, 115; De Rosset, 132; Dickerson, (five frames,) 35. Total, 572.

SECOND GAME.

Phenix—Dougherty, 181; Rushmore, 168; Swan, 122; Story, 117; Saddington, 151. Total, 739.

Palatine—Emerson, 155; Rodgers, 151; Burgess, 165; Hassall, 153; Meagher, 141. Total, 763.

THIRD GAME.

Palatine—Emerson, 173; Rodgers, 162; Burgess, 114; Hassall, 197; Meagher, 187. Total, 833.

Home—Quitzon, 110; Collinson, 148; Dickerson, 114; Breninger, 105; De Rosset, 141. Total, 618.

In the Associated Cycling Clubs' tournament at the Elephant Club Alleys last night the South Brooklyn Wheelmen won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Amphion Wheelmen—L. Kofler, 137; E. Steltz, 119; Wandell, 140; G. Steltz, 154; G. Kofler, 100. Total, 650.

Red Hook Wheelmen—Pope, 147; Johnson, 111; Aalbue, 141; Olsson, 126; Wittpen, 123. Total, 648.

SECOND GAME.

South Brooklyn Wheelmen—Hamilton, 128; Eno, 136; Stoutenburg, 143; Breckwoldt, 162; Henry, 129. Total, 638.

Red Hook Wheelmen—Pape, 106; Johnson, 104; Aalbue, 106; Olsson, 211; Wittpen, 126. Total, 653.

THIRD GAME.

Amphion Wheelmen—L. Kofler, 147; E. Steltz, 144; Wandell, 125; G. Steltz, 106; G. Kofler, 145. Total, 667.

South Brooklyn Wheelmen—Hamilton, 117; Eno, 162; Stoutenburg, 116; Breckwoldt, 161; Henry, 126. Total, 682.

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS.

The following tables show the standing of the clubs in the various tournaments:

AMERICAN NATIONAL.

	W.	L.	High Sc'e.		W.	L.	High Sc'e.
Corinthian	11	3	936	Golden Rod.	8	10	969
Monarch	12	4	971	Rosedale	6	7	973
Germania	13	5	955	Doolittle	6	10	965
Empire	10	4	975	Morningside.	6	10	991
Fidelia	11	5	959	Oriental	4	8	934
Spartan	12	6	964	Arlington	4	8	926
South Paw.	9	7	937	Lotus	4	10	894
Columbia	10	8	958	Glendale	3	13	894
Bleecker	8	8	935	Riverdale	3	13	897
Metropl'n	7	7	959	Central	3	9	890
Orchard	5	5	935				

HARLEM LEAGUE.

Oriental	12	4	994	Lotus	5	5	892
Riverdale	9	3	934	Standard	8	10	961
Knickerb'r.	13	5	995	Corinthian	8	10	900
Empire	10	4	1103	Colonial	7	9	892
Wash'n	10	4	966	Central	7	7	958
Belvidere	9	5	965	Give Hill.	7	11	936
Morris Wh.	10	6	1004	Cyclone	5	9	885
Phoenix	8	6	946	Premier	5	11	933
Morningside.	8	8	941	Friendship	3	11	912
Boulevard	8	8	935	Harlem Wh.	3	15	909
Audubon	7	7	904				

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

Oriental	15	1	1027	Village	8	8	882
Corinthian	15	1	998	Mercury	6	12	891
Standard	14	2	942	Boulevard	5	11	837
Empire	11	3	994	Audubon	5	11	823
Belvidere	13	5	922	Orrell	5	13	897
Riverdale	11	5	928	Empire City.	5	13	853
Morningside.	12	6	886	Enterprise	4	12	826
Owl	13	7	961	Puritan	4	12	877
Columbia	10	6	870	Mephisto	2	16	800
Bruxton	9	9	905	Diamond	1	15	740
Premier	9	9	869				

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Metropolitan.	10	0	968	Morningside.	5	5	926
Corinthian.	9	1	945	Riverdale	5	5	920
Rosevilles.	8	4	912	Washington.	3	6	918
America	9	5	925	Kings Co.	4	4	922
Knick. A. C.	9	5	918	Oriental	4	10	967
Berkeley	9	5	904	Imperial	4	12	938
Doolittle	6	4	937	N. Y. A. C.	1	5	888
Golden Rod.	6	4	889	Lotus	1	7	894
Empire	5	5	923	Phoenix	1	7	847
Fidella	5	5	1017	Harlem R. C.	1	11	818
Pontiac Wh.	5	5	937				

ARLINGTON NATIONAL.

Bleecker	15	3	888	M., M. & M.	8	10	887
Alco	14	4	890	Straggler	8	10	830
Gotham	13	5	881	Linwood	7	11	763
Edison	13	5	874	Homestead	6	12	817
Oradel	14	6	873	Manhattan.	5	13	840
Welcome	11	7	874	Black Bass.	4	14	783
Glendale	10	10	855	Amity	0	18	722
Helschen	10	10	790				

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Fidelity and Casualty	8	0	814	J. Han. Mut.	5	6	938
Metropolitan.	5	2	829	Prudential	3	4	852
Equitable	7	4	896	Germania	1	6	830
Mut. Benefit.	4	8	849	Mutual	0	9	856

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.
Flatbush Ave., Junction Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Silk Sale.
Thousands of Yards of
High-Class Goods
at
Low-Class Prices

New goods, just from the looms, and also odd lots and broken lines, making an assortment that has never been equaled in variety or value. Among them are beautiful Dress Silks in small designs, handsome plaids and stripes in striking and original combinations; cords, brocades, bayadere and printed warp effects, Damasse, illuminated Satins, and Dresden effects. The original prices and the sale prices are as follows:

Lot 1—Original Prices, $1.00 and $1.25; Sale Price, 58 Cts.

Among this lot are 500 yards of black India and Taffeta Brocade, 23 inches wide.

Lot 2—Original Prices, $1.25 to $2.00; Sale Price, 68 Cts.

Among this lot are 500 yards of black Taffeta Silk, 23 inches wide, really worth $1.

We also offer about 1,000 yards of good, heavy Gros Grain Silk, suitable for skirts, waists, dresses and linings in navy, brown, garnet, resida and other shades, 21 inches wide, at

38 Cts. Per Yard; Real Value, 85 Cts.

Household Linens
Wholesale Prices Are Up, but Ours Are Down--Read Them.

Our annual opening sale of Linens last week was a grand success. For this week we have prepared a special price sale that will surprise and please all who attend it. The prices will hold good as long as the goods last.

HALF BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK.

60 inches wide, 60 ct. quality, **48** cts. per yard.
64 inches wide, 75 ct. quality, **60** cts. per yard.

BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK.

66 inches wide, 60 ct. quality, **45** cts. per yard.
66 inches wide, 80 ct. quality, **65** cts. per yard.
68 inches wide, $1.00 quality, **85** cts. per yard.
70 inches wide, $1.25 quality, **98** cts. per yard.

BLEACHED DAMASK TABLE NAPKINS.

20 inches square, $1.00 quality, **85** cts. per dozen.
26 inches square, $1.65 quality, **$1.35** per dozen.
26 inches square, $4.00 quality, **$3.00** per dozen.
28 inches square, $6.00 quality, **$4.50** per dozen.

FINE BLEACHED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

2 yards wide by 2 yards long, $3.75 quality, **$3.00**.
2 yards wide, by 2½ yards long, $4.50 quality, **$3.75**.
2 yards wide, by 3 yards long, $5.25 quality, **$4.50**.
20-inch Napkins to match, $3.25 quality, **$2.75**.
24-inch Napkins to match, $5.00 quality, **$4.00**.
Fine Bleached Damask Cloths, 2½ yards square, $4.75 quality, **$3.75**; $5.50 quality, **$4.25**; $6.50 quality, **$5.00**. 24-inch Napkins to match, **$3.25**, **$4.50**, and **$5.50** per dozen.

VERY FINE DAMASK CLOTHS.

2¼ yards wide by 2¾ yards long, $9.50 quality, **$6.50**; $11.50 quality, **$7.50**.

EXTRA FINE SATIN DAMASK CLOTHS.

2½ yards wide by 3, 3½, and 4 yards long, **$12.00** instead of $16.00; **$15.00** instead of $20.00; **$20.00** instead of $27.00.

COLORED DAMASK LUNCH SETS.

One Table Cloth and one dozen Napkins, 2 yards long, **$7.00** instead of $10.00; 2½ yards long, **$8.00** instead of $11.00; 3 yards long, **$9.00** instead of $12.00; 2½ yards wide by 2½ yards long, **$10.00** instead of $14.00, and **$11.50** instead of $16.00.

Colored border, fine Satin Damask, hemstitched Lunch Sets, 2 yards long, **$10.00** instead of $13.50; 2½ yards long, **$11.50** instead of $16.00; 3 yards long, **$13.50** instead of $18.50; **$14.00** instead of $20.00; **$16.00** instead of **$24.00**.

Rust, Fruit, and Wine STAIN ERADICATOR, **25** cts. per bottle.

Main floor, Annex.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman
Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

Special Values in Our Own Manufacture White Unlaundered Shirts.

Our own manufacture White Unlaundered Shirts, made of A1 muslin, all linen bosoms, felled seams, continuous facings, cut full size and length, and all sleeve lengths, special **43c.**

Our own manufacture White Unlaundered Shirts, made of best Utica muslin, and cut in extra large sizes of body and neck for stout men; also in regular sizes. Made with all improvements and sleeve lengths, special, **67c.**

We also manufacture Custom Shirts to order on short notice and guarantee fit and quality. Will call at residence or place of business for measurement. Our leader 6 shirts for **$9.00**, laundered.

Also large assortment of Colored Shirts for men and boys at special prices.

A Few Special Items in Muslin Underwear.

Ladies' Gowns, made with high, V or empire neck, trimmed with embroidery and insertion, cut full length and size, **68c.**

Ladies' Gowns, trimmed with lace and ribbon and made in square, empire and V neck, made in muslin or cambric and cut extra full and long, **89c.**

Ladies' Skirts, made with deep ruffle, with lace and insertion; others with embroidery and insertion, **68c.**

Ladies' Extra Full Skiits, made with umbrella ruffle and trimmed with lace and insertion; also, embroidery, **89c.**

Odd lot of Corset Covers and Drawers, fancily trimmed and made of extra good muslin, worth 29c. and 35c., **19c.**

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
Third Floor.

Don't forget our great clearing sale of odd pairs of Portieres, Lace Curtains, short lengths of Tapestry, etc. Prices one-third less than regular values.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, were 98c. to $5.50; to close **65c.** to **$3.65** pair.

Tapestry Portieres, one and two pair lots, were $2.98 to $21.50; special **$1.49** to **$10.75** pair.

Real Irish Point Lace Curtains, choice designs, actual value $3.00 and $5.00; special **$1.95** and **$4.95** pair.

Real Irish Point Bed Sets, 3 pieces complete, value $6.00, special, **$4.98**.

Nottingham Lace Bed Sets, for double beds, value $1.50; special **98c.** each.

Drapery Mull, Silkoline and gold printed cloths, one and two pieces of a pattern, were 10c. to 15c., to close, **5c.** yard.

Cushion Tops, 20 inches square, neat printed designs, value, 15c.; special **5c.** each.

Jute Smyrna Rugs, 30x60 inches, bright colors, special **98c.** each.

All Wool Smyrna Rugs, 30x60 inches, value $2.00; special **$1.39** each.

A large assortment of Domestic Rugs, all sizes, to close at about half price.

EMIL PAUR. MME. RIVEKING.

TO GAIN PRE-EMINENCE at the present time, when merit is so sharply contested, is proof of UNQUALIFIED SUPERIORITY; the

WISSNER PIANOS

have risen above all competitors, old and new alike, in the contest for supremacy, and by their wonderful powers of tone and durability have opened a new epoch in this department of art.

SOUSA. SIEVEKING. SEIDL. BURMEISTER.

Prices and terms Moderate.

A few WISSNER UPRIGHTS and GRANDS, slightly used, at liberal reductions.

Second-Hand Pianos in Great Variety.
Uprights of Good Makers, $75 to $125.
Baby Grands Taken in Exchange, $175 to $250.
Elegant Full-Size Squares, $45 Up.

BROOKLYN—Fulton and Flatbush Avenue.
NEW YORK—25 East 14th Street.
NEWARK—611 Broad Street.
JERSEY CITY—80-82 Montgomery Street.
Factories, 1068 to 1088 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

SMOKY FIREPLACES
MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE
Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.
J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM.

Our No. 1.	10	1	934	Citizens'	5	5	830
N. Y. No. 1.	12	2	860	Colonial	4	4	800
Lenox	8	2	890	De Vinne	3	5	804
Harlem	7	3	803	Manhattan	3	11	739
Yonkers	7	4	814	Stanley	2	8	700
Empire City	7	5	880	Defendam	2	9	764
Americus	7	5	820	N. Y. No. 2.	1	7	741
Colfax	6	6	832	Knickb'r.	1	10	589
Our No. 2.	6	6	844				

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM SUB-TOURNAMENT.

East New York	12	0	860	Brevoort	7	7	789
				Philadelphos.	5	5	773
Gilbert	10	3	898	Bushwick	5	8	769
Long Island.	11	4	788	Fulton	4	8	773
Bedford	8	4	856	Nassau	4	10	746
Fern	9	5	805	F. P. Price.	2	7	684
Lefferts	8	5	777	Brooklyn	2	9	763
De Long	7	5	869	Fraternity	2	10	723
Fort Greene.	8	6	836	Burnside	2	11	769
De Witt Clinton	8	7	763				

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION

Colgate & Co.	12	2	915	Nat. Lead Co.	6	6	796
Dodge & Olcott	8	4	845	Gen'l Chemical Co.	7	9	751
Merck & Co.	7	5	769	Parke, Davis & Co.	4	8	754
R. W. Robinson & Son.	8	6	791	Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co.	1	13	698
Seabury & Johnson	7	7	783				

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM.

Philadelphos.	13	1	949	Long Island.	7	7	849
Bushwick	11	1	915	Lefferts	6	6	829
East N. Y.	10	2	900	Fulton	7	9	889
J. F. Price.	11	3	918	Atlantic	7	9	816
Gilbert	9	3	878	Brooklyn	6	8	875
Fraternity	10	4	885	Washington Irving	7	11	825
Bedford	10	4	884	De Forest	5	9	866
De Witt Clinton	10	4	870	Commonwith	5	9	852
Fort Greene.	9	5	911	Iolanthe	4	12	922
De Long	9	6	890	Alert	4	12	868
Burnside	7	5	868	Brevoort	3	11	857
Welcome	7	5	779	Oxford	2	14	751
Fern	7	7	887	Grammercy	1	9	700
Nassau	7	7	883	Ridgewood	1	15	815

Gifts Received by Vassar.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Boston branch of the Associated Alumnae of Vassar College was held at the Hotel Somerset to-day, at which Dr. James M. Taylor, President of the college, was the guest. Among the gifts made to Vassar during the past year was one of $25,000 by Mrs. Swift Atwater, '77, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for an infirmary, and one of $10,000 by Mrs. [illegible], '77, of Allegheny, Penn., and Mrs. Morris Pratt, '80, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for a new chapel.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.
BROOKLYN.

In response to many questions and requests, that truly realistic painting,
The Blacksmith, by Delorme,
is again on exhibition in "The Art Gallery," 3d floor. The pleasure of seeing it is free.

Desirable Lace at Absurd Prices.
Fresh New Styles Purchased This Season.

The occasion surpasses any past efforts—prices often no more than a third of the usual. There are:

Fancy Laces, All-Overs, Net Top, Galloons, Robes, Venetian Point, Insertings, Point de Gaze, Edgings, Applique, Black and Colored Spangled Nets, Silver and Gold Spangled Nets, Real Torchon Laces and Insertions, Fancy Material for Evening, Street and House Wear.

If these were an odd lot of Laces or laces made to sell, you could easily see how we could offer them at the ridiculous prices asked. But they are choice Laces from our regular stocks.

5c. to 25c. yd. instead of 15c. to 75c.—Applique, Net Top, Oriental, Pt. Gaze, Laces and Insertions.

29c. to 48c. yd. instead of 98c. to $1.50—Fancy Laces, Insertions and Galloons, various makes and widths.

2c to 25c. yd. instead

HAWAII'S CONTRACT LABOR

Methods of the Large Companies Which Conduct the Business.

CHARTERS GRANTED BY JAPAN

Government at Honolulu Refunds the Expenses—Limited Quarters Provided for the Laborers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The State Department has published a report on labor conditions in Hawaii, secured by Agent Sewall from Wray Taylor, the Secretary of the Hawaiian Board of Immigration. Mr. Taylor's statement is devoted chiefly to contract labor, and he evidently considers free labor as an unimportant factor in Hawaii. He states that usually laborers are held under contract for three years when coming direct from foreign countries under agreement, and for the same or a shorter period when contracting after a previous sojourn in Hawaii. The laborers are chiefly Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese, Italians, Hungarians, and Hawaiians.

The free laborers receive higher pay than the contract men, but may be discharged at a moment's notice. The contract man has steady work at a fixed sum, and receives an unfurnished lodging for himself and family, fuel, water, medical attendance, and other privileges. Contract laborers are recruited by immigration companies, authorized by law. The Government pays not over $130 for each family to cover recruiting expenses and passage of women and children accompanying the immigrants, other expenses being paid by the planters.

The companies supplying Japanese laborers are chartered by the Japanese Government. The men are shipped from the recruiting offices to the immigration company, which then bears all expenses for maintaining them, etc., until they are delivered to the planters. The companies exact security from the laborer to an amount equal to all expenses. Each male immigrant is examined by a physician in Japan and again in Honolulu, for the protection of the company and the planter. Any ailment "sufficient to incapacitate a man for labor, or which might reasonably be pleaded as probable excuse for idleness" is cause for rejection. If his ailment is discovered in Honolulu he is sent to a hospital. If incurable but able to work he is "assigned to easy employment." If incapable and incurable, he is sent back, at the expense of the immigration company.

"His stay here," says Mr. Taylor, "of the contract laborer, "is comfortable and not extended, although he is strictly confined and under control. A good bath is the first matter attended to; then a thorough disinfection of his effects, and he is housed in large, open barracks. His photograph is taken for identification, and he is then assigned to a particular corporation."

The quarters furnished by the plantation are grouped together in camps. The kind of building varies with the class of labor. European labor has for a family, or for two single men, two rooms in a four-room cottage. Chinese are housed in barracks, with from six to forty men in a room. The Japanese are often provided for in the same way, but sometimes only two Japanese occupy the same room. Married Japanese have a small room for each family. The houses are "rough, frame buildings," most of which have walls 8 to 10 feet high, from the floor to the plate. Beneath the roof there is no ceiling.

"In barracks where many single men are collected," says Mr. Taylor, "a platform six to eight feet wide and raised two feet above the floor runs the length of the building, and each man has about three feet in width of space for himself to sleep on. The floor space is common property. Again, tiers of shelves three feet wide along the sides of the room, sometimes three or four tiers high, with some slight, low partitions, give about three by six feet for a man." The Japanese with families have in their rooms platforms two feet above the floor, taking up about two-thirds of the floor space. On this the family sleep and live. The European families often have rude box bedsteads.

Many plantations provide central cook houses, with or without ovens, and large caldrons." The staple article of diet among the Orientals is rice. Between one-third and one-half the women work in the field and about the mill, "at the lightest kind of labor. They have many ways of earning money in the camp," adds Mr. Taylor. "After attending to their household duties, which are few and simple, they find time to wash, cook, and sew for others. In these ways the women often can earn more than the husbands. The Chinese and Japanese frequently save money, and at the expiration of their three years' contract have been known to go away with as much as from $100 to $300. It is the reverse with others; they have not a cent and are always in debt, and when they wish to return home they have to borrow their passage money from friends."

The hours of labor are usually ten hours in the field and twelve in the factory. The contract price is now $15 per month for Oriental and $18 for European laborers. Women receive $7.50 to $10 per month. Only actual time spent in labor is paid for. A man receives no pay for enforced idleness, whether caused by sickness or anything else. The pay roll is made out from the time keeper's report. The men work in gangs, supervised by an overseer, who "instructs the ignorant and stimulates the lazy." The character of the overseer frequently determines whether there is contentment or trouble among the laborers. "The use of force," Mr. Taylor says, "is fast giving place to other methods," among which he mentions legal fines and imprisonment.

When there is an outbreak among the laborers, it is generally the result of an assault by the overseer, "an unjust fine," a compulsion used to obtain unwilling work, or a privilege withdrawn." The grievance is to the individual, and the crowd make it their own. In such cases the alarm is given at night by the beating of a tin pan, and the mob rises. Generally, however, the laborers are contented. "The happy chatter of women's tongues does not evidence discontent," says Mr. Taylor. "There is food enough and a place to eat and sleep and live in, equal in comfort to that which they have left behind." The Japanese live on from $4 to $6 per month, the Chinese on from $9 to $11, the Europeans $11 to $13.

The Old Guard Ball.

The date for the Old Guard ball has been set for Thursday, Jan. 25, and the acceptances to invitations already include a great many well-known persons. Capt. James Kent Mason will again have charge of the decorations in the Metropolitan Opera House. Some novel features will be introduced in the treatment. American flags will predominate. The stage will be made to represent the reception room of an ancient castle, with old-fashioned fireplace and antique furniture, draperies and oak-paneled walls. Major S. Ellis Briggs, the commanding officer, will here hold a reception. Ascending two steps from the ballroom floor, the guests, after being introduced, will move forward to a doorway, disclosing an exquisite moonlight scene. Promenading to the right, they will again enter the ballroom. The grand military march, in which all army, navy, and other men, in uniform, will participate, will take place at midnight.

Found Dead in Village Hall.

Richard W. Borman of Stapleton, S. I., was found dead in an unoccupied office in the Village Hall yesterday by the janitress. He had called on one of her daughters Friday night, and left at 9:30 o'clock. That was the last seen of him until his body was found. He is supposed to have taken carbolic acid. The body was removed to the home of his parents in Broad Street, Stapleton, by permission of Coroner Trantor. Borman was nineteen years old. His brother, who was in the United States Army, died in the Philippines two months ago, and grief over his death is believed to have led the young man to take his life.

Hinsdale (N. H.) Town Hall Burned.

HINSDALE, N. H., Jan. 6.—The people of Hinsdale saw their town hall, which was one of the finest in the State, completely burned this evening. The firemen summoned aid from Brattleborough, Vt., and Winchester, and both places sent fire engines. By the time of their arrival, the local firemen had succeeded in saving the surrounding buildings, but the town hall had been burned to the ground. The town library, books, and most of the furniture, though somewhat damaged, were saved. The hall was built in 1878 at a cost of $25,000. The insurance on it was $15,000.

HOME RULE IN TAXATION.

J. C. Levi Advances Reasons for Favorable Report on Bill to Senator Stranahan.

State Senator Nevada N. Stranahan, Chairman of the joint legislative committee appointed to revise the tax laws, has received a letter from J. C Levi urging the committee to report favorably the bill for home rule in taxation by counties. The letter is as follows:

Dec. 12, 1899.

The Hon. Nevada N. Stranahan, Senate Chamber, Albany, N. Y.

My Dear Sir: I take the liberty of writing you, as Chairman of the Committee on Taxation, to respectfully urge that your committee may see its way to report favorably the bill for home rule in taxation by counties. In my humble judgment (and I have given some thought to the subject for years) there is no bill of greater importance nor one that will give more satisfaction if it once finds a place upon the statute books. It is difficult to see what objection, for instance, St. Lawrence or Oneida County can find should New York, Erie, or Kings be permitted to raise and pay its quota of taxation in a way most satisfactory to its own residents and property owners.

When the subject of the abolition of the liquor traffic agitated the people of this State, all conflicting interests were at once reconciled by a local option law, and a similar provision applied to taxation will forever settle and quiet this difficult and perplexing problem.

If certain counties prefer to abolish all taxation on personal estate and a majority of the people of those counties are satisfied to do so, and find that it works to their interests, and if a majority of the people of certain other counties find it equally to their interests to adopt a diametrically opposite principle, then let us have home rule in taxation and let everybody be happy. I have never yet seen a single objection to this theory that would stand a thirty minutes' discussion.

We believe it would be for the satisfaction of all the people of this State to abolish the tax on personalty, for a variety of reasons, but there are many of our citizens who think just the other way and whose opinion is entitled to just as much respect and consideration as ours. Why not, therefore, permit each community to carry out its own views within its own limits?

Why shall the citizens of our large cities compel suburban communities to adopt the views of the city man, and why should the agricultural community insist that the residents of the large towns shall be governed by the same rules of taxation in their own localities as may seem best in the government of the smaller communities? Heard an argument advanced by a representative of the farming interests that if this or a similar bill became law it would injure them in the country.

"And why?" I asked.

"Well," was the reply, "all capital and loanable funds would gradually flow down to New York, and in the country we could borrow money on our farms except at ruinous rates."

If this would be the result, it affords the strongest argument in favor of a uniform law throughout the State to abolish taxation on personalty. If it could be demonstrated to the property owners in rural localities that money could be borrowed by mortgage on the country farms with greater facility and at a lower interest if this bill became a law, it could probably be passed in ten days. The argument of the additional burden on real estate will not bear a moment's consideration when we see what a very small proportion of the total tax is raised from personalty.

But as part of this subject a uniform bill to abolish taxation on mortgages should be passed, if for no other reason than because the only class who can be reached and who pay this tax is the very class that under any circumstances should be entirely exempt from its application and payment—the widow and the orphan. No listing system of personalty has ever been devised and none ever will be devised that can fully reach the great aggregate of personal property.

The various ways in which the assessment of personalty can be and is avoided during a man's lifetime are well known and are obvious, but when he dies whatever personal property he possessed must pass through the Surrogate's office, and the machinery for the collection of the transfer tax, and so necessarily is discoverable and is assessed, and the consequence is that nineteen-twentieths of the mortgages that are taxed are the mortgages that come to the knowledge of the Tax Assessor in this way, because the great bulk of a man's property is by his will usually directed to be invested on mortgage for the benefit of his widow and children. Good first mortgages yield now about 4½ per cent., and there are often deductions from this percentage for legal commissions or expenses connected with collection.

The tax in New York County for 1899 was 2.4804 per cent., so that if a New Yorker had left $100,000 on mortgage for the benefit of his widow and children, the income from it would average $4,500 per annum, subject as above, and if the tax were honestly paid upon this estate it would result that the State and the county would take more than half of this annual income, and the widow and orphan, who are usually non-producers, might live on the balance if they can, and if they cannot, then they may starve, in order that an antiquated theory, impracticable of execution and barren of adequate results, may still remain on the statute books of the great Empire State!

Let us therefore enact:

1. A law for home rule in taxation.
2. A uniform law exempting from taxation all moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Or, at all events,
3. A uniform law thus exempting the estates of deceased persons so invested. Respectfully yours, J. C. LEVI.

PROPOSED TAX ON MORTGAGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by to-day's paper that the special joint committee of the Legislature appointed during last session to investigate conditions and suggest reforms in the tax laws will recommend a plan of taxation the main features of which are: Abolition of State taxation of real estate; direct State taxation to be levied upon mortgages and upon capital stock of trust companies, and real estate to be subject to taxation only for local purposes.

The bill which is now being drawn by Senator Stranahan provides for the levying of a tax of 5 mills upon all mortgages. It is strange that this should be considered "an abolition of State taxation of real estate," because the enactment of such a law would simply add the burden of 5 mills to the taxes already paid by the unfortunate property holders.

One of the first results of the passage of such a law would be the enforcement of the so-called "Brundage clause," which is part of many of the real estate mortgages. This clause, which I have invariably inserted in the mortgages drawn up by me, provides that "if the Legislature of the State of New York shall pass any law taxing mortgages in the hands of the holders thereof, or the debts secured thereby, the mortgagee shall be entitled, upon payment of such tax, to add the sum so paid, together with the interest thereon from the date of payment, to the moneys secured by the mortgage, and the same shall become a lien on the premises secured by the mortgage, and the mortgagor will repay to the mortgagee any such tax so paid, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from the date of its payment, and that after default in the repayment of any such tax by the mortgagor for twenty days from the date of its payment the whole of the principal sum and all the moneys secured by the mortgage shall become immediately due at the option of the mortgagee."

Now, the immediate results of the passage of the law taxing mortgages containing this clause would either be a calling in of the loan by the mortgagee or an agreement on the part of the mortgagor to assume the burden of the mortgage tax. In either event the unfortunate property owner is the injured person. If the loan is called in he will be put to the expense of negotiating a new loan, and in all probability will find that the lender who wants 4½ per cent. for his money will insist on getting that net sum, and if there is a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on the mortgage, that the additional expense will be added to the burden of the property holder, who will, perforce, have to pay 5 per cent. for his money instead of 4½ per cent. under present conditions.

A plan of State taxation on mortgages in the hands of the holders will operate in increasing the present double taxation of real estate—that is, first, taxation of the value of the real estate; then taxation on the value of the real estate plus personal taxation on the mortgage indebtedness—to a triple taxation, by adding the State tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on the mortgage.

If the owners of real estate should refuse to assume this extra burden of 5 mills on their mortgage indebtedness, millions of dollars will undoubtedly be invested in gilt-edge railroad securities, which will then pay a much better return than real estate mortgages, and will enable many large owners thereof to escape taxation entirely.

There is one class of people who pay a small tax, and who could well afford to contribute a substantial part of both State and city taxes. I refer to thousands of businesses conducted in New York and other large cities, doing hundreds of millions of dollars of business annually, where the taxes paid by concerns other than corporations are simply nil. It is true that the men composing the firms pay personal taxes, but it takes only a slight knowledge of the situation to realize how inadequate and ridiculously small these personal taxes are.

A system by which business houses would be taxed a very small percentage, say, one-tenth of 1 per cent. on their annual net sales, would form a part of the business expense which would be hardly felt, and which would make in the aggregate a very large contribution to our tax budget. Such a plan would be really turning up new soil and getting a fair contribution to State and city expenses from a class of people (including foreign houses selling millions of dollars here annually) that to-day practically do not bear any part of the public burden.

The expectation that the mortgagee will pay the 5 mills tax on the mortgage is about as reasonable as the statement that has often been made in connection with the tariff "that the foreign manufacturer pays the tax." MEYER D. ROTHSCHILD.

New York, Jan. 5, 1900.

B. J. GUERRA A SUICIDE?

Man Supposed to be Treasurer of Cuban Junta Fund Found Dead in Philadelphia Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—A man registering as Benjamin J. Guerra of New York was found dead in the Lafayette Hotel today. By his side was found a half-emptied laudanum bottle and a revolver, which had not been used. The man arrived at the hotel on Friday afternoon. Nothing is known of him here, and he left no clue to show why he took his life. The police are inclined to believe that he was at one time connected with the Cuban Junta in New York. No reason is known for the suicide.

In Cuban circles the belief is expressed that Guerra was the Treasurer of that body. He had a dress-suit case with him and some money. He was described as about forty years of age, dark-complexioned, with a dark mustache, and was about 5 feet 8 inches in height and weighed about 150 pounds.

It was impossible to-night to learn whether or not any letters or other papers were found on the dead man.

The widow of Guerra was found at 104 West Sixty-first Street, early this (Sunday) morning, where she lived with her husband and a family of seven daughters and sons.

The woman said her husband was a cigar dealer, with an office at 192 Water Street. He was also interested in a Cuban tobacco plantation. He had been in this city for many years. When asked if Guerra had any business trouble that she knew of, Mrs. Guerra said that his business was in a prosperous condition, and she knew of no reason why he should have wished to end his life.

The woman last saw her husband on Friday morning, when he left home to go to his office. He left his office at noontime. It was not known where he had gone and nothing was heard of him or from him till yesterday, when he was found in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Guerra admitted that her husband was a member of the Cuban Junta.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Movements of Troops on Afghan Frontier Were to Test Capacity of Central Asian Railroads.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—On the Stock Exchange to-day prices were weak at the opening, partly due to stories of Russia massing troops on the frontier of Afghanistan.

A semi-official explanation of these movements comes to-day from St. Petersburg, to the effect that they were merely to test the capacity of the Central Asian railroads to transport troops. The experiment, it is added, is regarded as highly successful, as it proves that in case of necessity troops from the Caucasus can reach Kushka in eight days.

The explanation is hardly regarded as entirely satisfactory, but official circles discredit the idea that Russia's present movements in any way threaten Afghanistan or India.

TEACHERS' PORTRAIT GALLERY.

Order that Candidates for Teachers' Training Schools Must Furnish Their Photographs Is Criticised.

City Superintendent Maxwell apparently is collecting a photograph gallery of the public school teachers of this city. One of the qualifications for the examinations for admission to training schools for teachers held the past week in Brooklyn and Manhattan was that each applicant should file with the Board of Examiners a photograph of himself or herself. This order created considerable comment and some criticism among the two hundred-odd candidates, the great majority of whom were women. Some of them said that they could not imagine why they should be obliged to furnish their pictures, and that they could not understand why that should be a requirement of their admission to the training school.

Other qualifications required were that each applicant should be at least seventeen years of age, that each should report when notified for a physical examination to one of the physicians authorized by the Board of Education, and that each should subscribe in good faith to the declaration that his or her object in seeking admission was to prepare for teaching and to engage in teaching in the public schools of the State of New York at the conclusion of such preparation. Each applicant, moreover, had to hold as a minimum qualification either a diploma of graduation from a High School or an academy having a four years' course of study, approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, except in the case of an applicant who was graduated from a three years' course prior to July 1, 1899, or a diploma from an institution of equal or higher rank, approved by the same authority.

The examinations were on the following groups of subjects, each applicant being required to pass in five of them: English; mathematics, including arithmetic, algebra, and geometry; history and civics, including Greek, Roman, English, and American history; geography, drawing, science, including botany, zoology, physiology, and physics; Latin or French or German. The subjects of examination in English comprised grammar, rhetoric, and literature, founded on the following works: Dryden's "Palamon and Arcite," Pope's "Homer's Iliad," Addison's "Sir Roger de Coverley," papers in The Spectator, Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," Scott's "Ivanhoe," De Quincey's "Flight of a Tartar Tribe," Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans," Tennyson's "Princess," Lowell's "Vision of Sir Launfal," Shakespeare's "Macbeth," Milton's "Paradise Lost," Burke's "Speech on Conciliation with America," and Macaulay's essays on Milton and Addison. The examination in one of the foreign languages includes grammar, prose composition, and translation into English of any passages.

These examinations took place last Wednesday and Friday at the training school for teachers, One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Second Avenue, and at the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, Ryerson Street near Myrtle Avenue. Further examinations will be held to-morrow.

BOY CONFESSES TO ARSON.

Says He Was Paid by Agent to Set Fire to a North Dakota Elevator.

CARRINGTON, N. D., Jan. 6.—A sensation has been caused by the confession of a seventeen-year-old boy named Forsythe that he set fire to the Monarch Elevator, which burned a week ago, having, he says, been hired to do so by the agent, Sundahl.

There should have been 7,000 bushels of wheat in the elevator, but the company claims to have discovered that Sundahl was 3,000 bushels short. He has been arrested, charged with arson and embezzlement. He was in Fargo at the time of the fire. The boy claims to have received $35 and a bicycle.

New York Clipper Annual.

The New York Clipper Annual is out in attractive style, and contains, in the usual convenient form, theatrical and sporting chronologies, a list of deaths in the amusement professions, the aquatic and athletic doings of the last year, racing and trotting, baseball, cricket, and wheeling records, and lists of the best performances in all departments of sport. The stage and the field of sport are extensively illustrated in half-tone portraits.

DELVING IN FAMILY HISTORY.

The Demand for Books of Genealogy Increasing at the Libraries—Historical Society's Work.

Interest in family history is by no means on the wane, if the statements of librarians, who have ample means of judging, may be believed. At the Lenox Library the call for genealogical works is constantly increasing, and numerous seekers into family records are inquiring for information almost daily at the rooms of the New York Historical Society. Robert H. Kelby, the librarian, gave some interesting statements on this subject in his annual report last week.

"The growing interest in genealogy has occasioned more demand for volumes in that line than has been seen in any other department of the library," he said. "Our collection now contains 2,826 genealogies and 841 works in heraldry. The department of State, county, and local history embraces 6,992 volumes, chiefly of Eastern and Western States."

Most of this large collection is a portion of the Phoenix Library of Genealogy and Heraldry, and over 100 new titles were added last year from the fund left for its maintenance. This collection is the most complete of its kind in the city, and is only exceeded by one or two in the country.

The library of the Historical Society amounts now to over 100,000 volumes, being particularly rich in early Americana, Indian history, biography, and Revolutionary and civil war records.

It was in 1858, when the present building at Second Avenue and Eleventh Street was made the home of the society, that the library was started. The additions up to 1878 were only 12,000 volumes, but from that time to the present the accumulations have been 55,759 volumes and 54,062 pamphlets, irrespective of prints, autographs, and curiosities.

Mr. Kelby reports that the additions in 1899 were 4,878 volumes, 8,403 pamphlets, 436 manuscripts, 92 maps, 234 broadsides, and 250 engravings. One of the notable additions last month consisted of 47 volumes of early newspapers and 614 separate numbers chiefly of the period since 1800. That the society needs a new building is acknowledged by all.

"We are literally crowded," added Mr. Kelly. "The rapid increase of the library alone presents an exceedingly difficult problem to solve, as to arrangements within the present space. During the past year temporary relief was provided for the overcrowded condition by the erection of six additional alcoves, holding 2,000 volumes. These are now entirely filled, the books being placed in double rows, at that."

A series of papers that will be particularly interesting to lovers of old New York has been arranged for the regular monthly meetings during the coming year. It is the idea to present in each one some phase of New York life in 1800, just one hundred years ago. The first paper of the series will be read at the February meeting on "Physicians and Medicine in New York a Century Ago." Other papers will be on architecture, newspapers, theatres, and amusements.

TREATING DIPHTHERIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The close of the past year shows, according to the Health Department report, that 1,600 deaths have occurred from diphtheria. In view of this fact, and the further fact that the Board of Health now contemplates the building of another diphtheria hospital in Brooklyn, to be known as the Diphtheria Pavilion—to be in conjunction with the Kingston Avenue Contagious Disease Hospital of Brooklyn—I am prompted to make some very relevant remarks on this subject.

If it be at all desirable to save human life, or, if that be the object to be secured through the expenditure of money by the New York Board of Health, then let me say that, in my judgment the present course taken by said board indicates that it has a poor way of showing such object. There has not been a single day while the 1,600 lives were being snuffed out by diphtheria that the Board of Health has not had in its possession the remedy by which, if the same were properly and timely applied, the whole 1,600 lives could have been saved.

We have a distinct recollection of the claims made by the city bacteriologist during the past three years of the wonderful decrease he was causing in the death rate in the City of New York through the use of his much-boasted remedy, anti-toxine. If it be true that there has been such a decrease in this disease, then it seems strange that such decrease should call for the increase of more diphtheria hospitals. The new building proposed is to be 37 feet wide and 73 feet long, and to cost somewhere in the neighborhood of $20,000. Many bids were received, ranging from $22,000 to $25,000, all of which were rejected by the board because they exceeded the present appropriation available for such purpose. I do not object to new buildings, I do not object to progress, but I do maintain that all useless and unnecessary buildings, if built, only cause an extravagant waste of the public funds and constitute an additional burden upon the taxpayers.

All will admit that prevention is better than cure, as, when applied to diphtheria, it costs less and is never followed by post-diphtheritic paralysis or other unfortunate sequela.

Several years ago Dr. P. M. Bracelin of Iowa discovered that chlorine gas could be so corrected as to be capable of inhalation without producing suffocation, and, when thus inhaled, it would not only cure diphtheria, but absolutely prevent the disease, no matter how much one is exposed to it. With a knowledge of the existence of this remedy, and of its inestimable value, I became familiar, through a personal and intimate acquaintance with the doctor, and through a personal knowledge of its clinical application in several hundred cases. I have never known a case where it was used in proper time where death resulted.

Through my efforts, persisted in for a period of at least fifteen months, the New York Board of Health finally consented, in April, 1898, to test the merits of this remedy in the Kingston Avenue Contagious Disease Hospital of Brooklyn. The complete and detailed working formula was supplied, at my request, by Dr. Bracelin to the Board of Health, and the two liquids which constitute the remedy when combined were made by the city chemist of this city for use in the said hospital. It was there tested under the supervision of the present New York Board of Health in thirty-five consecutive cases of true diphtheria, bacteriologically proved to be such, and such tests resulted in thirty-five complete recoveries. In other words, it never failed in a single case, and that, too, covering a period while seventeen died in the same hospital, where anti-toxine was relied upon. As soon as it was discovered that this remedy gave such remarkable satisfaction, an order was issued by the present Board of Health to discontinue the use of the chlorine remedy in said hospital.

Now, the question arises, if the remedy were so good as is claimed for it, and, if it saved a human life in every instance in which it was used, then why or for what reason was its use discontinued? Explanations would seem to be in order. While I feel satisfied that I can give the reasons which prompted the board to take this course, yet I would prefer to have the gentlemen who are responsible for it give their reasons first, if they will but do so. I have given the facts, and, in the absence of an explanation, the public may draw its conclusions.

The Bracelin method is administered by inhalation only. Under its influence the membrane quickly disappears, the temperature rapidly goes down, and the patient recovers. It is cheaper than anti-toxine. It is better than anti-toxine. It is more easily administered and is absolutely free from danger. Besides this, it is not a new and untried remedy, as the Board of Health itself used it successfully in thirty-five cases, and Dr. John L. Feeney, Health Inspector of the Borough of Richmond, in more than fifty cases. Dr. Bracelin himself reports having used it in 105 cases in succession with but one fatal termination. In addition to this, it has been used with unfailing success by more than 150 other physicians throughout the country. I have never known, nor heard, nor read of a second case of diphtheria occurring in any household where this remedy was inhaled for five minutes three or five times daily during exposure, as a preventive. The remedy is administered through the aid of a small two-ounce inhaler bottle, with tubes attached, and which are cheaply made.

I confidently state that the 1,600 lives that have been lost during the past year from this disease could have been saved, and at their own homes, at a cost of not to exceed $1 per individual case, if the remedy had been applied on the first appearance of the disease. It will be seen that, if these statements are true, we are not in need of any more diphtheria hospitals. The Board of Health could supply the little inhaler, with the liquids, to the afflicted families as they now supply the "culture tube," through the use of which they learn whether the suspected case is or is not diphtheria.

On the first appearance of sore throat, if the chlorine is inhaled, at home or while at school, in a room set apart for this purpose, the suspected case would be well before the Board of Health could, in the usual course of business, get a report back to the family physician as to the nature of the disease.

I confidently assert that I cannot be charged, successfully, with being the promoter of some patent medicine, or the vendor of some secret remedy, in view of the fact that the Board of Health has the formula and is at liberty to use the remedy for all of its patients, without any profit or royalty to either Dr. Bracelin or myself—although it cost him ten years of labor and experimentation to find out how to use chlorine successfully at the bedside.

JAMES J. RUSSELL.

New York City, Jan. 2, 1900.

FIREMAN, NOT A PORTER.

McCabe Doesn't Mind Saving Human Beings, but Draws Line at Trunks.

Fire Patrolman Charles McCabe doesn't insist that all of his rescues be spectacular. He is willing to forego the slim heroine of Bowery melodrama and in her stead carry a fat colored woman down five stories. All this he will do and more, but when it comes to acting the porter for a colored star boarder and rescuing his trunk by the same method he does object.

In the early hours of yesterday morning McCabe was on watch in the quarters of Fire Patrol No. 3, in West Thirtieth Street, when he heard cries of "Fire!" issuing from the tenement house, 241 West Twenty-ninth Street, occupied by colored people, and to the rear of the patrol's quarters. He turned in an alarm and roused the members of the patrol. Then he ran around into Twenty-ninth Street, followed by the other members of the patrol. The fire was in an unoccupied room on the fourth floor, and didn't amount to much, but the smoke was serious.

The patrolmen soon had the occupants of the lower four floors in the street. But something seemed to be the matter on the fifth floor. Three men, three women, a baby, and a trunk occupied the fire-escape at that point. The trunk stood over the ladder opening, blocking up the way, but nobody seemed to notice it.

McCabe clambered up the fire-escape and swung himself into the group. William Harper held the baby, Ursuline.

"Take the baby," he said.

"No, take me," his wife interjected.

McCabe rolled the trunk to one side and saw that Mrs. Harper was too large to go through the ladder opening. He instructed the others in the use of the fire escape, and then, with Mrs. Harper on his back, got down to the street. Harper had followed with the baby, but his wife did not see him. Once safe on terra firma her maternal instinct asserted itself.

"Oh, save my child, brave fireman!" she wailed.

McCabe returned to the fifth floor. A man who boarded with the Harpers stood alone there with his trunk. The others had followed McCabe's instructions.

"Oh, you've come back for the trunk," the boarder said. "well, here it is. The child's below."

McCabe didn't take the trunk. The boarder went without it.

TRAP SHOOTING HANDICAP.

The annual meeting of the Inter-State Association was held yesterday at the offices of the organization J. A. H. Dressel, Irby Bennett, Edward Banks, A. W. Higgins, and J. L. Lequin were elected members of the Board of Directors.

It was decided that the conditions of the grand American trap-shooting handicap for this year should remain the same as last year, when the entry list was regarded as too cumbersome. This year there will be a handicap at clay birds, which, it was decided, will be known as the Inter-State Association's first annual target handicap tournament. The event will be decided on the new trap-shooting grounds on Long Island, probably about the week commencing June 11.

The Board of Directors elected these officers for the ensuing year: President—J. A. H. Dressel; Vice President—Irby Bennett; Manager—Elmen E. Shaner; Secretary and Treasurer—Edward Banks.

SHAREHOLDERS' LIABILITY.

From The Tacoma (Washington) Ledger.

Judge Hanford has rendered a decision having an important bearing on the final settlement of the affairs of the several National banks in this State which closed their doors several years ago.

The case in point is that of the receiver of the First National Bank of South Bend against Adolphus F. McClain, an action to collect on a shareholder's assessment.

The State statute of Limitation was raised as a bar to the action, and the Court holds that such liability comes within Section 4,805 of Ballinger's Code, and collection is barred unless suit is begun within two years from the cause of action.

There is no provision in the United States laws fixing a limitation of time to actions for collection against National bank shareholders, and Judge Hanford says the State law must apply. The liability of a shareholder he holds to differ from a liability based upon a contract or promise to pay to a certain party, and it does not therefore come within the meaning of the statute fixing three years as the limit for contracts of that nature. The action must be begun within two years of the date of the order of controller fixing the assessment.

DEWEY WILL GO WEST.

The Admiral Accepts the Invitation to Visit St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—Admiral Dewey has accepted the invitation to visit St. Louis, which was extended to him several months ago by the Mayor and the leading business organizations of the city. He will be here the first week in May. Following is the letter of acceptance sent by him to C. P. Walbridge, President of the Business Men's League:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, transmitting the invitation of the Mayor and other officials of the City of St. Louis to Mrs. Dewey and myself to visit St. Louis in May next. I have already arranged to be in Chicago on the 1st of that month, and it will be quite convenient to come to St. Louis immediately after the Chicago visit, say, about the 3d or 4th of May."

MORTGAGE FOR $6,500,000.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 6.—Acting through their attorneys, Wallace, Edwards & Buxnstead of Jersey City and the Hamilton Trust Company, the East Jersey Water Company to-day filed a mortgage in the Morris County Clerk's Office for $6,500,000. The mortgage is made on all rights and privileges of the Jersey City Supply Company, a corporation doing business and owning property in four counties of the State. The mortgage is given to secure bonds of $1,000 each, maturing on May 1, 1924, and bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum. The revenue stamps placed on the document represent $3,250.

Canadian Woman Has Visions.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 6.—Miss Lizzie Baxter, a young woman residing with B. Baxter, a farmer of Marlborough Township, near Richmond, says that she had two visions of the Blessed Mary. She states that a few months ago, when at the well on the grounds of the place where she is living in Marlborough, the Blessed Virgin Mary appeared to her. The Virgin, Miss Baxter asserts, told her that in view of the good life she had led anything she desired would be granted her through prayer. A few days later she again saw the vision, and the promise was repeated.

Odd Names of Postmasters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The record of Postmasters commissioned to-day by the Post Office Department contains an extraordinary list of names. Among the Postmasters are persons rejoicing in the names of Darius Kunkel, Cliff Augustus, Will Fish, Upton Blickenstaff, Old Tolin, Glendora Honeycutt, and Amanuel Reed. There is a Harper of many strings, and the initials of the new Postmaster of Jaydee are "J. D."

Sewing School Classes.

Announcement is made of the conferences and classes of the New York Association of Sewing Schools for 1900, to be held in the parish house of the Church of the Holy Communion, 49 West Twentieth Street. The classes in sewing and basket weaving will be held on Tuesday afternoons, commencing Jan. 9. The first conference will be next Wednesday afternoon, when James Earl Russell, Dean of the Teachers' College, will speak on "The Aim of Education."

American-Irish Historical Society.

The American-Irish Historical Society will hold its annual meeting and banquet at Sherry's on the evening of Jan. 18. Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana will be one of the speakers. There will be present as guests a delegation of the New York Knickerbocker Transvaal Committee.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

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PRIVATE TUTOR—Experienced in collegiate instruction and recommended by well-known families. Address YALENSIS, Times office, up-town.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BROADWAY. Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11; evening at 8; Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, N. Y., Lenox Av. and 122d St. Rev. H. P. Nichols, Rector. 11:00 A. M.—Service, sermon, and holy communion. 3:45 P. M.—Evensong. 8:00 P. M.—Service and sermon.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South.—The pastor, Edward Judson, will preach 10:45 and 7:30. Week of prayer service every night. Dr. Judson will preach beginning Monday. The subjects will be:
Monday evening, Jan. 8, "Repentance."
Tuesday evening, Jan. 9, "Faith."
Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, "Baptism."
Thursday evening, Jan. 11, "Unction."
Friday evening, Jan. 12, "Resurrection."
Saturday evening, Jan. 13, "Judgment."

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Jan. 7, 1900, at 11:15 A. M., at Carnegie Music Hall, Corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.—Lecture by Dr. Felix Adler; subject, "The Last Year of the Wonderful Century." Musical exercises begin at 11:15 A. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M., at 109 West 54th St. All interested are invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—On Sunday Dr. Silverman will lecture on "Justice to Christian and Jew"; (second lecture) service begins at 11:30. All are invited.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT and business in a first-class shirt manufactory, capacity 100 dozen a day, at low prices for good workmanship; equipment complete and up to date. Now in the hands of a well-known and thorough manufacturer of excellent reputation needing additional capital to produce profitably at least $200,000 worth of well-made men's and boys' shirts and women's shirt waists yearly. Address, giving full particulars and amount would invest, PROFITABLE OPPORTUNITY, Box 185, Times Office, New York.

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SHIRT MANUFACTURERS WANTING TO increase their outfit might make a favorable and mutually profitable arr

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

General Market Overshadowed by the Big Deals in the Bronx.

THE WEEK'S OTHER FEATURES

Latest Sales by Brokers—Present Outlook at Auction Not Brilliant—This Week's List of Offerings.

The gigantic deal in the Bronx, although, strictly speaking, not a part of the week's business, has for the time being completely overshadowed other transactions, and would doubtless have had the same effect even in a period of more active dealing than the present.

The full significance of such a purchase as that just made by the American Real Estate Company does not appear with the mere signing of contracts by which the property changes hands, but lies rather in the fact that over $1,000,000 worth of land is to be opened up for improvement, and has, in a certain sense, been brought into the market.

It may be said that in the hands of a single corporation the property is not on the market any more than it was in the hands of its original owners. This may be true for the moment, but the Doe and Simpson tracts of eighty-six acres will have completed about three-quarters of their journey to the market when they pass from the hands of the two estates into the possession of a concern which cannot afford for any considerable period to sit down in front of the property and hope that something will turn up.

Another feature of this transaction, which will work to the advantage of the surrounding section, as well as to the property itself, is that the purchaser is a single corporation, which is prepared to go ahead with the development of the two tracts as rapidly as future conditions may warrant, and much more rapidly than the same work would be accomplished had the property been parcelled out either by private sale or public auction to various individual buyers or speculators.

The Orphan Asylum block continues to be a centre of interest, and last week witnessed the resale of a substantial portion of it—the Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue corner to the Union Club, and 150 feet on the Fifty-second Street front for residence sites to Robert Olyphant, H. G. Trevor, G. R. Schieffelin, Lansdale Boardman, and James C. Colgate. Other buyers are now negotiating with the syndicate, and it is safe to assume that every week now will develop some changes in the ownership in that block.

Frank Jay Gould's purchase of two lots on Fifty-seventh Street, adjoining the Fine Arts Building, occasioned considerable comment, because it was wholly unexpected. Speculation as to Mr. Gould's idea in taking the plot would seem to be useless in view of his own statement that he does not know what he will do with it.

The assessment rolls for 1900 will be opened to-morrow. That this happening should have any effect on real estate dealing is, indeed, hardly to be considered. The increase in valuation for this year amounts to nothing in comparison with the $400,000,000 jump that was revealed by the tax books for 1899, and the influence which on the market, as shown in the lively business of last Spring, was practically nil.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Rosenberg & Feinberg have sold to Hyman Adelstein and Abraham Aveutine the three new six-story tenements at the northeast corner of Stanton and Cannon Streets, 100 by 75, at a reported price of $133,500.

Abraham Silverson has sold the new six-story tenement, with stores, 40 and 42 East Third Street, southeast corner of Second Avenue, 40 by 50.

Herbert B. Rexer has sold for George J. Law to Kate Johnson the three-story dwelling, 611 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 16.6 by 99.11.

The American Distributing Company has sold to Max Bendick the five-story tenement, with store, 360 Tenth Avenue.

The Devine estate has sold to O. Dearborn, for $20,000, the three-story dwelling 29 Mount Morris Park West, 20 by 80.

Burrill Brothers have sold to David Mayer, for $13,500, the three-story brownstone front dwelling 224 Garfield Place, Brooklyn.

The Auction Room.

From offerings at present in the field, it is evident that the auction market will have at best a delayed awakening this Spring. At this time last year a number of large and promising sales had been announced, including the first offerings by the Eno estate and those by the King and Bathgate estates. At present there is no such bright outlook, and two events—the sales of the holdings of the Whitfield and Contoit estates—seem to be the only ones that will attract any considerable attention at least for a month to come.

The Whitfield properties, to be sold by Auctioneer William Kennelly on Wednesday, include a number of flats and dwellings on both the east and west sides between Seventeenth and Thirty-fourth Streets—some of them desirable corners—and seventeen flats and dwellings on Third Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third Streets.

The holdings of the estate of Charles H. Contoit, the sale of which is announced by Auctioneer Meyer for Feb. 6, are valued at well over $1,000,000, and if they are well received will afford some interesting figures relative to values in the wholesale dry goods district. In addition to 353 to 357 Broadway and 70 and 72 Franklin Street, there will also be put up several parcels on Walker, Prince, Crosby, and Church Streets.

Of less valuable properties, several will be offered this week. The leasehold, 69 by 89, at the southeast corner of Washington and Little West Twelfth Streets, is covered by a partition sale, down for Tuesday, and on the following day William Kennelly will sell at public auction 130 to 136 Park Row.

There were recorded last week 351 mortgages, for $5,032,306; of which 111, for $1,647,275, were at 5 per cent.; 121, for $1,131,031, were at more, and 119 for $2,254,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 395 mortgages, for $6,188,222; of which 164, for $1,845,770, were at 5 per cent.; 151, for $1,669,152, were at more, and 80, for $2,675,300, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JAN. 8.—By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Otto Herwitz, referee, 61 West Ninety-first Street, north side, 255 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8; three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,218; subject to other mortgages for $15,000.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 35 Broome Street, and 13 to 19 Goerck Street, being the southwest corner of those streets, 25.2 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $41,597.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 257 West End Avenue, west side, 19.5 feet south of Seventy-first Street, 17 by 82.10, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $23,496.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, D. C. Calvin, referee, 384 Audubon Avenue, west side, 35.10 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 18 by 60, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,531.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, Jennings Street, north side, the block front between Longfellow and Boone Avenues, being 200 feet on Jennings Street, 100.2 on Longfellow Avenue, and 102.5 on Boone Avenue, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,193.

TUESDAY, JAN. 9.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Slyvester L. H. Ward, referee, 619 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 270 feet west of the Boulevard; 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,206.

By Herbert A. Sherman, partition sale, William J. A. Meklm, referee, 832, 833, and 834 Washington Street and 32 and 34 Little West Twelfth Street, being the southeast corner of those streets, 69.2 on Washington Street by 81.10 on Little West Twelfth Street by 92.11 by 60.2, leasehold, two-story brick buildings. 36,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyne, referee, 46 to 52 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $4,136; subject to other mortgages for $67,500. 75,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, W. Usher Parsons, referee, 939 and 941 Kelly Street, north side, 200 feet east of Robbins Avenue, 50 by 143.7 by 58 by 115.1, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $3,400, subject to other mortgages for $20,400. 26,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 348 East Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 133.4 feet west of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,010.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10.—By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 130, 132, and 134 Park Row, north side, 177.11 feet west of Pearl Street, 56.6 by 108.10, three three-story brick buildings, with stores; 136 and 138 Park Row, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 19 by 111.5 by 17.9 by 112.7, three-story brick building, with two stores.

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, 111 East Seventeenth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 92, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; also,

319, 321, and 323 Seventh Avenue and 157 West Twenty-eighth Street, being the northeast corner of those streets, 49.4 by 70, three four-story brick flats, with stores on Seventh Avenue, and a four-story brick flat on the street; also,

441 Second Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth Street, 25.8 by 100, five-story brick and stone flat, with store, and a five-story brick flat at the rear, fronting at 245 East Twenty-fifth Street; also,

295 and 297 West Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 300 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100, two four-story brick dwellings; also,

2,685 Third Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick flat, with store; 2,673, 2,675, and 2,677 Third Avenue, west side, 50.8 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, each 16.8 by 100, three four-story flats, with stores; 550 to 556 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 140.6 feet west of Third Avenue, each 15 by 100, four three-story frame dwellings; 558 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 125 feet west of Third Avenue, 15.6 by 100, three-story brick building; 560 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick and stone flat; One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant; also,

551 to 561 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, each 16.8 by 100, six four-story brick and frame flats.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, 235 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 220 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $7,177.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, W. Benton Crisp, referee, 2,766 Decatur Avenue, east side, 155.4 feet south of Travers Street, 37 by 100.7, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,707.

By John T. Boyd, executor's sale, 312 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 177.7 feet east of Second Avenue, 19.3 by 100.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

THURSDAY, JAN. 11.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Reuben H. Underhill, referee, 1,644 to 1,648 Park Avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 75.3 by 90, three five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,618; subject to other mortgages for $57,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Lansing W. Walsh, referee, 53 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 283.5 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 16.6 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,717.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 34 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 600 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 15 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,960.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John A. Straley, referee, 362 Washington Street, west side, 21.8 feet south of North Moore Street, 22 by 75, two-story brick tenement; 362 Washington Street, west side, adjoining the foregoing, 22 by 75, three-story brick tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 321 and 323 Third Street, north side, 120 feet west of Avenue D, 40 by 96, seven-story brick building; all title and interest of Jacob Osnowitz on May 29, 1896.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 333 East Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 100.4, three-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $10,248.

FRIDAY, JAN. 12.—By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Robert O'Byrne, referee, 100 and 102 Oliver Street, east side, 55 feet north of South Street, 40 by 50, six-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $7,693; subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edwin C. Hoyt, referee, 320 Mott Avenue, east side, 692.2 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 152.6 by 25.6 by 147.4, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $1,193; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for a seven-story brick storage warehouse, 50 by 96; John J. Timmins of 265 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; Henri Fouchaux, architect; cost, $38,000.

Alterations.

No. 818 Broadway, to a four-story brick store, 25 by 80; Annie E. Allen and Mary Morse, owners; Hugh L. Weber, architect; cost, $400.

No. 613 West Forty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick factory, stable, and dwelling; Max and Bernard Heinrich of 528 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owners; Henry Neus, architect; cost, $2,300.

One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, south side, 50 feet east of Decatur Avenue, to a one-and-a-half-story frame stable; Michael Donahue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $15.

Seventieth Street, northwest corner of First Avenue, to a four-story brick public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $10,000.

Ethical Culture Society Purchase.

Adolphe Openhym conveyed yesterday to the Society for Ethical Culture the block front on Central Park West between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets, extending 100 feet in depth on either street. Mr. Openhym is the Treasurer of the society, and the deed filed yesterday simply marks the formal transfer to the society of the plot purchased by it last Spring from Justice P. Henry Dugro as a site for a new school and meeting hall.

Brewery Company Takes Title.

John and Mathias Haffen have transferred to the J. and M. Haffen Brewing Company, for a consideration of $400,000, title to the brewery property on One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second Streets and Melrose Avenue, with its machinery and franchises. The company has made a mortgage in favor of Louis F. Haffen, as Trustee, for $200,000, securing gold bonds due in ten years.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Jan. 6.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 80 ft s of 150th St, 19.11x100; James P. Instone to William H. Cowl 30,000

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 80 ft s of 150th St, 19.11x100, Frederick Haas to James P. Instone 30,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 64th St, runs w 100x s 100.5x e 0.3x s 100.5 to 63d St x e 99.9 to avenue x n 200.10; Adolphe Openhym to Society for Ethical Culture 1

COLUMBIA ST, 79, w s, 25x100; Morris Levy to Rosa Levy and another ..... Gift.

LOTS 346 and 397, map of Van Nest Park; John H. Day to Grace G. Day 1

MELROSE AV, n w corner of 151st St, runs w 100x n 114x w 50x n 115 to 152d St x e 150 to av x s 229.4; 152d St, s s, 250 ft w of Melrose Av, 45x115; 152d St, n s, 50 ft w of Melrose Av, 50x100; J. & M. Haffen to J. & M. Haffen Brewing Company 400,000

PEARL ST, 168, s corner of Pine St, 20.7x x20.7x47.3; Henry Elias Brewing Company to Katherina Elias 100

SHERIFF ST, 118, e s, 25x100; Adolf Mandel to Isidor Leipzig 44,100

SOUTH ST, 70, s w corner of De Peyster St, 26x56x26x60; Edward S. Savage to Union County Bank of Rahway 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 115th St, 18.6x115.8x100.11x53.9; Winslow E. Buzby to New York Building Loan Banking Company 1

WELLESLEY ST, 25.1 ft e of Kirkside Av, 50.2x94.8; Emma L. Schroeder to Henry L. Schroeder 1

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 48.5 ft w of Marion St, 48.5x103.3; Columbia Piano Company to William H. Greenhaulgh 1

3D AV, e s, at centre of block between 111th and 112th Sts, runs s 25x e 100x25x 100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Richard Allen 21,000

5TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 133d St, 50x 110; Thomas J. Jenkins and wife to Ward Cunningham 1

5TH AV, 557, e s, 25x100; James K. Atkinson to Matilda E. Goodwin 1

7TH AV, s e corner of 28th St, 78.1x57.5 x78.2x56.11; Benjamin Sire to William H. Johns 1

104TH ST, 242, Easterly, 20x50.5; Michael Haas to Rosa Altheimer 7,000

115TH ST, n s, 170 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100; Maunsell B. Field, referee, to Clara Kreischer 7,000

23D ST, n s, 156 ft e of 10th Av, 22x 98.8; Camille C. Roumage, Jr., executor and trustee, to Aimee M. Rhodes and others 21,000

23D ST, s s, 156 ft e of 10th Av, 22x98.9; Francis G. Roumage to Victor E. Roumage 1

23D ST, s s, 156 ft e of 10th Av, 22x98.8 Camille Roumage, Jr., and another to Aimie M. Rhodes 1

43D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x 100.5; Max Frank to Carrie Frank 1

58TH ST, 146 West, 19x100.5; Mary K. Tifft and another, executors and trustees, to Charles M. Brooks 36,000

77TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; John L. Miller to Cornelia Jay 75,000

95TH ST, 21 West, 19x100.8; Charles Spiro and wife to Sarah C. Doty 26,500

97TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x 100.11; Carlo Luckes to William J. Hinton 1

98TH ST, 156 and 158 West, 40x100.11; Cornelius A. Loughlin to Nettie M. Roe. 1

133D ST, n s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 99.10 x99.11; Almee R. Lecour to Louis Lecour 1

Recorded Leases.

FISHER, Edwin A., and others to Frank Richards; Laundry Supply Company; 24th St, 344 West, 3 5-12 years $1,100

HUSSEY, William H., and another to Lucas R. Williams; 34th St, 105 West, 10 years 2,000

REAL ESTATE. | REAL ESTATE.

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60-62 Liberty St., Manhattan.

STUHLINSKY, Coppel, to Louis Morgenbesser; Suffolk St, 127, 1 6-12 years 480

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, Richard, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 3d Av, e s, centre line of block between 111th and 112th Sts; runs s 25x e 100x25x100, demand 5,000

ARMSTRONG, Sarah C., to the New York Savings Bank; 37 West 87th St, 3 years. 15,000

BAUER, Henry, to Frederick Schuck; 90th St, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 10,000

BROOKS, Charles M., to Henry N. Tifft and another, executors, &c.; 146 West 58th St, 3 years 30,000

CUNNINGHAM, Ward, to Thomas J. Jenkins; 5th Av, w s, 74.11 ft n of 133d St, 1 year 2,000

CUNNINGHAM, Ward, to Thomas J. Jenkins; 5th Av, w s, 49.11 ft n of 133d St, 1 year 2,000

DONNELLY, Mary A., to Empire City Savings Bank; Robbins Av, s e corner of 151st St, 1 year $2,500

FRANK, Carrie, to Conrad Hottes; 43d St, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 6,000

GOODWIN, Matilda E., to James K. Atkinson; 557 5th Av, 2 years 20,000

HAVANAGH, Bernard, to Bertram H. Fancher; Brook Av, w s, 73.1 ft n of 162th St, demand 24,000

HUNTER, Stephen C., to Alfred J. Taylor and another, trustees; Andrews Av, w s, 250.10 ft n of 183d St, 3 years 5,000

J. & M. HAFFEN BREWING COMPANY to Louis F. Haffen, trustee; Melrose Av, n w corner of 151st St, extending to 152d St; also 152d St, s s, 250 ft w of Melrose Av, and 152d St, n s, 250 ft w of Melrose Av, with machinery, franchises, &c., 10 years 200,000

LEIPZIG, Isidor, to Adolf Mandel; 118 Sheriff St, 3 years $3,000

MORGENBESSER, Louis, to Monroe Eckstein Brewing Company; 127 Suffolk St, saloon lease, secures note 600

MEEKS, Hamilton V., to National Savings Bank of Albany; 12 Barclay St, 1 year 10,000

McMANUS, James, to Henry Welbrock & Co.; 511 6th Av, leasehold, installments. 2,000

SINGHI, Carrie J., and Henry U., to John L. Thomas; Jerome Av, s w corner of 184th St, ½ year 2,300

STERN, Esther, to Max Danzig; 131 East 80th St, 1 year 5,000

STRAUSS, Joseph, and wife to the Cosmopolitan Realty Company; 150th St, n s, 205 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand .. 1,250

VOLETSKY, Abraham, and Harris Hellman to the American Mortgage Company; 39 and 32 Monroe St, 1 year 22,000

VOLETSKY, Abraham, and Harris Hellman to the American Mortgage Company; 39 and 32 Monroe St, 1 year 3,000

VON ELTEN, Augusta C., and another to Mary Keckeisen; 157 West 106th St, 2 years 3,000

WEBER, Conrad, to Franz J. Grein; Park Av, s e corner of 91st St, 2 years 15,000

WHITE, Henriette K. and Thomas R., to Frank Lagar; Columbus Av, n w corner of 80th St, 1¼ years 50,000

WHITE, Henriette K., to Orlando V. Norcross; Columbus Av, n w corner of 80th St, ¼ year 4,500

WHITE, Henriette K., to James Rogers and another, trustees; Columbus Av, n w corner of 80th St, 3 months 10,000

WIGAND, Charles F., to Frank Dudensing; 1,746 2d Av, 1 year 3,000

WILSON, Max S. A., to the State Bank; 12th St, n s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 3 months 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAUMANN, Marcus, to Amalia Schellenberger 1,500

BRAMAN, Hiram V. V., and another, trustees, to Georgiana C. Stone 25,000

CHISOLM, George E., to American Mortgage Company 25,000

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY to Edward D. O'Brien 7,500

GREIN, Peter, executor, &c., to Peter Vollmer 15,000

GREIN, Peter, executor, &c., to Peter Grein 7,000

GREEN, Lucy M., to Andrew H. Green .... Nom.

HAMILTON TRUST COMPANY to Eugene E Seaman ..... Nom

JENKINS, Thomas J., to Max Borck ..... Nom.

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Henrietta Kahn 3,500

MARCUSE, Minnie, to Maye Michaels .. Nom.

O'BRIEN, Joseph L., to Thomas D. O'Connor 4,044

PARSONS, William H., Jr., executor, &c., to David B. Ogden 23,000

PHILIPS, Frederic D., administrator, &c., to Jessie T. Philips 13,000

REICKES, Charlotte, executrix, to William H. Steinkamp 6,000

SEAMAN, Eugene E., to Virginia T. Seaman ..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Bertha C. Fridenberg 4,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to New York Institution for the Blind 30,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 45 to 59, s e corner of 62d St; Ralph H. Reed against Julia A. Moore, owner; Bernard Traynor, lessee and contractor $32

BERGEN AV, n e corner of 148th St, 137.6x100; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Albert Rothermel, owner and contractor .. 268

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 75 ft n of 92d St, 50x100; Nathaniel Wise against Samuel Quincy, owner; Mary A. Colleran, contractor 718

COLLEGE AV, s e corner of 183d St, 25.1x 95; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Albert Rothermel, owner and contractor 188

CONVENT AV, n w corner of 150th St, 25x99.11; Nathaniel Wise against John Walker, owner; Mary A. Colleran, contractor 729

LENINGTON AV, 1,248 and 1,250, and 133 East 84th St; Francis L. Becker against John Voiz, owner; J. V. Schaefer Company, contractor 125

PARK ROW, 21; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company against Rudolph M. Haan and Park Row Construction Company, owners; J. V. Schaefer Company, contractors 235

PARK ROW, 13 to 21; Theodore W. Morris & Co. against Park Row Construction Company and R. M. Haan, owners; J. V. Schaefer Company, owner and contractor 450

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 90 ft w of Eagle Av, 90x95.6; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Albert Rothemel, owner and contractor 96

3D AV, n e corner of Wendover Av, 37x 100; Bornstein Brothers against Smith & Co., owners and contractors 300

28TH ST, 332 West; Ralph H. Reed against Emilia A. De La Rua Y Argarica, owner; "Doctor" Castroverde, contractor 97

84TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 41.7 x102.2; Pittsburg Plate Glass Company against John Volz, owner; John V. Schaefer Company, contractor 125

105TH ST, 311 East; Alberene Stone Company against Kniering & Spalckhaver, as contractors 70

115TH ST, 50 to 58 West; Nathan Saperman against Hartmann and Henry Schmidt, owners; Frederick Schaefer, contractor 240

118TH ST, 33 and 35 West; Bornstein Brothers against Max Katz and Morris Abelman, owners and contractors 185

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

3D AV, e s, at centre of block between 111th and 112th Sts, runs s 25x e 100x25x 100; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager, with Richard Allen, 9 payments ... $12,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 107th St, 75.9x100; Edward McCann on Abraham Yoletsky and another to the J. L. Mott Iron Works $800

Lis Pendens.

118TH ST, s s, 340 ft w of 4th Av, 60x100.11x60x 100.60; Henry I. Beers against Myer Hellman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Taylor.

9TTH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Madison Av, —x—; Department of Buildings against Morris Mandelstein, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

ELIZABETH ST, 84; Department of Buildings against Hannah M. Vermilyea, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

PLOT 122 on revised map of the Givan homestead, Westchester; William Z. Larned against Mathilda J. Callahan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Marks.

SPRING ST, 118; H. P. Read Lead Works against Gustav T. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. F. Driggs.

SULLIVAN ST, e s, 39.9 ft s of Prince St, 20.7x 62.6 irregular; Oliver W. Buckingham, trustee, against Sarah J. Wigton, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ormiston & McCormack.

8TH AV, n e corner of 112th St, 25.3x100; H. P. Read Lead Works against Gustav T. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. F. Driggs.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

R. PAURA & CO.—An attachment for $927 has been obtained against R. Paura & Co., Italian bankers, formerly at 129 Mott Street, who disappeared in September last, by Luigia Scanga, for money deposited with the firm by various persons, to be transmitted to Italy.

FRED. OPPENHEIMER.—Fred. Oppenheimer, importing and commission merchant at 52 Broad Street, has made an assignment to Oscar A. Weinberg, Charles Davis & Kaufmann, the attorneys, said that the liabilities are about $15,000, but they could give no idea of the value of the assets until an inventory had been made.

D. E. ROSE COMPANY.—The D. E. Rose Company, manufacturer of cigarettes and cheroots at 286 Elizabeth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Ambrose G. Todd. Judgment was taken by default against the company on Friday for $37,112 by A. Cohn & Co., who had assisted the company heretofore. When the D. E. Rose Company made an assignment on Jan. 17, 1899, a settlement was made with the creditors at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar, and it was understood at the time in the trade that A. Cohn & Co. put up the money to pay the settlement. Since then the company has been struggling along, but the business did not prove profitable, and A. Cohn & Co., it is said, declined to render any further assistance, and thought it was time to stop. The liabilities of the company outside of the amount due to A. Cohn & Co. are reported to be about $5,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOSEPH NEWWITTER.—Joseph Newwitter, resident buyer at 513 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $64,946, due to 275 creditors, mostly in this city, and no assets. He was formerly of Snitzer, Newwitter & Co. of Vicksburg, Miss., prior to 1895, and the debts are on account of that firm.

H. H. WARNER.—Hulbert H. Warner, who resides at the Hotel Endicott, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,319,027 and no assets. Mr. Warner has been prominently identified with the patent medicine business in years past and was also interested in mining schemes and other enterprises. All the debts were contracted at Rochester, N. Y., prior to 1893, when he made an assignment on May 8 of that year to Job E. Hedges. There are many creditors mentioned in the schedules, scattered all over the United States. The debts are for notes, money loaned, and services. There are thirty-three judgments against him. Of the liabilities, $1,391,631 are unsecured, $657,678 secured, and $260,718 notes of other parties which he indorsed. Fifty-four of the notes were made by A. G. Yates. Among the secured creditors are H. H. Warner & Co. of London, $375,000; Bank of Monroe, Rochester, $55,000; Traders' National Bank of Rochester, $25,000; Muir's Trust Company, London, $48,500; Carl F. Kreyer, Berlin, $15,000, and Francis M. Tomkins, $15,000. Among the unsecured creditors are John Griffen, receiver, Hudson, N. Y., $500,000 subscription to stock of the Seven Star Gold Mining Company; William B. Duff, as assignee of A. G. Yates, $68,895 in judgment; Lehigh Coal and Iron Company, West Superior, Wis., $66,037, on fifteen notes; the Molson Bank of Toronto, $73,832, two judgments; First National Bank of Easton, Penn., $17,787, in judgment; Thomson-Houston Electric Company, $26,271, in judgment; George Crawford, $22,500; Crescent Coal Company of Ohio, $19,630, and Edwin S. Moore of Binghamton, $11,694.

VASILIOS ELIADES.—Vasilios Eliades, confectioner, residing at 25 Roosevelt Street, formerly in business at Paterson, N. J., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,568 and no assets.

SAMUEL NAFEW COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the Samuel Nafew Company, manufacturer and dealer in novelties at 392 Broadway, by the following creditors: Sittman & Pitt of Brooklyn, $2,960, for check punches; Gustave Sittman, $1,500, cash loaned on May 1 last, and Samuel D. Mott, $81, salary as salesman. They allege that the company is insolvent, and admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt on that ground. Sittman & Pitt wrote to the company on Dec. 21 last that if it did not make a reasonable payment before Dec. 30 they would protect themselves by legal proceedings, and intimated that they would be compelled to have the company adjudged bankrupt. President Samuel Nafew replied, under date of Dec. 29, as follows: "We regret that after the extensive business dealings we have had with you, amounting probably to over $100,000, you should feel that you ought to consider throwing us into bankruptcy for an unpaid balance of $2,960. We owe you this amount and owe you, Mr. Sittman the $1,500 he claims. We do not see where we can raise any money for you. The holiday trade upon which we counted has been a dead failure, and as we have already been sued and others are threatening, and we have had to let claims go because of our inability to meet them, we hereby consent in the interest of all that we be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt." The company has heretofore done an extensive business, has a branch in Chicago, and formerly had a factory at Bridgeport, Conn. Among the specialties which it manufactured and sold are check punches, the Nafew perforator, Samson nailpuller, and nickel-in-the-slot machines for the cigar and liquor trade. Last Fall it opened a store at 1,209 Broadway for the exhibition of slot-machine pictures. The company was incorporated in April, 1895, with a capital stock of $10,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

DINGELMAN, Anna—A. Ulman and another 117

DOELGER, Peter—Nils Worm 99

FARLEY, John—E. L. Sampson and others 32

FARLEY, John—Moses Crystal and another 27

GREENING, Paul C.—A. J. Taylor and another 143

GOBBEE, John—Hyman and Henry Sonn. 735

GILL, John—C. T. Wills, costs 23

GETTINGS, James—George Vassar & Son, costs 23

GUNTER, George, and Edward Sheridan—Henry Zubiller and another 762

HODGSKIN, Mary R.—Patrick F. Murphy and another 351

HODGSKIN, Adolph H.—Patrick F. Murphy and another 404

HARNETT, Lazarus—Manhattan Pie Baking Company, costs 23

JUST, Thomas W.—C. Guy Weser 537

LA FORGE, Hudson K., Jr., and John B. Watson—George L. Storm and another.. 144

LEVIN, Louis H., receiver—S. Levinson.. 70

MAGNUSSON, Theodore—Acker, Merrall & Condit 261

MURRAY, James C.—Harlem River Lumber and Wood Working Company 110

McWILLIAMS, Charles—G. Amrhein, costs 28

McARDLE, Harry E.—D. Leavitt 320

McMAHON, Sarah—J. J. McMahon, costs. 89

FOSTER, Arthur J.—R. Gibson 581

NIEMITZ, William H.—F. H. Leggett and others 198

POWELL, Harry W.—Lorenzo Terwilliger and another 373

POWELL, Harry W.—Alfred Boote 1,577

RUDOLPH, Theodore A.—A. Schloss and another 500

SCHULLENBERG, Zenaide D.—H. Goodwin 286

SUGERMAN, William—H. P. Wilson and another 99

SEDGWICK, Theodore—R. C. Black and another 445

THOMPSON, James K.—John Duer and another, costs 38

WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCT'R, will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, (Borough Manhattan.) N. Y. City, at 12 o'clock noon,

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10TH, 1900,

Nos. 130, 132, 134, 136, and 138 Park Row, the valuable lots, with three-story (store) and cellar brick buildings thereon, well rented and in good order; frontage, 75.6 ft. x112.7x irregular. Terms liberal.

All particulars with Auctioneer, 111 Broadway. (Telephone 3949 Cortlandt.)

JOHN T. BOYD, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10,

at 12 o'clock, at New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

312 EAST 120TH ST.—3-Story and Basement High-stoop Brownstone Dwelling, with lot 19.3x100.11.

Maps, etc., apply to WALTER H. MEAD, Esq., Trustee, 67 Wall Street, or Auctioneer's office, 59 Liberty Street.

THE NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY—The Falls River and Machinery Company 110

THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY and Battery Railroad Company—Antonio Maimone 1,209

GRAND CENTRAL REAL ESTATE AND Investment Company—Beakes Dairy Company, costs 27

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. J. Haidiven 414

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. A. Nathan, costs 28

WATSON, John B.—Aspell & Co. 183

WHITE, Charles C.—S. Isear 144

WELCKER, John—J. Schuback 1,027

WEIL, Isaac—J. M. Burr and another.. 70

YOUNG, John—G. A. Denean, individually and as administratrix 93

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. | BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. | BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

New 2 and 3 Story Modern Stone Houses

LOW PRICES—TERMS TO SUIT.

NO MOTIVE FOR MOLINEUX

Mr. Osborne Admits Failure to Show a Cause for Murder.

CRIME NOT A RATIONAL ONE

The Prosecution Now Endeavoring to Prove Intent by the Expert Handwriting Evidence.

After spending five weeks in examining witnesses for the prosecution in the trial of Roland B. Molineux, charged with the murder of Katherine J. Adams, Assistant District Attorney Osborne admitted yesterday that he had not been able to bring to light any motive for an attempt by the defendant on the life of Harry S. Cornish. Mr. Osborne said that there was nothing in the relations of the men as disclosed by the evidence that would cause a rational man to commit or to attempt murder.

The use of the word "rational" immediately raised a storm of questions about Mr. Osborne's ears. "I only wanted to say," he remarked in reply, "that a man who would send poison to his friend was not apparently in the best state of mind." Mr. Osborne, when asked for a further explanation said that he did not by any means intend to be understood as intimating that Molineux was not of sound mind, but that not being able to find a motive, he thought such a crime as the one under investigation could more readily be traced to an irrational being. He would not admit that the absence of apparent motive might be a point in favor of the defendant, but, reiterating his conviction of Molineux's guilt, said again that without motive only an irrational person would attempt the life of a human being. When pressed for a further statement, Mr. Osborne laughed the matter off, and declared that what he had said was of no importance whatever.

This failure to prove motive, which Mr. Osborne admits, was the feature of the eighth week of the trial which closed on Friday. Molineux's friends and persons who were known not to be friendly to him were put on the stand in a vain attempt to bring out something that would show a motive for the alleged attempt upon the life of Cornish. Mr. Osborne switched back to the handwriting expert testimony again on Friday, to prove by tellers of various banks that Molineux had written the Cornish and Barnet letters to patent medicine companies as well as the poison wrapper address.

Mr. Osborne has said that his object in trying to strengthen this part of the testimony is twofold. Under the law, he says, he does not have to prove motive, only intent, yet he admits that it will be hard to get a conviction unless the jury sees some light on the question of motive. He therefore returns to the opinion written on the case at one stage by Justice Pardon C. Williams of the Supreme Court, who said that if it could be shown conclusively that Molineux wrote the letters signed "Cornish" and "Barnet" there would be a legal motive established. So Mr. Osborne put on a lot of experts, not paid and professional ones, but bank tellers, to get before the jury their reasons for believing that Molineux wrote the letters in dispute.

Mr. Osborne's other object, as expressed by him, is to show the jury that reliable men of affairs, holding high positions in banks, where their duties call on them to examine thousands of signatures, hold the same opinion as the paid experts, and he has sought to impress upon the jury that this class of evidence is the more sincere, in that it is given with no hope of gain or employment. Yet the bank tellers have not gone to the lengths of the paid experts. Two of them on the stand admitted to Mr. Weeks that there might be other persons in the world whose writing is as much like the defendant's hand as the writing in the disputed letters. The professional experts would not admit this. In every instance they said that it was impossible that any other hand in all the world than Molineux's could possibly have written the disputed letters and the address on the poison package.

In spite of Mr. Osborne's assertion yesterday that his case was about complete, he had a number of witnesses in his office, and several subpoenas were sent out for others to appear to-morrow, when the ninth week of the trial will open. Several of Mr. Osborne's handwriting experts, notably Mr. Hagan of Troy, Dr. Persifor Fraser of Philadelphia, and Col. Hay of Washington, have not been called to the stand, although all of them testified at the Coroner's inquest and have since been studying the writings. There are also numerous amateur experts whom Mr. Osborne may call to the stand. Other probable witnesses are Nicholas Heckmann, who swore before the Coroner's jury that Molineux had rented a letter box from him on Forty-second Street in the name of Barnet; Emma Miller, who sold the silver bottle holder, and Dr. Witthaus, the chemical expert. Altogether, it is expected that the ninth week of the trial will not see the close of the prosecution's case.

It was said yesterday that Molineux was anxious to take the stand in his own behalf and that he would have an opportunity to do so. It was also said that Mrs. Blanche Chesbrough Molineux would take the stand for the defense. She cannot be called by the prosecution. When asked about these reports, Mr. Weeks said that the defense was not prepared to say anything in advance about its case, either as to the identity of the witnesses or the time that might be consumed in presenting its evidence. Mr. Weeks said that his client was well and as contented as possible under the circumstances. Molineux takes plenty of exercise, and this helps to keep him in good mental and physical condition.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE EXTENSION.

Some Residents Say Proposed Grade Will Leave Them in the Air.

Some of the residents in West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street object to the grade established by the map which was prepared in pursuance to a recent law extending Riverside Drive, and have asked the courts for an opportunity to go before the Board of Public Improvements before the Commissioners are appointed to condemn certain parcels of land lying in the path of the proposed extension.

John Henry Hull, attorney for John L. Wall and Michael Kelly, owners of property in that vicinity, says that the proposed grade will make a sixteen-foot defile through the hill at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and leave the residents there up in the air, high and dry. Robert J. Hoguet who lives at the foot of West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, and who was influential in getting the proposed grade established, denies that it will work the injury to the property owners there that they fear. He said:

"That grade won't affect the people on the east side of the drive at all. After it's gone through, they'll be just where they are now. And as to the people on the west side, they won't be there. They've no complaint to make."

The order restraining the Corporation Counsel from appointing the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment obtained by Mr. Hull is returnable to-morrow.

A NEW EAST SIDE MISSION.

To Supply Luxuries for the Sick Poor and Aid the Destitute.

The East Side Fruit and Flower Mission, which was opened last Tuesday in the basement of the Second Avenue Baptist Church, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, will make distributions regularly on Tuesdays and Fridays. Donations of fruits, jellies, fresh eggs, clothing, and money are requested, and letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Secretary, Mrs. W. L. Elseffer, at the rooms of the mission

The mission is unsectarian, and the object is to supply fruits, flowers, and other luxuries to the sick poor, and also to provide clothing, groceries, and other comforts to the destitute in the tenements. The supplies are to be distributed through trained workers of missions already established, representing all denominations. Cases of destitution will also be investigated and relieved. Mrs. J. A. Francis is President of the mission.

Holds Schmidt's Killing Justifiable.

The inquest held by Coroner Delaney, at the Court House in Jersey City Friday evening, resulted in a verdict that Theodore Brunnert was justified in killing Nicholas Schmidt in self-defense early New Year's morning in the latter's saloon. Brunnert was one of the members of the Seventy-first Regiment who made the charge up San Juan Hill.

Horner's Furniture.

IMPORTANT PRICE REDUCTIONS

Having finished our annual inventory, we have reduced the prices on many pieces in all lines to effect a clearance of same. The reductions apply to

SIDEBOARDS,
BEDROOM SETS,
PARLOR SETS,
DRESSING TABLES,
CABINETS, BOOKCASES, &c.,

and are well worthy the attention of all who wish to secure fine Furniture away below regular prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 W. 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

LEGAL NOTES.

RELATIVE RIGHTS OF WAGONS AND STREET RAILROAD CARS.—Richard Warren, sitting in a grocery wagon, the back and sides of which were inclosed by oilcloth curtains, was driving along White Plains Avenue, in this city, in the centre of which was the track of the Union Railway Company of New York. Each side of the street was either out of repair or incumbered with rubbish, so that the passable part of the roadway ran so close to the railroad track that the wheel of Warren's wagon nearest the track was only about a foot from it. As he was driving in that place, a trolley car came up rapidly from behind, without any warning, struck the wagon in which he was seated, threw it over, and inflicted serious injuries upon him. A dismissal by the trial court of Warren's complaint in his suit against the railroad company for damages has just been reversed by the First Appellate Division, which holds, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, that the plaintiff was under no legal obligation to look behind him in order to detect the approach of the car, which gave no signal of such approach, the rumble and noise of which he heard only just as he was struck by it.

***

IMPROPER EVIDENCE IN ACCIDENT CASE.—A judgment recovered by Louis Bellemare against the Third Avenue Railroad Company for injuries claimed to have been caused by negligence in managing a cable car on which plaintiff was a passenger, has been reversed by the Appellate Division of the First Department, because of errors in ruling upon evidence respecting the permanency of the injuries. Among these injuries were fractured ribs and an overlapping of one of these ribs. The accident occurred on March 12, 1894. A physician testified at the trial that he first saw the plaintiff on Nov. 14, 1897. He was allowed to testify, from his observation, to the opinion that the injuries were likely to result in a permanent loss of strength of the affected side, that danger existed in complications that might arise from chronic pleurisy, and that such complications were liable to occur. The court holds, by Justice Patterson, that "all this testimony was conjectural and speculative, and the opinion expressed by the witness was not based upon that which is required for the allowance of expert testimony of this character, namely, that the anticipated consequences will result with reasonable certainty from the injuries sustained by the sufferer. What the witness was permitted to testify to was not what would happen in the future with reasonable certainty, but as to what would be likely to happen or might supervene."

***

ALIGHTING FROM A MOVING CAR.—George Steuer lost his life by stepping off from the front platform of a moving car of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company with his back toward the horses. The First Appellate Division yesterday affirmed judgment in favor of the company, on the verdict of a jury, in Samuel Steuer's suit as administrator against the railroad company for damages. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, giving the opinion, said the evidence showed the deceased attempted to get off the car not only while it was in motion, but without giving any notice whatever of his intention to alight, either to the conductor or the driver. "It is undoubtedly true," the Presiding Justice said, "that the car had stopped and some people had alighted, but when the deceased attempted to get off the car it was in motion, and he had given no notice whatever to the persons in charge of the car of his desire or intention to alight. Neither the driver nor the conductor had any reason to suspect any intention upon the part of the deceased to leave the car, and he stepped off the car with his back toward the horses, with the usual result, even when a car is moving quite slowly. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to see upon what negligence of the defendant can be predicated. If parties attempt to alight from a car, having given no information to the person in charge of their intention so to do, there is no negligence upon the part of the driver of the car in increasing its speed to the rate at which it can ordinarily proceed with safety. While conductors and drivers of street railway cars are bound to use diligence in looking after the safety of their passengers they have no reason to anticipate that passengers will attempt to alight from moving cars."

***

A FERRYBOAT ACCIDENT.—In Anna Mueller's suit against the Tenth and Twenty-third Street Ferry Company for damages for injuries she received while going from a bridge to a boat of the company, at Greenpoint, L. I., on her way to New York, a judgment of dismissal directed on the trial has been reversed by the First Appellate Division. The plaintiff testified that while walking along the bridge she observed on reaching the boat that it was a little higher than the bridge, but nothing else. While in the act of stepping from the bridge to the boat, one of her feet was caught and pulled down. "The boat went to and fro. As the boat took this action, my left foot came from the boat; my foot had gone between the boat and the bridge." Justice Patterson, giving the Appellate Division's opinion, said this testimony indicated that the boat was not properly secured to the bridge, and that there was a space in which it played to and fro, as well as rose and fell with the action of the tide. "From her statement," he said, "the inference is to be drawn that as she looked at the boat she observed nothing but the difference in height between it and the bridge, which, observing, she could regulate her step to meet," and the testimony was held to be sufficient to allow the inference that there was negligence on the part of the defendant's servants in failing to properly secure the boat to the bridge. Mrs. Mueller called as a witness an employe of the company to give a description of the mechanism used by the company. On cross-examination, this witness testified that the boat, at the time of the accident, was securely fastened to the bridge, and that it did not move, and could not move. Justice Patterson holds that plaintiff could not be bound by that testimony, nor be precluded from showing or contending that the witness was mistaken. The discrepancy in the statements of the plaintiff and this witness, the Court says, should have been submitted to the jury, to determine which they would believe. Justice Ingraham dissented, holding that plaintiff was charged with knowledge that the boat was subject to be moved by the action of the water, and that the only fact which the jury would have been justified in finding was that in some way, by the movement of the tide, the plaintiff's foot was caught between the boat and the dock, and that she was at that time injured, and this did not justify a finding of the defendant's negligence.

Jersey City Water Contract Attacked.

Col. Samuel W. Phillips, the President of the Passaic Valley Mutual Protective Association, has given notice that he will for his association begin a suit in the United States Circuit Court against the East Jersey Water Company and Patrick H. Flynn, to restrain them from diverting water from the Passaic River. Mr. Flynn has begun work to construct a water supply plant for Jersey City.

S. Koch & Sons

24 West 23d Street.

The Koch "Pulley" Belt.

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

The most practical and graceful of all Bodice Belts.

Made of highest grade ribbon, strengthened and shaped by fine and flexible bone specially prepared for it.

Holds skirt and waist in position without pins, hooks or buckles.

Makes the waist line two to three inches lower in front than in back, thereby giving the desired long-waist effect.

By the novel arrangement of a ring at each end, forming a "pulley" combination, the Belt can be tightened or loosened at will.

In Black and Colors.

PRICE $1.25 EACH.

MAIL ORDERS must be accompanied by money orders. Specify waist measure.

WARNING!

Every article of merit is imitated. So with our Bodice "Pulley" Belt. But the imitations bear about the same relationship to it as the Copper Penny to the Gold Coin. The genuine "Pulley" Ribbon Belt can be had only at our two establishments—

West 23d Street, N.Y.
Fulton St. & Elm Pl., Bklyn.

S. KOCH & SONS.

SHOT WIFE, THEN HIMSELF

Mrs. Rose Died in Her Home, the Husband Later.

STRUGGLED TO SAVE HERSELF

Woman's Father, Threatened with Death, Fled—Rose, Once Insane, Said He Would Commit Murder.

After shooting his wife dead yesterday afternoon, Philip W. Rose fired a bullet into his temple, inflicting a wound from which he died later in the Harlem Hospital. He went to her father's home, at 284 Lenox Avenue, where she had been living since she separated from him July 4 last, and after pointing a pistol at his father-in-law's breast, intimidating him, rushed to another room and killed his wife, then shooting himself. He was taken to the hospital.

The woman was Rebecca Rose, daughter of Nathan Rose. She and her husband were first cousins. She was thirty-two, very small, and weighing only 100 pounds. They had a boy five years old, named Paul, who lived with the mother. Rose was a salesman. He had prospered before the marriage, six years ago, and for a couple of years afterward, but then he became insane, and he spent some time in an asylum at Jacksonville, Ill. Then he came to New York, where his wife was, but they separated in July. He was out of work, and, as alleged, did not support his wife.

The woman's father, who is nearly seventy years old, said that Rose used to write his wife threatening letters saying he would kill her if she did not live with him, and she became fearful that Rose would commit murder. The letters became so frequent that the father says he burned them and would not let his daughter read them. She became so afraid of Rose that she seldom went into the street, fearing that he might injure her.

Mrs. Rose and her father were sitting in the front room at 5 o'clock yesterday. The child was out. A knock came to the door, and Mrs. Rose said she thought it was the baker for whom they were waiting, and her father opened the door. It was Rose.

The woman shrieked and said in a fright: "Oh, my God, father! It's Philip!"

Rose pushed the door aside and tried to brush past the father as the wife rushed into the kitchen. The old man stood his ground. Rose kept pushing, but the father grappled with him. He attempted to force him out through the doorway, but Rose quickly drew a revolver. The old man said at first that Rose pulled the trigger after pointing the weapon at his breast, and that the cartridge failed to explode. Later, when less excited, he said Rose pointed the revolver at him and told him he would kill him if he were not left alone. Mr. Rose said he dared not attempt to restrain the man further, and Rose, the husband, turned and went back toward the kitchen while the father ran into the street in a fright.

The old man hurried to the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, where he met Policeman Herrlich of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. He could not tell what was the matter because of his intense excitement, and he grasped Herrlich by the coat and pointed to the flat. Herrlich considered that something important must be the matter, and he let the old man lead him to the rooms. They were too late.

There was evidence that the woman had not died an easy victim. Her body was in the kitchen. There was a bullet in the right temple, another in the left jaw, and another in her breast.

Rose was in the next room, alive. But he was dying with a bullet in his head. His clothes were covered with blood, and they were disarranged, showing that the woman had rushed at him when he first fired and that she had torn his clothing in an effort to prevent him from shooting her or to get possession of the revolver.

Rose was unconscious, and Herrlich sent a "hurry" call for an ambulance. One soon arrived with Dr. Blackmar, who hurried back to the hospital with the dying man.

The father-in-law was so excited about the murder of his daughter that he hardly knew what he said at times. He declared at first that he thought Rose had been seized with a fit of insanity, but he said later that Rose was apparently rational and sober. He thought he had lived in West Twenty-second Street and that he had been employed in a department store in Sixth Avenue.

A. W. Rose, a brother of the murdered woman, met Rose in a saloon about a month ago and took a revolver away from him, it is said, with which he declared he was going to kill his wife.

Stern Brothers

Special Sales

To-morrow, Monday

Fur Departments

Ladies' Persian Lamb Coats, Extra quality, at $114.50

With collar and revers of Blended Baum Marten, at $135.00

Alaska Sealskin Coats, at $159.50 & $175.00

Cloth Capes, Fur-lined and Trimmed, at $18.50

Electric Seal Collarettes, Yokes of Astrachan Paws, at $6.25

Alaska Sable Scarfs, at $7.38

Dyed Blue Lynx Scarfs, at $21.50

With the remainder of their imported

Fur and Fur-Lined Garments

at

Great Reductions From Previous Prices

Corset Department

Annual Sale of

Genuine French Hand-Made
P. D. and C. P. Corsets $1.25
in black sateen, gray, white, pink and blue coutil, $1.65
stripped with sateen, trimmed with lace, $1.95
and bones finished with silk flossing

Values $2.25, $2.75, & $3.50

Dress Goods Departments

An extraordinary offering of

24000 Yds. **All-Wool**
French Challies at 23c
in desirable colorings and designs,

Regular Price 50c a yard.

Ladies' House Gowns

Of Cashmere, at $3.95, $5.25, $6.80

Regular value $6.00 to $10.00

Of India Silk, at $9.25
elaborately trimmed with lace and ribbon,

Real value $13.50

Continuation Sale of

High Class Household Linens

Bleached Damasks, per yd. 73c, 95c, $1.25

Dinner Napkins, per doz. $2.25, $3.25

Hemstitched Huck Towels, " " $2.38, $2.95

Huck Towels, hemstitched and initialed, per doz. $2.50

Satin Marseilles Bed Spreads, $1.45, 1.75, 2.15

Also a purchase of fine

Double Damask Table Cloths, 2½ to 5 yds. long, with **Napkins** to match, in three sizes

Very Much Below Prevailing Prices

Misses' and Children's

Winter Garments

Girls' Reefers, 4 to 14 years, $4.95 & 7.95

Heretofore $8.50 to $15.75

Misses' Jackets, 14, 16 and 18 years, $6.75 & 9.75

Heretofore $10.50 to $19.75

Girls' Box Coats and Gretchens, 4 to 14 years, $7.95

Heretofore $12.90 to $17.50

Misses' Ulsters, 16 and 18 years $12.90

Heretofore $19.75 to $25.75

Upholstery Departments

Bobinet Curtains, at $1.40 & 1.75 pr.
ruffled, with lace inserting and edge,

Irish Point Curtains, $2.50, 3.75, 4.95 pr.

Heretofore $3.25 to $8.75

Irish Point Bed Sets, at $3.95, 6.75, 8.75

Formerly $6.75, $9.25 & $11.25

Imported Tapestry Curtains, $2.50 & 6.75 pr.

Reduced from $4.95 & $10.50

Double-faced
French Velour Curtains, at $19.75 pr.

Reduced from $31.50

West Twenty-third Street

JEALOUS WIFE UNDER ARREST.

Mrs. Julia Keefe, wife of Dr. C. Keefe of Kingston, for nearly a year has been jealous of Mrs. Lillie F. Parish, the widow of Martin Parish of Rondout. Anthony Comstock, after an investigation lasting over a month, decided that there was no foundation for Mrs. Keefe's suspicions, and two days ago he decided to have her arrested on the charge of sending improper letters through the mails, so as to save Mrs. Parish from further insult and persecution.

The warrant, signed by United States Commissioner Shields, was executed by Deputy United States Marshal Cook yesterday, and late in the afternoon the prisoner was brought to this city. Mrs. Keefe, through her counsel, ex-Mayor W. D. Bruinier of Kingston, waived examination, and she was held in $2,500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The bond was signed by Cornelius H. Gallagher of 131 Fair Street, Kingston, and Mrs. Keefe was released and allowed to return to her home.

Anthony Comstock says that the accused woman admitted to him that she had written the letters complained of, but justified her conduct by saying that she was in the possession of evidence to prove that her husband had been too attentive to Mrs. Parish. He questioned the alleged witnesses, and discovered that there was no foundation for Mrs. Keefe's suspicions.

Big Arrears for Secretary Jussen.

Justice Nash, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down an order directing John J. Scannell, Fire Commissioner of this city, individually, to pay to Carl Jussen, who has been restored by the Supreme Court to his position as Secretary of the Fire Department, $9,666.66, being the arrears of salary due him since his dismissal on Jan. 1, 1898. Jussen was discharged to make room, as alleged, for a Tammany appointee. He claimed that he was a veteran, and could not be removed except for cause shown. He obtained a writ of mandamus to try the question as to whether his office was a confidential one or not. The jury which heard testimony before Justice McAdam found in his favor. Justice Nash made the writ absolute.

Those alarming catarrhal fevers to which many children are subject can be prevented or cured with timely doses of Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Special Sale in Cloak Department.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS—

At	$7.75	$11.75	$14.00
Worth	15.00	18.00	25.00

SEVERAL HIGH-CLASS SUITS—

At	$28.00	$35.00	$45.00
Reduced from	60.00	75.00	125.00

JACKETS—Ladies' tailor-made Jackets, rough and smooth cloths, Black, Tan and Oxford,

For	$4.98	$6.75	$9.95
Sold at	10.00	13.00	18.00

PETTICOATS—Quilted Mohair of very fine quality, 98c. Were sold at $2.50.

Also, Black Sateen, lined throughout . . . . 95c.

SKIRTS—An extensive line of Colored Silk Skirts, well made, good quality silk . . . . . $5.00; were $8.00

A lot of plaid and striped silk accordeon plaited, graduated ruffle for $13.00 and $16.00; were $20.00 and $25.00.

WAISTS—200 Ladies' and Misses' Waists, a fine quality serge, tucked and lined throughout, for $1.50; sold at $2.98.

EIDERDOWN DRESSING SACQUES—Embroidered edge 98c., $1.25

EIDERDOWN WRAPPERS—IN SOLID colors, $2.50 and $3.50; FIGURED AND STRIPED, $3.98 and $4.25

Also a few Ladies' Flannelette Zephyr Negligees, slightly soiled, at . . . . . $1.98 each; were $5.00

We advise you to take ADVANTAGE of our Muslin Underwear Sale, if not, you are the loser.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Ladies' Furnishings.

Shirt Waists.

SPRING 1900.

Chambray, Dimity and Linen Waists.

Fancy Trimmed White Lawn Waists.

French Flannel Waists.

Paris Lingerie.

Silk Petticoats.

Dressing Sacques.

Corsets.

Broadway & 19th Street.

PILOTS' COLLECTOR MISSING.

Joseph Drew Had the Confidence of His Employers—Examining the Safe and Books.

Joseph Drew, agent, bookkeeper, and collector for the New Jersey Sandy Hook Pilots, whose offices are in the Chesebrough Building, in State Street, is missing. He was last at the office on Tuesday. He went to his home in Hoboken as usual that night after leaving the office, and left ostensibly to go to the office next morning. His wife and mother have not seen him since, and are distracted.

The pilots on Wednesday notified the American Surety Company, which was on Drew's bond, and the company instituted an investigation. It was necessary to have safe men come in to drill the safe to get at the books, and expert accountants have been examining them. The pilots say that Drew, who is about twenty-eight years old, had been in their employ since he was a boy and four years ago, when their old bookkeeper died, he was appointed to fill the vacancy. He had always been regular in his methods, and implicit confidence was placed in him.

It has not been discovered, they say, that there is any shortage in his accounts, and it is not believed that there is. Should there prove to be, however, the amount, it was said, would be very small, for under the system employed in the office any peculations could have covered but a short period.

After the safe had been opened the office and safe keys were found on the hat rack at Drew's Hoboken home. That fact was the only incident, it was said, that put the disappearance in an unpleasant light. It would otherwise have been thought that Drew had met with foul play or with accident. The Surety Company's detectives report that they find that Drew, so far as their investigations go, had always led an exemplary life, and this reputation he enjoyed among his neighbors, as well as among the pilots and business men with whom he came in contact. His mother lived with him and his wife, and only two months ago a baby was added to the household.

SIGNALS EXCITE BELLEVUE.

Dr. O'Hanlon Gives Many Alarms in Illustrating an Argument.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon was in the telegraph operating room at Bellevue Hospital, talking with Drs. Rogers, Edgerton, Christian, and others. The subject of conversation was the effect of telegraphing on the nervous system. Dr. O'Hanlon, as an illustration to bear out his contention, cited the scene in the play "Secret Service," where the operator keeps on telegraphing after being shot. His description was graphic.

On the wall of the operating room there is a button. One pressure summons an ambulance, two pushes summon al the ambulances, three the dead wagon,, four the fire force, five the reserve force, and six all the employes for a great emergency. In the course of his illustration Dr. O'Hanlon reached over and began pushing this button, sounding all the signals. He was going on with his description when there was a rattle at the door, followed by another rattle and much confusion outside. Then men came into the room with hose dragging after them, and finally all the employes rushed pell mell for the office.

"You've done it," shouted Registrar Gleason, as he rushed in out of breath.

"What's the matter?" gasped Dr. O'Hanlon.

"You've touched off all the signals—fire, murder, ambulance, and everything."

Dr. O'Hanlon apologized to every one and said he would never do it again. It was fully half an hour before tranquillity prevailed.

Moody Memorial Service.

At the Moody memorial service, to be held to-morrow night at Carnegie Hall, William E. Dodge will preside, and among the speakers will be the Rev. Drs. Wilton Merle Smith, David H. Greer, J. M. Buckley, A. C. Dixon, D. J. Burrell, and Theodore L. Cuyler, John Wanamaker, and John R. Mott. Ira D. Sankey will have charge of the singing. Admission will be by ticket, and tickets will be sent to those applying to W. E. Lougee or F. H. Jacobs, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, until the supply is exhausted.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A Cheerful Room Maketh a Cheerful Diner.

What! Put all the comfort into the living rooms and leave the dining room cheerless? Surely not! when such artistic furnishings are here now below even factory prices.

Wall hangings and draperies of the softest tones and most delightful textures. Carpets and rugs in correct colorings now reduced.

Oak Tables, 6-foot extension, at $7.00; others of Dutch and French designs, whose polished tops will give the keynote for artistic luncheon decorations.

Colonial armchairs with rush seats, exquisite little China Closets, side tables, carying tables, plate and spoon racks. For the latest ideas you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Bulfinches

Whistling many songs, including "Bridal Wreath," "America," "So Let the Wide World Wag," "Mousetraps, Who'll Buy?" "How Can I Leave Thee?" "Let's Be Merry, Comrades," "Prince of Wales," "Where the Blue Waters Sparkle." These are the most tame, affectionate, and beautiful birds. Prices, $40, $50, $75, $100, with 2 or 3 having extra-long songs at $150, $200.

The Campanini Holden Canary is the great song canary, very soft and varied trills, bells, and flute notes, $8, $10, $15, $20, $25. Hartz Canary, extra grade, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00; guaranteed to sing to suit. Breeding females, $1.00. Birds sent everywhere by express. Holden's new Book on Birds, all about mating, food, and care, by mail for 25 cts., stamps.

G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., (15th St.)

Hurt in a Collision Down the Bay.

In a collision late yesterday afternoon in Gravesend Bay between the schooner Hattie T. Burns of Bath, Me., loaded with lumber, and the tugboat James A. Miller, two men were injured. The schooner under full sail had just passed the Government Pier at Fort Hamilton, and was about to make a tack, when the tugboat crashed into her. John Kelly, a coal passer on the tugboat, living at 210 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, was thrown up against the hot boilers and badly burned about the head and body. Andreas Swensen, forty-one years old, a seaman on the schooner, was struck by a flying piece of wood and received a gash on the top of his head that required eight stitches to close. The damage to the sailing vessel amounted to about $2,500.

Festival of the Little Mothers.

The Little Mothers' Aid Association held its annual Christmas festival yesterday afternoon at Webster Hall, 125 East Eleventh Street. The festival began at 2 o'clock, and lasted till 5. The hearts of five hundred little east-side girls were made glad. There was a delightful luncheon served, and this was followed by a musical and dramatic programme. Then came the distribution of gifts. Each girl received a doll and a stocking containing candies, nuts, fruit, and articles of wearing apparel. The committee from the Little Mothers' Aid Association, which had the entertainment in charge, was composed of Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mrs. A. T. Harms, Miss Schroeder, and Miss Kiddle.

Flushing Home for ex-Convicts Open.

The home for ex-convicts established at Flushing by Mrs. Ballington Booth of the American Volunteers was opened yesterday. There were only three men at the home, but one of them said more were ready to join them when the place is put in shape.

Sunday
January 7-1900

Daily, 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 15-28

NAVY'S WORK IN THE EAST

The Surrender of Zamboanga to Commander Very.

NATIVES FACED STARVATION

Rice Was Brought Them by the Manila and Joy Followed Woe—No Trouble Anticipated.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ZAMBOANGA, P. I., Nov. 19.—The long-looked-for event has at last happened, and Zamboanga has fallen into our hands as easily and quietly as if there had not been a bitter, murderous war raging here for the past six months. The navy did it, and to Commander Very of the Castine the credit is due. To the rigorous blockade he instituted, his untiring vigilance, and his uncompromising manner of dealing with the many vexed subjects of international importance that have arisen, we owe it that the place was finally surrendered without a drop of American blood being spilled.

While rigorous in all demands of a military or administrative nature, Commander Very's way of always courteously treating those of our enemies with whom he has come in contact has won him many warm and admiring friends among the "enemigos" as well as the "amigos," and has prepared the way for what followed.

About a week ago Manilio Calixo, the acknowledged leader of the military faction most extreme in its antipathy to us, was assassinated by the Tetuanites, as the friendly natives at Tetuan, a town some four miles or more from Zamboanga, are called. When the news was reported to Commander Very, he at once grasped its important bearing on the subject and stated most emphatically that the rest of the solution of the question was now very easy indeed.

STARVATION BEGINS.

This leader had been associated with President Alvarez, the head administrator of the province and the political leader, and two or three others, whose efforts alone had been sufficient to keep the tottering fabric from crumbling. There are one or two other points that added to this somewhat unstable equilibrium, and these were the want of money and munitions for the troops and food for the soldiers and populace. The sinews of war were supplied by Aguinaldo until two or three months ago, when their absence became decidedly conspicuous, and the unfriendly forces dropped from thousands to hundreds, with but little comparative enthusiasm in those who remained. This shows the effects of Gen. Otis's policy around Manila, and how much real solid headway he has been making in putting down the rebellion.

The scarcity of food and the minimum exchange of commodities with the neighboring islands are due to the ever-watchful eye of the commanding officer of the Castine, who succeeded in stopping all traffic with the insurrectos, and reduced the people to the verge of starvation. Rice is the great staple of food, and at this season the local supply runs short, and dependence has to be placed upon other islands. Such supplies then must of course come by water, and must also come to the nearest possible point to the owner of distribution, owing to the almost impassable state of the roads. Lookouts at the man-of-war's masthead by day and the continuous use of her searchlight at night, added to her continually shifting her berth from one place to another, and constantly turning up at unexpected times and places, effectively put a stop to all but the most venturesome traders. The amounts of food that were landed were an extremely small percentage of what was required, as later events have proved, so the blockade may be considered as effectual.

READY TO GIVE UP.

With the death of their military leader the forces of our enemies became so reduced that representatives of the element that had for a long time been wishing for a return to the pursuits of peace at once called upon Commander Very and informed him if he would take his squadron—composed of the Castine and Manila—and anchor off the city early the following morning the forces friendly to the Americans would approach the city from the rear and hoist the Stars and Stripes on the fort to the eastward of the city. Assurance was given that there would be no active opposition, as those in command of the city only wanted an excuse to withdraw with honor, which of course they could not do unless a show of force on our part was made.

Accordingly, on the 16th, at early daylight, the United States squadron got under way without waiting for three hundred or more auxiliaries, in the shape of Moros, to appear in their canoes, and act in concert with us. After taking up positions to command the town and fort, soldiers were seen running from the houses and disappearing in the palm groves back of the city. Soon the large Government house was hidden by flames and smoke, and it looked as if we were to lose the town through the incendiary acts of the fleeing enemy. The Chinese population left behind, not caring who their master might be as long as money were forthcoming, ran to the rescue and succeeded in keeping the flames from spreading, notwithstanding the fact that the floors and woodwork were all soaked with petroleum.

Just about this time cheers from the crew of the Manila showed that they had discovered the American flag flying from the flagstaff on the fort, and the Castine's men jumped into the rigging and made the echoes jump along the hills with their cheering. The friendly forces were now seen on the ramparts, where salvo after salvo was fired in honor of the capitulation. The signal to prepare the landing forces from the squadron to land was now made from the flagship, and the Captain of the Manila, Lieut. Commander A. P. Nazro, was put in command of the entire force. The Manila's men were first at the landing, and were received with the utmost cordiality and every expression of friendship and relief by the few hundreds grouped about the dock, and who were about all that remained of the population.

When Commander Very landed later he was hailed as a deliverer. Women crossed their arms over their breasts and bowed submissively as he passed, while the men uttered their vivas until they were all but breathless, and on all sides could be seen every sign of relief and a faith that something was about to be done to aid and help them out of their distressing condition. "Rice!" Rice!" was heard everywhere. "We are hungry; we are starving. Our children are suffering. Do help us and keep us from dying," were the appeals coming from every direction.

FEEDING THE HUNGRY.

The fort and commanding places in the town were at once garrisoned, and the work of settling affairs and improving the condition of the people begun. As an attack from the five or six hundred enemies was momentarily expected the arrival of Datto Mandi and his Moros was most opportune. As long as the Americans were there and peace could be kept between the friendly factions, all seemed to promise an extremely satisfactory state of affairs. The Manila was sent that evening to Iloilo for troops and rice, from which trip she returned on the 18th with a company of the Twenty-third Infantry, commanded by Capt. Nichols, and with six or seven tons of rice.

The intervening day had shown a great change in the situation. People had been pouring in from the outlying towns in such numbers that the plaza and market place were crowded, while about the landing wharf was a densely packed mass of women, clamoring for the rice they knew the gunboat had brought them. Like so many ants, these half-famished creatures gathered about the sacks until it was almost impossible to deal the rice out fairly. However, one by one they left, each carrying on her head a bundle of the food of which the exigencies of the times had deprived them for so many weeks.

Later in the day a band from the neighboring town of Santa Maria came in and discoursed lively airs on the plaza. Then what a change! There were but few troubled faces, no supplicants for food with piteous, heart-rending stories that were enough to bring a shower of tears to the eyes of the Statue of Liberty. Everything was bright and gay, and the women, with their clean white dresses, with a bit of color here and there, were moving about talking and laughing as if war had never been. Now and again, when a dance tune was started by the band leader, the soldiers and the jack tars were dancing together, very much to the amusement of the dark-eyed Señoritas, who, if I mistake not, will not, in the near feature, allow two men to dance together, while they calmly act the spectators' part.

These gay promenaders kept up their fun and frolic until one, in spite of his belt stuffed full of cartridges and his rifle close at hand, could not stifle a feeling that a time of unbreakable peace and profound security was at hand. All was so radiant that sunset, with all its wonderful coloring to set off the scene, came far too early, for before it had quite turned its glories into the deepening gloom of night, orders from headquarters required the streets cleared and all strangers out of the town, as no one may pass the line of sentries between dark and daylight, and no armed man may pass at any time.

NO MORE DANGER EXISTS.

Everything considered, as far as a very limited experience with these people is concerned, there seems nothing to fear from them. They are as careless and indolent, and probably as nervous, as cats. The common people, or rather the Moros, are restless and look much more treacherous than they really are. I should say from their average size it would take about two of them to make one of New York's "finest," especially the Broadway grenadiers. And while one is glad there is no roaming about the streets allowed at night, the crowd seemed like a very good-humored rabble. I dare say the cat is capable of being transformed into a lion, and that very brave things have been done by them. Set glory beyond them, give them a gun and plenty of cartridges, and they are prone to frenzy, and from their breasts may come a whirlwind to blow the new fabric to the four quarters; but we are not giving them guns; on the contrary, we are taking away all that we can get from them.

The good luck of the gunboat Manila in getting into all sorts of "scraps" with the insurrectos and doing excellent service among the islands of the Philippines is proverbial in the Asiatic Squadron, and she is kept busily at work going about from one place to another, managing very often to get in just in time to be mentioned in the dispatches which throw additional lustre upon her proud records. It was so recently at Zamboanga, where she went to relieve the Castine, the latter having had six months of most arduous duty. She arrived in time to be in at the death when the province fell, with the drudgery all done, and her battalion had an opportunity to do excellent service in holding the fort and preserving order.

Apropos of all this, the following free translation of what the Manila's crew say they really think led to the capitulation comes to hand directly from the ship's shining coppers, over which one Ridell, ship's cook, presides most efficiently.

"THE COON AGAIN COMES DOWN."

President Alvarez to his Chief Signal Officer—What ho, without there! What battleship is that I see approaching with guns bristling and colors flying?

Chief Signal Officer—'Tis the Manila, Sire, with National colors at the mastheads and the signal for battle flying.

The President—Gather together the Commissioners and send them to the warship with your largest flag of truce. Further resistence is impossible. Our last hope disappears.

Chief Signal Officer—Sire, we cannot be too prompt in obeying!

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Will Be Notable for the Number of Its Young Members—Principal Measures They Will Consider.

TRENTON, Jan. 6.—The new Legislature of New Jersey comes into existence next Tuesday afternoon. The most distinguishing feature about it is that it is a "young man's Legislature." Three-fourths of the members of the entire body are under fifty years of age and one-half are under forty.

The majority of the men in the House of Assembly are between thirty and forty. The Speaker, Benjamin Franklin Jones of Essex, is only thirty years of age, and the leader of the Republican majority, Edmund W. Wakelee of Bergen, is of the same age. Allan Befny of Hudson, the leader of the minority, is thirty-three years of age. Eight of the eleven Democratic members of Hudson are young lawyers less than forty, while the Republican delegation from Essex are young men of thirty-five to forty-five.

There is much young blood in the Senate, too. The Republican leader is ex-Congressman Mahlon Pitney of Morris, who is just forty-one. He is backed by Senator E. C. Stokes of Cumberland, who is thirty-nine; Senator Thomas N. McCarter of Essex County, who is thirty-five; Senator C. Asa Francis of Monmouth, forty-two, and Senator Francis A. Read of Somerset and Senator Richard C. Miller of Salem, who have just turned forty-one.

Another distinctive feature of the incoming Legislature is that the Democrats have the smallest representation in both branches than at any time during the history of the State. There are seven Democrats in the Senate and sixteen in the House, eleven coming from Hudson County and the others coming from Hunterdon, Sussex, and Warren Counties.

The Republican leaders have declared that the session will be short and businesslike, and that there will be no partisan legislation, but this promise is not likely to hold good because of the character of the legislation that will be considered. The most important bill that will come up is to change the election laws of the State. It is a scheme conceived by the Republicans of Hudson County for the purpose of patching up the broken fortunes of the party in that county. The principal feature of the proposed bill is that all elections are to be held at one time, the municipal, State, and National elections to be held in November. It is argued that the large percentage of citizens who commute to New York and Philadelphia cannot be made to interest themselves in the Spring elections, and the Democrats, they claim, get their strength because of the lack of interest of the commuting Republicans. The November election day is a legal holiday, and many are at home and attend to their duties as citizens.

The Railroad corporations will be placed on the defensive. The representatives from the more populous counties, like Hudson, Essex, Passaic, and Union, will stand close together, notwithstanding political differences, on a bill to secure a franchise tax from all corporations getting public privileges. The passage of the bill means an increase of the taxes of all the corporations in the State. The united energy of the corporations, both railroad, electric light, gas, and telephone companies, will be employed to oppose it.

The Democrats, for the purpose of making a record, will endeavor to get the miscellaneous corporation laws amended so as to remove the objectionable features of protecting the names of the stockholders and the dummy incorporators, as furnished by the corporations whose business it is to incorporate.

A fight is expected on the new School bill, which has been prepared by a special commission appointed by the Governor to codify all the existing school laws and to secure such reforms as are needed to perfect the school system. The principal difference of opinion is over the method of creating School Commissioners and Trustees.

The pollution of the rivers of the State, a problem too gigantic for other Legislatures to grapple with, will be considered.

Gov. Voorhees's message will be short and contain about 8,000 words. His principal discussion will be on franchise taxation, and he will present a scheme which he thinks will be both beneficial to the municipalities and to the State.

LEAPED FROM A ROOF.

George Gran, fifty-two years old, of 306 Sixth Street, yesterday, jumped from the roof of his home, which is five stories high. So far as the man's family know there was no motive for the act. Gran has a son who was to depart yesterday for the South. The son called in the afternoon to bid his father and mother good-bye. While the mother and son were talking about the impending trip, Gran left them and went up two flights of stairs to the roof. He climbed over a five-foot guardrail and leaped to the yard of 100 Second Avenue.

Gran was badly injured, both legs being broken, the fractured ends of the bones projecting from the flesh. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Gran has been prosperous as a manufacturer of horseradish.

FRANCE BECOMES UNEASY

Feeling Aroused by the Conspiracy Trials Causes Unrest.

THE SULTAN INVOKES THE LAW

Declares He Has Been Libelled by Writers on the Aurore—M. Clemenceau Leaves the Paper.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The hostile fury against England provoked by the Transvaal War shows signs of wearing itself out. It was always limited to a small band of Nationalists who cannot forgive the English for their championship of Dreyfus. The government has no inclination whatsoever to be otherwise than on good terms with the greatest naval power in the world. Just at present the Ministry is completely absorbed in matters of home policy, to the exclusion of all other questions even of pressing importance. Several deputies, who are interested in special departments of statesmanship, in foreign affairs, colonial matters, naval and military questions have said it is a hopeless task to get any member of the Ministry to pay any attention to facts or proposals which do not immediately concern the situation of the government, and the general state of the country.

The reason of this doubtless is that the High Court proceedings have taken a turn wholly unanticipated by those who originated them. The trial is proving to be an inordinately long affair in which judges, prisoners and lawyers alike behave themselves with a total lack of dignity and self respect. Of course the public will never believe that a legislative and political body such as the Senate can comport itself like judges should and show nothing but the strictest respect for law and justice. Their feelings must in some manner find vent. Their personal convictions and the political faith they represent forces them into a position for or against the prisoners. They are prejudiced in one sense or the other from the very start. Their sentence cannot be considered otherwise than as an expression of political bias.

Moreover, Parliamentary manners in France are not consistent with the traditional calm of a judge. Justice in the French Senate, so far from being blindfolded, has as many eyes as Argus, all flashing bloodthirstiness, hatred, and derision at one another, her countless hands so far from holding the scales in steady clutch are waved in hysterical gesticulation, pointed in fiery denunciation, or balled in the wild melée of fisticuffs.

PAUL DEROULEDE.

Under the circumstances, it is not altogether surprising that M. Déroulède, tortured by rheumatism, should have made such a wild outburst as he did a couple of days ago against the Senators who are his Judges. What he said about them and about the President of the Republic, M. Loubet, was pure personal abuse, and there is no interest in reproducing it. It resulted in M. Déroulède being sentenced to two years' imprisonment for insulting Magistrates when in the exercise of their functions. These two years M. Déroulède will have to work out in one of the central prisons. It is probable that he will be pardoned after the Exposition.

Paul Déroulède is certainly one of the most curious figures of the nineteenth century. He is what the French call a raté, that is to say, a man who may have both talent and ability, and yet fails in everything which he undertakes. All his life Déroulède has been the champion of lost or losing causes. And his own cause, his own personal cause as a man of letters, a dramatist, a poet, a public speaker, a political agitator, is more hopelessly lost than any of the others. He has never managed to acquire real popularity. His songs for soldiers are sung by regiments on the march, but mostly in the form of parodies of questionable taste. In the House of Deputies his oratory, though poetic and high flown, is marred by a sputtering lisp and is so rapid that even the shorthand writers are unable to follow him. In spite of real literary talent and an undoubted dramatic sense, he overloads his plays with patriotic declamation to such an extent that no audience can sit them out. All his political dreams have been shattered before even they began to materialize. Eleven years ago he said that if Alsace-Lorraine were not given back and the treaty of Frankfort destroyed by 1900 he would hand in his resignation as a Frenchman. Whoever it was to whom this resignation should have been addressed is still waiting for it.

After the Norton fiasco which brought about a quarrel with Rochefort, Déroulède declared that he would retire from public life. But back M. Déroulède came in a few month's time with his curious chevaline face and high thin nose more hatchet like than ever, his long Robespierre-cut coat with flying lapels and straight-brimmed stove-pipe hat. Now in the solitude of his cell he doubtless thinks that the public will rise like one man and demand the great Tribune's release. It is known he will be mistaken. His condemnation causes him to lose his Deputy's mandate, and it is of course possible that he will be re-elected. Otherwise this last coup de théâtre on the part of a very amiable, quite sincere but egregiously vain man must also be characterized as raté, like all those that have preceded it.

None the less, scenes of excessive violence such as those raised by M. Déroulède before his Judges of the Senate account for the extreme preoccupation of the Government, and their fear that if the High Court trial lasts much longer their position in the Chamber may become untenable. The French people are the quickest in the world to tire of a bad joke.

SULTAN SEEKS REDRESS.

The Sultan of Turkey has been amusing his enemies by his curious excursions into the domain of French criminal law. It is a strange and almost pathetic thing that this old tyrant, who is supposed to have no respect whatever for the law of God or man, should be the person to show a blind faith in French justice. He was libeled some weeks ago in that clever little Dreyfusard paper, Aurore, by three of the principal members of its staff, MM. Urbain Gohier, Pierre Quillard, and Charles Malato. Puns were made upon his name and title, and these seem to have irritated him more than anything. What horrified him completely was that the French journalists showed no respect for a man of his age. In Mussulman countries age is usually held in great reverence. The Sultan therefore wrote to Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador in Paris, to express his astonishment than an old man of sixty should be insulted in this way, and that nothing could be done to stop it. His Majesty pointed out that the three journalists in question were liable to a year's imprisonment. The Ambassador aptly replied by forwarding to the Sultan a bundle of the obscene caricatures recently published here against the Queen, some of which, by the way, are now selling for 30 francs apiece. He also pointed out that the Queen was considerably over sixty, and yet the French press considered her a fair target for their insults.

The Sultan—"Le Grand Saigneur," as Malato had called him—carefully examined the caricatures, but held to the original views. The consequence is this criminal prosecution, which is now being commenced against three writers on the Aurore. When the trial comes off some fun will be expected. One of the accused says that his chief argument will be that when a French murderer is tried in open court some very hard things are naturally said about him, but it is rare for him after his condemnation to bring an action for slander against the prosecuting counsel. The Sultan is in a similar situation, having been condemned on the score of the Armenian atrocities by public opinion.

There have been rumors that the Sultan has shown signs of insanity of late, and certainly the peculiar line of action which he imposes on his Ambassador here would tend to support such a theory. His brother-in-law, Mahmoud Pasha, having managed to escape from the bowstring which awaited him at Constantinople, is now in Paris, and the Turkish Ambassador has attempted to have him arrested. So far, however, M. Delcassé's replies on this subject to Munir Bey have been of an evasive character. Mahmoud Pasha is said to have stolen his wife's jewels, but the real accusation against him is of belonging to the Young Turkey Party. Paris is the centre of Young Turkey's aspirations, and Ahmed Riza Bey, editor of the Mechveret, a little, four-page paper published here, is the acknowledged leader of the Turkish liberal movement. Some years ago poor old Mourad Bey was its chief, but he listened to the Sultan's blandishments, went to Constantinople, and was promptly bowstrung.

MALATO'S NEW PLAY.

Charles Malato, by the way, is bringing out an extraordinary satirical drama entitled "Barbe à Poux," the hero of which is M. Edouard Drumont of the Libre Parole, the leader of the Anti-Semitic Party. Barbe à Poux is M. Drumont's nickname among the Dreyfus party, and is supposed to cause him more chagrin than any of the other titles which his enemies give him. All the other characters in the Dreyfus case figure under laughable and easily recognized nicknames in this drama. The chief female character, apart from Gyp, to be played by Mlle. de Meyer, is the symbolical figure of Public Opinion. M. Malato's outspokenness is such that already no less than three Public Opinions have thrown up their parts. The piece will be privately played on the 26th inst. at the Bouffes du ord, and a riot is expected at the exit.

That ancient revolutionist Mlle. Louise Michel has been over here and has been giving lectures at the Bodinière on her souvenirs of many exiles, principally spent by the way at Cayenne. Notwithstanding her penchant for petroleum, Louise is quite an "old dear" now, and it is said has not an enemy in the world. She usually lives in London on a pension of £4 a month, which Rochefort pays her.

NEW PAPER FOR CLEMENCEAU.

M. Clemenceau has left the Aurore, in which paper he made so valiant a fight for Dreyfus, and is about to start a paper of his own. He will have a co-editor in M. Bernard Lazare, and the funds for the new venture are being supplied by M. Mathieu Dreyfus. The Aurore will probably become much more Socialist in its tendencies now that M. Clemenceau has left it. But the new paper which he will found will insist with even greater vigor than has been shown hitherto by any organ upon the necessity of a complete rehabilitation of Dreyfus.

The death of Charles Lamoureux, the eminent conductor, has been a great loss to music. He was a most domineering man, and but for his iron will would never have imposed Wagner upon the taste of the French public. "Tristan and Isolde," his last Wagnerian triumph, was an absolute success, and though the number of performances was limited, it could easily have had a long and popular run. The effort of bringing this performance to perfection killed Lamoureux. His own passionate will wore him out. Members of his orchestra adored him, but few of the great stars could stand him at any price. His word was law, and any attempt on their part to have their own way entailed insult and humiliation.

TROOP A IN THE SPANISH WAR.

History of the Work of the New York Cavalry Organization.

"The History of Troop A, New York Cavalry, United States Volunteers, from May 2 to Nov. 28, 1898, in the Spanish-American War," is the title of a handsome volume just issued by R. H. Russell. The book is published primarily for private circulation, and only 500 copies have been printed, but a small number of them will be obtainable from the booksellers.

The entire volume is the work of members of Troop A. The letterpress was written by troopers; others took the photographs with which the volume is plentifully illustrated, while numerous clever pen-and-ink sketches were supplied by Trooper Franklin B. Morse. William C. Cammann, F. Lawrence Lee, Edward Liddon Patterson, Stowe Phelps, and Irving Ruland were the editors.

The volume is full of entertaining narrative, and can be read with interest by others besides the members of the troop. And in spite of the fact that the work is in no sense an attempt at a military history of the campaign in Puerto Rico, it contains much material which throws light on that campaign, and which cannot be overlooked by future historians.

The plan used in preparing the book was to assign each writer to describe a certain period between the troop's departure from and return to this city or a certain detail of camp life. A. Rene Moën begins the narrative with "Ordered Out." F. C. Huntington describes Camp Black, F. Lawrence Lee, Camp Alger, and Stowe Phelps writes on "From Camp Alger to Puerto Rico." "Unloading Horses" is the title of the chapter contributed by Leonard S. Horner. Irving Ruland describes the camp at Ponce, G. O. Redington the Ciales expedition, and John C. Breckinridge the capture of Coamo. William R. Wright contributes a chapter entitled "The Second Invasion of Santa Isabel," and Henry M. Ward one on "Some Experiences of the Commissary Department."

MIGHT HAVE KILLED CONDUCTOR

Angry Mob Wanted to Lynch Prisoner Accused of Kicking a Boy.

A mob of angry citizens yesterday, on the upper east side, got after a car conductor who was charged with kicking a boy in the face, and tried to take the prisoner away from the policeman. The nerve of the crowd was not great enough, however, and the policeman escaped to the station house with his prisoner, having to hurry the bleeding boy along with him without waiting to summon an ambulance.

The boy is John McKeon, twelve years old, living at 870 First Avenue. The conductor is William Hogan, thirty-two years old, of 911 Boulevard, Astoria.

The story as told by the policeman to the Sergeant on duty in the East Fifty-first Street Station House is that the boy was about to steal a ride on a First Avenue car at Forty-sixth Street, of which Hogan was conductor. Policeman McAuliffe said the boy was running after the car when the conductor kicked him in the face. The boy's left cheek was laid open, his jaw was so badly hurt that it was feared it was broken, and he was knocked down.

Policeman McAuliffe was near by, and he hurried to the corner when he saw a crowd gathering about the car. According to the Sergeant, the policeman said the crowd closed in on the conductor when they saw the bleeding boy. They cried out that he ought to be lynched, and made for him with the evident intention of doing so.

The policeman said he got Hogan by the arm and told him to come along with him. He also seized the boy, and, seeing the attitude of the crowd, tried to hurry them both away. The Sergeant said the policeman declared he had a difficult time in keeping the mob off, and that they wanted to lynch the conductor. He did not dare wait for an ambulance to dress the boy's injuries, but had to get down a side street and then hurry to the station house. The conductor was then put into a cell, and the boy was sent to Flower Hospital.

New York Contractors Successful.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Henry C. Dubois Sons & Co. of New York were the lowest bidders for 60,000 yards of dredging at the New London Naval Station, at 9 cents per yard. There were seven other bids, ranging from 9 to 14¾ cents.

Le Boutillier Brothers

ANNUAL SALES

NEW INDIA SILKS,
LADIES' FRENCH LINGERIE,
HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

NOW GOING ON

West Twenty-third Street.

AMERICAN TRADE IN CHINA

Field Is Open to Enterprising Manufacturers.

EUROPEANS ARE MORE ALERT

One Drawback to This Country's Commerce Is the Lack of a United States Bank in the Orient.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, China, Dec. 12.—It seems impossible that the American manufacturer can understand the state of trade in China, for if he did, and could comprehend the amount of foreign goods brought annually into the country, it is quite certain that he would cater more to it. When one thinks of the amount of trade done by England, Germany, France, and Belgium, and then compare it with that of America, there is a tremendous difference in favor of the other countries. Of course, there is a steady demand for American goods such as drills, sheetings, cotton, flannels, and jeans, as also for flour, condensed milk, cotton duck, hardware, nails, scales, and a few other things, but take, for instance, the imports of England and Germany in candles, paints, soaps, cheap hardware, glassware, tinware, shirts, socks, unbrellas, &c., it seems really too bad that America does not have its share of this trade.

Other countries make strong endeavors for this business and are willing to do so much more for the commission agent in China that even American commission houses are doing a great deal of business with these countries in preference to America, and in some cases concerns composed entirely of Americans do about seven-eights of their business with the above mentioned countries.

One great drawback here in China is that there is no American bank or banking agency, consequently all banking business is and has to be done through either English, German, French, or Russian banks, all of which have their branches here. In case of an American bank starting a branch here there would be no doubt of the amount of business that it could do, as there is not only the import business to be looked after, but also the immense exporting done to the United States.

It would not be out of place here to give a few figures showing where America really has a good hold on this market. These figures are on what are commonly called piece goods or domestics. The figures are for the last quarter, July to September inclusive, and are given in comparison to English business, which ranks next, that of other countries being of absolutely no comparison:

American drill	469,705 pieces.
English drill	54,168 pieces
American jeans	47,200 pieces
English jeans	17,751 pieces
American sheetings	1,016,715 pieces
English sheetings	224,200 pieces

Now, from these figures, if America is able to do so well in these goods, it does seem a pity that it is not able to do something in other lines.

On account of the present state of the market in American goods, (prices being very high,) the Chinese are afraid to order, for fear that when their goods arrive the market will be much lower, and as their price is settled when they place the order they would consequently lose. As an outcome of this orders are not being given for more than the actual demand.

The outlook for the coming year seems to be very promising for American goods, but in China we are unable to look far ahead.

Chinese prefer American goods to those of any other nation, as they usually are of a much steadier and superior quality, and were it not for the high prevailing prices we would be able to do many times more business than at present.

In former years many and in fact most all of the clocks, watches, and lamps sold in China were of American make. Now other countries have come in with a cheaper article and cut America out, we making almost no endeavor to meet these reduced prices.

As to terms and payments on goods shipped to China, England holds out much better advantages. When buying goods from England, firms there draw at at least sixty days' sight, with the privilege of renewal, while from American concerns paper comes through at three or fifteen days' sight, or some such very short time, with no privilege of renewal, and as goods take from one to two months longer in arriving than the mail, the concern may have to have their money out for thirty to sixty days before the goods arrive, and even then the local buyer has usually thirty days to take up same, and is not compelled to finish that shipment before that time expires, so the advantages to be gained by commission agents in dealing with English houses is clearly seen.

What is most essential for the enlargement of American trade in the East is that the manufacturer should familiarize himself with the needs and demands of the Chinese market and the ways of doing business there, the system being quite different from home methods.

With the acquisition of the Philippines we trust that China will not seem so far away, and in the near future her trade with America will not be surpassed by that of any other nation.

A New Catholic Parish.

The Rev. Edmund Cronin has been appointed by Archbishop Corrigan to establish a new Catholic parish in the vicinity of Ninety-fifth Street and First Avenue. The church will be known as St. Lucy's. The parish is for the benefit of the Italians who moved from the section at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and First Avenue, torn down to make room for a new park. Father Cronin was chaplain of the Convent of the Sisters of St. Dominic, at Blauvelt, N. Y., when it was burned. Seven new Catholic parishes have been formed in this city in the last six months.

Vassar Alumnae Election.

The New York City branch of the Vassar College Alumnae met yesterday afternoon at 19 West Forty-fourth Street. The only business transacted was the election of officers for the ensuing year. Mrs. William Reynolds Brown of this city was elected President, Mrs. Chester Loomis of Englewood Vice President, Miss Harriett N. Jenks of this city Secretary, and Miss Jean C. Palme of Brooklyn Treasurer. The annual luncheon of the alumnae of Vassar will be held at Sherry's Feb. 3 at 1 P. M.

New York-New Brunswick Steamships

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 6.—N. L. Newcomb and Richard Morrell of New York are considering plans to establish a steamship line between New York and ports here. There has been no direct line from New York since the steamship Pentagoet was lost in November, 1898.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

Great Annual Plate Sale

On Monday, January 8th, we will inaugurate our eagerly looked for Annual Plate Sale. The popularity of these sales, which we have held each year for several years past, is owing to the exceptional values which we offer at this time. The sale this year will be notable for two special features. First, the magnitude of the stock which we offer, and second, the price at which we shall sell plates during this week. This sale is not a clearing out of odds and ends, but the result of matured plans which we have been months in consummating. All Europe has been called upon to contribute to this sale. Many of the plates can be classed as works of art, and whether you purchase or not it will be a pleasure for you to see these goods. Several thousand dozen will be arranged for the convenience of selecting and selling on special tables at **25c, 45c, 75c, $1.00, $2.00** and **$3.00** each, and from our entire stock of rich English and French plates we offer for this week only a special discount of **10%**. In some instances we have made a special reduction which is even more.

ON THE 25c TABLE. One especially attractive plate is a bread and butter plate in Bavarian china, cream body with border in lustre effect, gold edge and gold shoulder, centre decoration of Cupid, and flowers and cloud effect.

Another is an English porcelain dessert or fruit plate with assorted tinted borders and flower decorations.

Another is an Austrian china plate with border of flowers and scattered flowers in centre, gold lace on edge and shoulder of plate.

ON THE 45c TABLE. Plates with assorted centres, tinted border with flowers in delicate green, stippled gold edge.

Ice cream plates, Cobalt blue edges, portrait centres.

Austrian plates, cream body with lustre effect on edge, gold edge and gold shoulder line, Vienna centres.

English serving plates, 10 inch size. Edges in either maroon, celadon, blue, pink, or turquoise, with flowers on edge.

ON THE 75c TABLE. On this table is to be found a very rich assortment of Limoges, Austrian, and English plates in assorted shapes and sizes.

ON THE $1.00 TABLE. Limoges china plate, cream border with rosebuds on border, small line of blue forget-me-nots below shoulder of plate, maroon edge with gold. Also soup plates same general style.

Austrian plates with solid color borders and gold lace, portrait centre.

English Cauldon plates, violet decoration, gold edge

Limoges china bread and butter plates, assorted tinted borders with festoons of flowers below shoulder of plate, gold lace on edge.

ON THE $2.00 TABLE. English Doulton plates, assorted flower centres.

Limoges china plates, panels of flowers with turquoise rim around centre, heavy gold border.

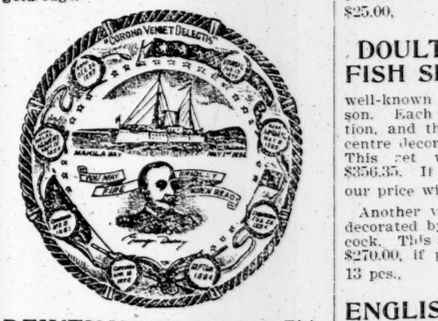
Cauldon plate with border decoration of pansies in natural color, traced gold edge. We have this plate also in soup size.

ON THE $3.00 TABLE. English Cauldon plate. Fancy decoration of pink with clusters of flowers and bouquet of flowers in centre, gold decoration throughout.

Minton plate. Scattered rose bud decoration, with border of green holly, gold edge.

Copeland plate with border in either green, maroon or Ivory, with raised jewels in turquoise, gold tracing throughout with hanging rose decoration in centre of plate, gold edge.

Doulton Plate. Very handsome flower centres, assorted designs, fancy colors, gold edge.



DEWEY HISTORICAL PLATE. This plate, as shown in illustration, is made of English Cauldon ware, decorated in underglazed dark blue, with cable edge, and is a truly historical souvenir plate. The design was originated by us and the plate is not to be found anywhere else in this country. Owing to the very large orders given for these plates, we are able to sell them at the extremely moderate price of **50c** each.

RICH ENGLISH AND FRENCH PLATES. Our assortment of rich English china plates is conceded to be the largest and most complete to be found anywhere in this country. Several sets of rich plates have recently been received from the celebrated Doulton factory. Our entire stock will be subject to 10% discount.

WELSH RAREBIT PLATES. For several years we have been trying to get something in the way of a Welsh Rarebit plate which would be a decided novelty, something that would be unique and yet inexpensive. So we had a plate made from our own designs. They come in six assorted subjects similar to those shown in illustration. The plates are artistically colored and are priced at only, **$4.50** per dozen.

We have also two other novelties in Welsh Rarebit plates selling at 35c and 25c each, respectively.

GAME AND FISH PLATES. One especially desirable lot of fish and game plates is to be found of finest Limoges china with border decoration in either green, maroon, or ivory, with gold edge and gold lines on shoulder of plate, centre fish and game subjects, ordinarily $24.00 per dozen, at this sale, **$1.00** each.

GAME SETS. Finest Limoges china game sets with assorted game centres, tinted borders, gold edge, instead of $30.00..... **$18.00** per set.

FISH SETS. Finest Limoges china fish sets, cream body china with fish in natural color, background very light purple and seaweed effect, delicate gold lace border and solid burnished gold edge, 1 dish, 12 plates, and 1 sauce tureen, instead of $25.00, **$18 00** per set.

DOULTON FISH SETS. We have one celebrated English Doulton fish set, painted by the well-known fish and game painter Wilson. Each plate has different decoration, and the platter has a magnificent centre decoration, with gold throughout. This set was moderately priced at $356.35. If purchased during this week our price will be **$250.00** complete.

Another very rich Doulton fish set is decorated by the celebrated artist Hancock. This set was moderately priced at $270.00, if purchased during this week, 13 pcs., **$190.00** complete.

ENGLISH CAULDON GAME SETS. Celebrated English Cauldon game sets, painted by Birbeck, one of England's most famous game painters. This set is a work of art, price **$124.75** complete.

THE 10% DISCOUNT The 10% discount referred to above will apply to all the plates in our stock which are not specially priced above. Of course it will not apply to any of the plates on the special tables or marked at special prices.

Anticipate your plate wants and save from 10% to 50%.

50, 54 West 22d Street.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

SALOON BOND FORFEITED.

Ernest Brucker Pays Penalty for Maintaining a Slot Machine.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—State Commissioner of Excise Lyman reports that he has received a draft from the Title and Guaranty Company of Rochester for $1,346.70, the amount with interest to date of the judgment recovered by him against Ernest Brucker, and the surety on the latter's liquor tax bond. This was the first of the cases commenced by the Commissioner to suppress the nickel-in-the-slot machines.

Brucker violated the conditions of the bond filed with his application for a liquor tax certificate by maintaining a slot machine on his premises. The Commissioner's contention that the maintenance of such machines in premises for which liquor tax certificates had been issued forfeited the bond was upheld by the Fourth Appellate Division.

Four Children Burned to Death.

LITTLE FALLS Minn., Jan. 6.—Four children of Michael Kerrick, a farmer, were burned to death last night in a fire that destroyed the house. The remains cannot be identified, and will be buried in one grave. The children were from seven to fifteen years of age.

Kentucky Bank Cashier Shot.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., Jan. 6.—Edward Sinclair, cashier of the Deposit Bank of this city, was shot at a late hour last night at Keysburg, and to-day is reported to be dying. It is claimed that the shooting was done by Will Elliston, a brother-in-law of Mr. Sinclair. Mr. Elliston resides in Nashville, Tenn., and is a son-in-law of Gen. Jackson of that city.

Toronto Girl Killed by Highwayman.

TORONTO, Jan. 6.—While Miss Rachael Ferguson was opposite the jail yard on her way home last night she was knocked down by an unknown man and robbed. The man used a club or sandbag, and the blow was so severe that Miss Ferguson died from the effects of it. Her assailant has not been captured.

Safe Blowers Get Little Booty.

CARLSTADT, N. J., Jan. 6.—At an early hour this morning burglars blew open the safe with dynamite in the office of Depken & Son, coal dealers, near the railroad station. The door of the safe was blown off, and the office badly wrecked. The thieves secured only a small sum of money, as the firm yesterday made a large bank deposit.

At the Play and With the Players

Perhaps the most beneficial influence now working for the stage in this country is the new stock company system which has lately gained much strength because of the comparatively small number of touring companies now presenting serious plays. Twelve of these organizations are enumerated as "important" by The Dramatic Mirror. There are many others in smaller towns which are relatively of some importance. A few of the actors now associated with the stock companies in the larger cities have won more or less distinction in New York; many middle-aged and elderly actors of sound artistic ability are in these companies, and their example must be of value in the development of the powers of expression and artistic aptitude of their younger associates.

The aim of the managers of these companies is not too high. Their repertories are composed of plays that have been successful in the last twenty-five years, with an occasional new piece which does not generally survive more than a few performances. It is not often that the gentlemen who control these organizations have a chance to bring out new plays by authors so practiced and clever as Francis Powers or Augustus Thomas. But both "The Meddler" and "The First Born" were made known in this way, and Powers's newest drama in little, "Mother Earth," produced in San Francisco by a local stock company, seems to be a work of uncommon interest.

It is not, however, to these troupes or to this theatrical system that ambitious authors will generally look for encouragement in the present hour. Good new plays demand a higher price in the open market than a theatre in which the bill must be changed at least once a week and the prices of admission must be small can afford to pay. The system of frequent changes of bill, however, is good for the development of new actors. The mental and physical routine is the best thing in the world to cure them of the vanity their admiring intimate friends have helped to cultivate, to endow them with flexibility, and to strengthen and develop their sense of effect.

It is perfectly true that the very best conditions never can obtain in these stock theatres. Art is not spelled with a capital A in their lexicons, or very clearly defined. But, first of all, the student who would become an actor must have practice in the technic of his craft. He must study and learn parts with some idea of so acting them as to create an illusion of reality in the minds of plain folks who have paid hard-earned money for tickets and do not care a rap for the actor personally or for the praise his friends gave him when he recited a part in one of Ben Jonson's plays at the public exhibition of a school of acting.

The things this youth did at the school of acting were good things to do then, but they are no longer the things to do now that he has become an actor. Calisthenics are not to be tolerated in the drawing room, but the grace and freedom of motion imparted by a course of calisthenics are invaluable to one who would appear to good advantage in a drawing room. The student of acting, while he is at school, always regards his calisthenics as an end rather than as a means. He insists upon them when he tries to act a part in an exhibition. He zealously clings to them when he gets a small part with a touring company. An old-fashioned stage manager who chews tobacco and uses swear words knows well how to break a youngster of bad habits, but one small part for a whole season, with the stage management growing laxer each week, and the student, in his lack of experience, still confident that he knows it all, is a poor sort of post-graduate course.

The value of the contemporary dramatic schools is not to be disputed. In them the small proportion of their pupils who have any sort of fitness for the stage are taught the necessary rudiments. They get vocal and bodily training, an idea of the art of make-up, and a knowledge of the stage, and, although much that they are taught could be learned in half the time under the proper discipline in a well-ordered stock company, yet the time spent by a youth of talent in one of the academies is not wasted.

On the other hand, the conditions under which most of the existing stock companies are conducted are probably further from the ideal than those obtaining in a touring troupe of good repute. Still, the one great advantage is in the hard work, the inevitable variety of parts, the lack of factitious enthusiasm in the audience. What is good in the novice will be sure to come out under this sort of training, though he may require a season or two of finer work after his abilities have gained recognition to smooth away the roughness of his work and acquire subtlety and finesse. Of course, nine-tenths of the novices in acting are sure to fail of reaching any lucrative position. But this is true of novices in all the arts and professions.

I believe, therefore, that the American theatre will gain by this re-establishment in a modest way of the stock company system. It is also certain that the system of local theatres, once re-established, will develop in time to the good of all forms of dramatic art, but that is another story. Of a new race of actors, more flexible in expression, more sensible of the effects of their speech and actions on impressionable spectators, more at ease in many varieties of drama than the actors of the present hour, there is a crying need. Twelve important stock theatres in various large cities and many more of less importance performing one or more plays every week may in time help to supply the demand.

Meanwhile, there is a great deal of nonsense talked in public places about the training of actors. One might derive the idea, from some of the talk one hears, that acting can be taught by folks who do not know how to act themselves, like the woman in Jacob Abbot's "Rodolphus" taught the little boy to draw. The most sensible and suggestive speech reported in the recent London conference on the proposed establishment of a national school of acting, with power to grant degrees, was John Hare's remark that the right men to do the teaching would not become teachers. There was even a suggestion in this that they could not if they would. It is one thing to make the multitude laugh and cry by the simulation of passions and emotions, and quite another to describe exactly and impart the methods by which those desirable effects were produced.

Some second-rate actors have contributed good advice about the employment of symbols, but is it likely that any students closely adhering to those teachings would become better than second-rate actors? On the other hand, the statements of the great Edmund Kean as to the manner in which he secured those effects which amazed Byron and Coleridge and their generation, as recorded by his veracious biographers, are sheer bosh. A novice can be prepared for the art of acting, but he cannot be taught to be a famous actor.

Actors are made, but they must be made of good material, and that always is scarce. The urgent demand on our stage to-day is for well-appearing, well-bred young men of presence, recognizable talent, and good voices. We need the jeune premier and the leading man. We have "character actors" and comedians, of a certain sort, to spare. For this reason it is good news that John Blair has retired from the proceedings in the crypt of Carnegie Hall. I have no doubt of Blair's talent, and he certainly has presence, authority, (when he cares to seem alive,) voice, and a countenance that could be made to mirror the expressions of emotion.

His dawdling way, his habit of talking with his mouth half shut, are abominable habits, yet we must bear in mind that the path of a popular young actor is not straight or smooth, and the beacons that must guide him burn fitfully. Mr. Blair was highly praised for his very bad acting in "Colinette." Blair has in him the makings of a good actor, and he, Robert Taber, and Edward Morgan are the most promising of the younger men on the American stage. It would be good for Mr. Blair to rough it a little. A course in a Western stock company might wake him up.

As for the reported engagement of Florence Kahn for Mr. Mansfield's company, it follows closely upon the suggestion printed in this column that a course of sprouts with that disciplinarian would do Miss Kahn much good. She is far from a competent actress now, but she has unusual gifts, though, after the sickening praise of her youthful efforts that has got into print, one hesitates even to make that admission.

All this has nothing to do with the review of the week, which must begin and end with a word or two about "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp," the new burletta at the Victoria. This has a good subject for such a piece, a story taken from a serial published in The St. Nicholas Magazine some years ago. The original story is not mentioned in the house bill, perhaps because its author does not care to share the uncertain glory of Mr. Glen MacDonough. As a matter of fact, much more might have been made of the ideas at hand. The second of the three acts is surprisingly deficient in incident, motion, and snap. But it contains one of the loveliest terpsichorean divertissements seen in New York in my time, the electric dance, and has a swinging military finale. Sousa's music is singable and is sometimes sung, while Edna Wallace Hopper is sprightly and Jerome Sykes droll in his ponderous way.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS.

Belasco's Comic Play, Return of Maude Adams, Mansfield's Farewell, and Other Incidents.

The principal new play in to-morrow night's theatrical programme will be a farcical comedy by David Belasco, who has been hitherto, except in his attempts at "comic relief," in serious drama, (and these have not been his happiest attempts,) grave, emotional, and "dramatic." But since the day of "La Belle Russe" Mr. Belasco has had very few failures. He understands his art, and is perfectly aware of his own limitations. "Naughty Anthony" is the name of his new piece, which will be produced at the Herald Square Theatre. It has been acted elsewhere with every indication of success. The plot is said to be wholly original. The scene is laid at Chautauqua Lake.

The cast will be of the sort that may fairly be called remarkable. Blanche Bates, Frank Worthing, W. J. Le Moyne, William Elton, Mary Barker, Maud Harrison, and Olive Redpath with have important rôles. Among the others will be Albert Bruning, Samuel Edwards, Charles Wyngate, Catherine Black, Claude Gillingwater, Brandon Tynan, and Fanny Young. In the advance notices much stress is laid on the statement that the play is not indecent. The story is told briefly, as follows:

Naughty Anthony is a professor of moral culture. He is a "faddist." About him he has gathered a number of men and women who not only subscribe to his ideas, but who worship him. They place him on a pedestal. One of his most stringent rules reads like this: "Persons of the opposite sex caught indulging in osculatory pleasure in Lofty View Park shall be heavily fined, and their names and addresses published." It is this rule that the professor himself first violates. He has been happy in his way until a hosiery model, played by Miss Bates, appears upon the scene. He undertakes to ferret out the crime, and in doing so brings all kinds of trouble on one Budd and on the wife of the hosiery importer.

The long-anticipated engagement of Maude Adams will begin at the Criterion Theatre Tuesday night. The play will be "The Little Minister," and no change of bill will be made in the eight weeks of Miss Adams's stay. From its first performance by Miss Adams and her company, in the Autumn of 1897, this comedy by Barrie has drawn crowds. The nightly receipts in Miss Adams's present tour have not fallen below $1,600. Her portrayal of Lady Babbie surely needs no preliminary word of recommendation in the circumstances.

Her company has been changed somewhat lately. Orrin Johnson now appears as Gavin Dishart, while the veteran actress, Mrs. W. G. Jones, has the rôle of Nannie Webster. Mr. Thompson retains the character of Tammas Whamond, while George Fawcett as Rob Dow and Peyton Carter as Andrew Mealmaker will also have their original parts.

Miss Adams, it is announced, is studying Shakespeare's Rosalind, and rehearsals for her production of "As You Like It" will begin during her engagement at the Criterion.

The last week of Richard Mansfield's long and profitable engagement at the Garden Theatre will, as usual, be made noteworthy by his shifts from play to play, illustrating the extraordinary variety of his repertory and the breadth of his talent. Mansfield is one of the greatest of contemporary actors. Like most of the other foremost histrions of this hour, he is, technically speaking, a "character actor." He belongs to the line of Garrick, though, and his talent is clearly akin to that of the actor who could triumph as Hamlet and as Abel Drugger on the same night. He is not, however, of the race of tragedians like Kemble, Kean, and the Booths, though he frequently sounds the tragic note deeply and convincingly.

Mansfield's extraordinary versatility, however, will always be placed first among his gifts by the public, and this will be strikingly illustrated this week, when he will appear as Bernard Shaw's amiable Swiss mercenary, Bluntschli, in "Arms and the Man" one night and as Rostand's Gascon, Cyrano, the next; when his lightsome Prince Karl may be contrasted closely with his gruesome portrayal of the palsied roué; Chevrial; when his faithful portrait of the tender-hearted, impulsive boor, Dick Dudgeon, and his denotement of the aloofness, the sophistication, and the exquisite manners of the fop, Brummell, will follow each other, and the contrast of deep melancholy and grisly horror in his sketch of Jekyll and Hyde will complete the series of portrayals.

A notable incident of the week will be the reappearance on the stage, though for one night only, of Mrs. Mansfield, (Beatrice Cameron,) who will take up her rôle of the romantic heroine in "Arms and the Man." It would be extremely difficult to equal the grace and charm, the studied simplicity, and the humor of Mrs. Mansfield's portrayal of this young woman. The subtle Shaw could not ask for a more appreciative or more skillful interpreter.

At the Casino to-morrow night an English fairy play, or pantomime, divested of its harlequinade and altered and adapted to suit American audiences, will be put forward for a short run, under the management of Edward E. Rice. The principal actors in "Little Red Riding Hood" will be Madge Lessing as Little Boy Blue, Kitty Mitchell as Little Jack Horner, Hallen Mostyn as Granny, Lila Blow as the fairy Queen, Ethel Jackson as Riding Hood, Ida Mulle as Jack and Jill, Mayme Gehrue as Margery Daw, and David Abrams as the cat and the monkey.

There are nine scenes in the new spectacle. In a farmyard ballet a numerous troupe of dancers will appear as poultry. The final scene will represent toyland, with dolls of all descriptions, and soldiers and animals direct from Noah's ark. A May-pole ballet and the dance of the baby elephant are also among the divertissements.

Augustus Pitou will produce at the Grand Opera House to-morrow night a new melodrama called "The Gunner's Mate," written by William J. McKiernan and Hugh J. Gallagher. Mr. Pitou's occasional productions of native melodrama are invariably notable for their pictorial variety and excellence and the thoroughness with which every detail is looked after. The company employed in the new piece includes no actors of great note, but is doubtless competent to fulfill the not too arduous duties imposed upon it. Nestor Lennon, S. K. Chester, Juliet de Grignan, Helen MacGregor, and Marion Berg are among the principals. The scenes will include the main deck of the cruiser New York, between decks on the same vessel, its fire room, and various other pictures. A sketch of the plot is appended:

The first act takes place in a sailors' lodging house on the water front in New York. Clement Carroll, the gunner's mate, has a protégé, Arthur Gladden, a boy known to the inmates of the lodging house as Blizzard. The boy is the son of a shipmate of Clem's who had died on a previous cruise. Before he died the sailor intrusted his son to Clem's care. The boy is heir to a fortune, but between it and him stands Dr. Herbert Quayley, who is anxious to get the boy out of the way. When he discovers him in the sailors' lodging house he undertakes to get rid of him by injecting the germs of a fatal disease. Clem arrives in time to save the boy and frustrate the villain. Foiled in this, the physician decides to shanghai the boy and send him off to sea, hoping that he will never return. Plum Duff, a waif of the streets, and her friend, Brockie Burns, learn of this plan and apprise Clem of it. Once more the hero comes to the rescue.

Incidental to the first act there is a love episode between Clem and Mildred Emerson, a lady of social standing, who in her frequent visits of charity and mercy to the slums has become acquainted with the household of Lukens's Snug Berth. She has formed a high opinion of Clem, and falls in love with him.

The second act takes place on board the flagship New York as she lies at anchor off Tompkinsville. Here is continued the dramatic story of Clem's love for the wealthy young lady and his endeavors to protect Arthur from the machinations of Dr. Quayley and Lukens. The doctor is in love with Miss Emerson. He was formerly a surgeon in the navy, court-martialed, and suspended for cowardly conduct. The period of his suspension has expired, and he rejoins the navy as ship's Surgeon of the New York. The ship has put in to Honolulu and is to leave it once under sealed orders.

A "squarehead," a name applied by sailors to all non-English-speaking sailors, is desirous of having a letter written in English to an American girl whom he has compromised. Brockie undertakes the task of writing the letter, but fails, and Clem is appealed to. He writes the letter, but it falls into the hands of the doctor, who uses it to injure Clem in the eyes of Miss Emerson.

The first scene of the third act takes place in the between decks. The ship is at sea, the sealed orders have been opened, and all hands know that they are hurrying to the Eluefields to protect the interests of Americans there. The discovery is made that something is wrong with one of the boilers; there is a leak in the back connections. The fires cannot be drawn and the progress of the ship impeded. Volunteers are called for to undertake the hazardous task of repairing the leak. The task falls to Clem, and this leads to the fireroom scene.

The fourth act takes place in the home of Miss Emerson a year later. The doctor has succeeded in his villainies to the extent of inducing Miss Emerson to become his wife. This is the wedding day. The preparations for it are all completed, and they are waiting for the clergyman. The New York has put into port that day and the friends of the little heir arrive to present the proofs of his identity. Miss Emerson has locked herself in her room and refuses to see any one until after the ceremony. They resort to a ruse to induce her to appear. Her faith in Clem has been shattered through the wiles of the villain. The lovers are brought face to face for a final interview. Mildred is weak and broken spirited. Clem is strong and proud in the consciousness of his innocence, and he refuses to stoop to the indignity of an explanation to one who should have had faith in him above all men. The sounds of the wedding march are heard in the drawing room below, and the lovers part. A few seconds later is heard the voice of the clergyman uniting Mildred and Dr. Quayley in marriage, when a dramatic climax is revealed.

Mr. Conried has been able to extend the engagement of Felix Schweighofer at the Irving Place Theatre one week. The remaining subscription performances, therefore, will be given next week, when the Austrian comedian will be seen in two new rôles. This week will be given up to repetitions of plays in which he has already appeared. "'s Nulleri" and "Ein Blitzmaedel" will be given, and Thursday night Schweighofer will act in four little plays. His engagement has been very successful.

NOVELS TURNED INTO PLAYS.

The objections to dramatizations of novels are clearly set forth by a correspondent of The London Stage. He suggests that the trouble lies not only in the disillusion that follows the attempt to represent personages for whom our imaginations have supplied ideals in flesh and blood, but in the inevitable failure of the dramatist to carry out the author's conceptions, frequently in his absolute contradiction of them. "If we merely disliked seeing our dreams in flesh and blood before us, I suppose we should rarely go to see Shakespeare acted, for only about once in a lifetime do we find our Shakespeare dreams realized, and they are the dearest dreams of all. But nowadays we don't tamper with our Shakespeare plots; we don't hinder the development of his characters as he received them and in the way that he conceived; we treat his ideas with reverence, and I submit that lesser authors ought to receive a due portion of the same respect.

"For instance, in the case of 'The Christian,' the play opens with the introduction of two characters whom Glory would never have known in her days of country innocence, and the meeting of whom forms part of the development of her life and character in London. When Dumas's famous work was produced last year as a play, Athos the melancholy, the dignified, the reserved, with the sense of brooding mystery about him, was heard blurting out the secret of his life to a man whom he had only known for a few hours, and constantly alluding to it afterward; while the tragic execution scene to which the author leads the way by such distinct and careful steps, the dramatically conceived culmination, was—nowhere. It was replaced by a scene so at variance both with Dumas and history that one can only suppose the dramatist, if handling 'Vingt Ans Après,' would have let the four friends carry Charles I. off safely from the scaffold.

"Once more: In that beautiful play 'The Only Way' one felt a distinct loss and disappointment at the close; the development of plot and pathos were suddenly arrested. The great point in Sydney Carton's sacrifice is its loneliness, its utter unspspectedness. But in 'The Only Way' we have Mimi in the prison with Carton, Mimi who knows everything and who loves him; and the whole idea is spoiled."

THAT COWBOY'S LADYLOVE.

"I am just as sure as I can be," said a girl at the Knickerbocker Theatre the other night, "that Maxine Elliott is a Western girl. She looks likes a stylish Eastern girl, to be sure, as she is supposed to be in the play, and her gowns are charming; but then there is such a delightful breeziness about her, and she looks exactly like a woman who had all outdoors to grow up in. You don't connect such a physique with a city girl, though, to be sure, we have plenty of nice looking girls with fine figures here in New York.

"Then I can just imagine Miss Elliott riding a magnificent horse in that nicely fitting riding habit of hers. I like that part of the play where she goes off the stage with the cowboys to mount her horse, for I half shut my eyes and I can see her as plainly as possible, and you don't know how charming she looks on horseback as I see her. I was disappointed at first because she didn't ride in. A fine-looking woman does look so well riding."

But that was where the girl made a mistake, for Miss Elliott is a New England girl by birth, and she knows the West only from the hotels and theatres as she has seen it while playing there, and it has not proved over and above attractive to her. There is a good reason for that, for at St. Louis, which is West, if not the real cowboy West, they have not treated her dogs with proper respect, and that is one way to get into her bad graces. They did not approve of dogs at the hotels.

Miss Elliott has a host of dogs at her English home, and several which she keeps always with her here, and which undoubtedly assist her in her professional work. At least they assist from the outside, for she has them with her in her dressing room, and if there is anything in atmosphere they ought themselves to develop a strong histrionic talent. That is especially true of six puppies which were born on the road, so to speak; little bull terrier puppies whose mother presented them to Miss Elliott when she was playing in Philadelphia. Human babies could not be more trouble to look after than these.

The mother is a fine terrier with a gentle face and a great fondness for her mistress. She will jump from the floor up into her arms. She has the fondness of those animals for her friends, while her amiable looks belie the savageness with which she attacks other dogs when they meet by some unfortunate mischance.

"And neither will give up until they are forced to, or the other is dead," says Miss Elliott. "And as this dog is still alive, you may know that she has not been the loser. The only way you can stop them is to put your fingers on their throats and press until they can't breathe.

"Hydrophobia!" with a laugh. "There's nothing in it! My hands are covered with scars where I have been bitten. Dogs wouldn't bite intentionally.

"I can't understand why people object to dogs. They don't like them in hotels, and they make as much objection to them in apartment houses as to children. A well-trained dog would not trouble any one. On the steamer when we went abroad I took Sport into my stateroom, and they couldn't get him."

Sport is a fine Boston terrier, with a most amiable smile, and a very aristocratic appearance, from a Boston terrier standpoint. He accompanies Miss Elliott to the theatre with the puppies' mother and a fine little French bull terrier, which was Miss Elliott's Christmas gift. Sport, particularly, is very much in evidence, and gives considerable assistance in the rearrangement of things behind the scenes after the play, when the men are fixing things for the night.

There are a collie, a Skye, and any number of other dogs at Miss Elliott's—or Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin's—English home in Kent, a beautiful place of fifty acres, which belonged to Lord Penzance, with a fourteenth century house covered with queer little gables, and with fourteenth century fittings in the interior.

The house is now getting a reputation for romance. Miss Elliott went there a bride, the coachman at the same time took a bride there, and this last Monday a brand-new bride took possession. The house has been rented for the season and the bride who is to be its mistress is the Countess of Cromartie, quite an interesting woman, for she is the first peeress in her own right since the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

Mrs. Goodwin does not carry out the theatre girl's idea of her even here, for she does not go in much for out-door sports, and does not even play golf, though there are golf links near.

The gowns Mrs. Goodwin wears in "The Cowboy and the Lady" are interesting for one reason because they are handsome gowns, and for another because of the quiet tones of the colors. The riding habit is of one of the tan shades, though it may have some other name in the tailor's nomenclature, and the ball gown is also of a delicate dull shade, quite different from the conventional blues, pinks, or white gowns. Possibly she wears them on the same principle that the heroine of a romance did, of whom the author related that her complexion was so fine that she was not dependent upon the popular colors to bring out her beauty, but wore always grays and browns. Mrs. Goodwin could easily afford to do that.

Her last gown worn in the trial scene is pretty and appropriate. She is a widow, though she does not mourn over that fact, and the gown is a handsome tailor-made frock of black with a fluffy white front.

There are some other most interesting gowns worn in the play. Miss Minnie Dupree's gown at the dance, the white wash gown, the artificial wreath of flowers in her hair, the sash, and the wonderful stockings—all are charming. Just the kind a nice little girl living in the West and knowing nothing else might have worn. And words cannot express the entire delightfulness of the gown of Miss Prissims, (Miss Estelle Mortimer,) pianiste of the dance hall, her bobbing little blonde curl and the "elegant white satin slippers" loaned by the boarder. The pièce de résistance of her costume, however, is the silk petticoat, which her numerous evolutions reveal, blue silk covered with small cerise bows. It is most fetching, as is Miss Prissime in her entirety.

The stage of the Knickerbocker Theatre is a delightful one upon which to wear low-cut evening dresses, and the "Lady" wears one at the dance. Many stages have a resemblance to cold-storage warehouses, and the cold air penetrates from them to the people in the audience who sit in the front rows. But the stage of the Knickerbocker is warm throughout, even on a very cold night—so warm and comfortable that it makes Mr. Goodwin's dance, wearing the cowboy outfit, with the fur-faced "chaps," or chaparejos, over his own suit, something of a heroic act. But if all theatres are to be as well heated actresses will lose one of the benefits of the hardening process, which some of them say tends to keep them in good health and beauty, the changes of gowns from thick to thin in all kinds of temperatures.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Mrs. Langtry will begin her new tour of the United States with Grundy's much-advertised play, "The Degenerates," at the Garden Theatre next week, Jan. 15. The company includes that admirable comedian, Fred Kerr, Harcourt Beatty, Leslie Kenyon, Wilford Foster, Alfred Wigley, George Grossmith, Jr., Lawrence Grossmith, Lucie Milner, Ina Goldsmith, and Ethel Henry. Not many of these actors are known here. "The Degenerates" was first acted in London at the Haymarket Theatre, Aug. 31, 1899. The cast then included only two or three of the actors who will appear here with Mrs. Langtry. Lily Grundy, the dramatist's daughter, acted the character of Una, Mrs. Trevelyan's daughter. Grundy's play is not thought to show his skill at its best, but it had a long and profitable run. It deals with social wickedness, and contains one strong scene of a familiar dramatic quality. Mrs. Trevelyan is one of those dangerously fascinating women whom modern playwrights have so often depicted as leaders of social life. She is cynical and worldly and the cause of much jealousy. Her daughter is a pure creature, fresh from a convent school. Other personages are a jealous wife and her husband, a besotted and slangy young Viscount, and his young wife, a renegade Jew, a light-comedy Duke searching for an ideal woman, and a number of "society" types. The fiction that the play was founded on actual incidents in Mrs. Langtry's own life helped to give it vogue in London.

It is reported that the dramatization of "David Harum," which Charles Frohman will produce in the Spring with William H. Crane in the title rôle, has been made by Edward E. Rose, the stage manager of James K. Hackett and his company. Mr. Rose used to be an actor of small parts at the Boston Museum, and more recently has been connected with the Castle Square Theatre, in that city, as dramatist and stage manager. He must not be confounded with the English playwright and critic, Edward Rose, who dramatized "The Prisoner of Zenda."

Theodore Babcock, who has tried his hand at everything, including musical farce, has lately been acting in a new English melodrama called "Man's Enemy." A brief account of the piece at hand does not specify whether the title refers to woman or rum. Mr. Babcock has made a hit, however, as the polished villain. He is an actor of good gifts, whose ability was recognized in his earliest efforts. But it seems difficult to place him.

Natalie De Angelis, daughter of the operetta comedian, Jefferson De Angelis, is about to make her first appearance on the stage at the Alcazar Theatre, San Francisco.

The recurrence of the so-called "slippery day stairs" in farce or burlesque always gives new impetus to the old line of anecdotes, almost as old as this nineteenth century, about innocent folks in audiences, who have taken them seriously and lamented audibly the mishaps of the actors. These yarns, including those now told of unsophisticated spectators of "Barbara Fidgetty" at Weber and Fields's, are always fictitious. But there is a true tale to tell about the effect of slippery day stairs on an uninformed and unimaginative spectator. Francis Wilson's entrance in the comic-play with songs called "The Merry Monarch," the best piece he has had since he began his career as a star, was in a palanquin amid much pomp. He was a mighty as well as a merry monarch, and his Court was assembled to do him reverence. A portable flight of steps was attached to the palanquin, and the monarch stepped majestically forth, when the steps closed, and he slid precipitously to the ground. After the first performance of the play a serious-minded and non-theatrical relative of Mr. Wilson sought the comedian in his dressing room. When asked how he liked the show, he replied gravely that it all seemed very good but that the sad accident at the beginning had so startled and shocked him that his mind had remained unsettled throughout. This is a true story.

Robert Loraine, a young English actor, who has not yet appeared in this country, will support Ada Rehan in her forthcoming tour. Mr. Loraine is the son of Henry Loraine, an English actor of some renown in the last generation, and has been on the stage only a few years. He has been chiefly identified with melodrama, but was for a time in George Alexander's company at the St. James's Theatre in London. Mr. Loraine is tall and handsome. He married Julie Opp, who has lately been suing him for divorce. Miss Rehan's repertory will include one new or relatively new play from the German and some of the Shakespeare comedies and other old English plays in which she appeared at Daly's.

ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PLAYS.

The Christmas pantomime still prevails all over England. Many theatres in the smaller cities which are used only by touring companies in other seasons are given up to an elaborate production of pantomime (which, of course, is not pantomime at all,) at Christmas. There are no fewer than 88 Christmas pantomimes in the cities of Great Britain and Ireland, exclusive of London, this year. In London only two of the centrally located houses are given up to pantomime, Drury Lane and the Garrick. The suburban theatres, however, swell the total to 32.

The most popular subjects this year are Cindrella and Dick Whittington. In the 120 pantomimes each of these subjects is treated of, in the highly unimaginative and conventional manner of pantomime writers, 20 times. There are 17 "Robinson Crusoes" and 13 pantomimes founded on the story of the Babes in the Wood. Cinderella has been an almost equally favored subject for two or three years past.

Pantomime producers cannot, themselves, account for the run from time to time on certain subjects. For eight years, for instance, there has been no pantomime in London or its suburbs on the subject of Bo-Peep, Humpty-Dumpty, or Robin Hood. The London suburban theatres have more than doubled in number within a decade. The 32 pantomimes they produce this year were exceeded in number only once before, last year, when 34 were produced.

These pantomimes give employment for a few weeks, sometimes for six months, to thousands of persons who never get any other foothold on the stage. The principal boy and girl, to use the technical term, and the prominent comedians are, of course, established favorites of the music halls or of operetta and burlesque. But troops of children, demons, acrobatic specialists, singing fairies, and dancers are needed in pantomime. The costumers all over the kingdom reap a rich harvest in pantomime season, musicians are in extraordinary demand for the increased orchestras, and extra stage hands are required. In short, the advent of the pantomime means comfort to many who are not generally too comfortable.

As to whether or not the pantomime is really as popular as it used to be it is impossible to judge. Last year many of the Christmas shows lost money. English taste is conservative, however, and theatrical traditions are cherished. The pantomime of to-day is much what the pantomime of the middle of this century was. Perhaps the burlesque opening has become more elaborate, but it was the principal part of the show then. The harlequinade is now cut down to two or three scenes. Original wit is not tolerated in pantomime books. The comic songs are generally the popular music hall ditties. The serious music in pantomimes, however, is often of a very good quality.

THE BIG DRURY LANE SHOW.

"Jack and the Beanstalk" is the title of this year's pantomime at the Drury Lane. Under the management of Arthur Collins the annuals at this big theatre are as gorgeous and expensive as they were in the consulate of Sir Augustus Harris. Arthur Sturgess wrote the book, and a fortune was spent on the scenery, dresses, and machinery.

The giants are said to be marvelous creatures. One of them is actually 50 feet tall, but he is only seen prostrate. Out of his vest pocket emerges the British army, embodied by scores of children in khaki.

The stage of the theatre has been enlarged since last season, and the effects are therefore more striking and prodigious than ever before in Christmas pantomime, even at Drury Lane. There are real giants in the company, and Grigolati's flying fairies are also employed.

The first scene represents the roots of the famous beanstalk, with elves as the dramatis personae. Thence the action passes upward and skyward by way of Dame Trot's dairy. The Rood to the Market is an ingenious scene, with a novel effect of moving pictures. The panorama seems to move from the back of the stage forward. In the wedding festival of Jack and Princess Pretty there is a ballet symbolical of nineteenth century progress. Nellie Stewart, who was here with "An Artist's Model," is the principal boy, Dan Leno, Herbert Campbell, and J. Danvers the comedians, and Whimsical Walker the clown.

The Garrick's pantomime is called "Puss in Boots," and the old pantomimist, Charles Lauri, is Puss, while the principal boy is Florence Lloyd, also well known in this country, and the principal girl Letty Lind.

MORE ABOUT "THE SNOW MAN."

As already reported in this summary of theatrical doings, in place of a pantomime at the London Lyceum they have a fairy piece called "The Snow Man." Arthur Sturgess took this from a French spectacle by Chivot and Vanloo, while the original music by Antoine Banes has been supplemented by Walter Slaughter. The work is of remote German origin. The costumes were designed by Walter Crane.

The story opens in Fairyland, where the workers

Good things make
For the whole world's sake,
And deliver the following day.

The Queen is called Ariella, while the evil genius of the place is one Crooked Sixpence. Ariella believes in the Earth and its people; Crooked Sixpence does not. "The earth is bad," he says. "They do not like your gifts. You send them sunlight, they long for rain—you send them rain, they buy umbrellas—you send fresh air, they poison it with smoke—you send birds, they wear them in their bonnets." The Queen is in love with a certain Prince Splendid, who has gone to Earth, leaving his heart with Ariella. When he comes back, he shows some signs of deterioration from the fairy standard.

"Let him go," say the fairy workers, scornfully; and the Queen, in the bitterness of her feelings, accepts the suggestion. But, says she, "Take this man—turn him into snow, and use him as your own, so that every flake may chill the bodies of those men he loves so well. Let them be as cold as he is. Go!" The third tableau of the first act presents a city square in Flanders, where we are introduced to Catherine, an innkeeper's maid, who nourishes an unrequited love for the learned Doctor Franz. Franz, on his side, is in love with Lisa, daughter of the Burgomaster, who destines her for his nephew Mark. Franz, however, aspires, by virtue of his occult learning, to vivify inanimate objects, and, when three engaging children build up a snow man, he undertakes to make it live. "Do so," says the Burgomaster, "and you shall have my daughter, for if you succeeded she would be the wife of the most famous man in the world." And Franz does succeed in his task, for he has the aid of Ariella, who has come down to Earth, and who, in animating the children's Snow Man is but giving renewed life to her faithless lover, Prince Splendid.

Later on the Snow Man assists in the signing of the marriage contract in the Town Hall. Enchanted as Franz is with his success, there are attendant drawbacks. The Snow Man somewhat resembles Frankenstein's monster, and not a little worries his "papa," as he calls the young doctor. He is much puzzled, too, by his position, and grows sadly confused over what he regards as the various tribes of human beings that inhabit the earth, for one division of them seems to be made up of girls, women, mothers, ladies, wives, and various other descriptions of petticoated bipeds, between which he vainly strives to discriminate. The idea of getting rid of him by making him marry Catherine, the barmaid of a favorite tavern, does not work well; for, though she is persuaded to sit on his knee, the immediate consequences are of the most arctic description. Ultimately the missing heart is restored to the icy image.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"Wheels Within Wheels" is being played to large audiences.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Manoeuvres of Jane" has thus far enjoyed an uninterrupted career of prosperity.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"Three Little Lambs," with its music and its jollity, has found favor with the public.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"The Wife," by Belasco and De Mille, will be presented by the Donnelly Stock Company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Ben Hur" again broke its record, the receipts of the past week exceeding those of the week before.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—To-morrow night's performance ushers in the third week of "The Village Postmaster," which has only two weeks more to run.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—In the "City Club" Burlesque Company, which will be seen this week, the management will present burlesque skits, with incidental specialty acts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Way Down East" will be continued for a considerable time longer. The play has proved to be as popular as it was when it was first seen here.

BIJOU THEATRE.—May Irwin and "Sister Mary" are rapidly forging toward their one hundredth performance, and the attraction continues to maintain its popularity.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Nat Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliott have played so far to crowded houses with their comedy, "The Cowboy and the Lady." They have done a larger business in this city than ever before.

GARRICK THEATRE.—William Gillette's success in "Sherlock Holmes" has prompted Charles Frohman to postpone his star's appearance in London until next season, continuing the melodrama in this country throughout the present season.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Frank Daniels to-morrow night will enter upon the last two weeks of his New York engagement in "The Ameer." Next season he will play on the Pacific Coast, so that he will not be seen in New York again till the year after next.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—"Around New York in Eighty Minutes," the burlesque that proved a very successful attraction at another house in this city, will be revived in Harlem, under the direction of William A. Brady, with a large company and new scenery.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Jefferson de Angelis, in "The Jolly Musketeer," is to make his reappearance, after a tour of the principal cities in twenty-four States. The company will include a new prima donna, Grace Van Studdiford, and Harry Macdonough, Maud Hollins, Hubert Wilke, Lenore Soulier, Hilda Hollins, Edwin A. Tester, Herman Steinmann, and Fred K. Logan.

EDEN MUSEE.—At the request of many visitors a special series of Cinematographe views will be shown at 9 o'clock to-morrow evening. The series will include several comic and mysterious views, and in addition the presentation of "Cinderella and Her Slipper" in six tableaus. During the week there will be new attractions. Among the wax works there will be new groups and new arrangements.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Anna Held delights enormous audiences in "Papa's Wife," which enters upon the third month with a change in the cast, Cyril Scott succeeding Henry Woodruff to-morrow night as the strait-laced son of the rakish old Baron. A special matinée, the only mid-week afternoon performance of the season, will be given next Wednesday.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—Another lengthy and varied bill has been arranged for this week. The leading artist will be Vernona Jarbeau, who will return to the vaudeville stage for the first time in two years; the Holloway trio, Charles T. Aldrich, Mlle. Azara, Ward and Curran, Fox and Foxie, McMahon and King, Farnum and Seymore, and Earle and Shepard.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—The more prominent artists offered this week by Mr. Proctor are the Rossow Midgets in their unique acrobatic act, the three Merkel sisters, equilibrists; Edward Latell, musical comedian; Diana, in the mirror dances; Seymour and Dupree, acrobatic novelty; Charlie Rossow in his imitations, W. C. Davies, "The Man from Ireland"; the kalatechnoscope, and Marinellis, on the silver rings.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The leading feature will be Kathryn Osterman, who will be assisted by Frederick J. Power, in a comedy called "The Editor." Beatrice Moreland will also appear in a new sketch, "Taming a Husband." Eva Williams and "Jack" Tucker will present a new version of "Skinny's Finish," and Frank Bush, Burton's dogs, the Florens troupe, and others will be in the bill.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Vanity Fair Burlesque Company will be the attraction this week. It will appear in two travesties. In the olio will be seen Harris and Fields, the German character comedians; Katie Rooney, the comedienne; the three Rio Brothers, aerial acrobats; Williamson and Stone, black-face comedians; Morrissey and Rich, travesty artists, and the Hassan Ben Ali troupe of Toozoonin Arabs.

GARDEN THEATRE.—Though this is Richard Mansfield's last week at this theatre, it can scarcely be called his last in New York, in view of the fact that next week he goes to the Harlem Opera House. The order of plays is: Monday, "Arms and the Man"; Tuesday, "Cyrano de Bergerac"; Wednesday, "Prince

Women Here and There—Their Frills and Fancies

"There is one thing about calendars; you don't care at all how many you have," says the girl who has lots of friends. "Once in a while I have what I call a calendar year, and every one gives me one of some kind or description. But I love every one, and I wouldn't give away the meanest to my dearest friend. You see, you can tack a calendar up anywhere, and it is always convenient, for you never know the day of the month, and it looks comfortable to have hosts of calendars around. Then there is another thing about calendars; you know people never give you those that were given to them last year. People used to do that with Christmas cards until you were almost afraid of showing those you received for fear you would be giving away some of your friends. A calendar has to be up to date.

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A little before Christmas, when it was exhilarating but not suggestive of Summer days to wander in the fields, a woman hunting for other things found a healthy little violet and was thereby much astonished at the temerity of the little flower. But it seems this was not unusual, and violets are apt to waken at all sorts of unseemly seasons, even with snow on the ground, and make their way out into the open. The following letter, received with some inclosed blossoms, shows that other flowers have the courage of their convictions. This is the letter:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our ambitious friends arbutus, hepatica, and spring beauty will have to yield the palm as early risers to that pretty flowering shub ribes aureum, which I found in bloom to-day in a sheltered corner of Morningside Park.

Score one more, please, to the long list of attractions which go to establish the reputation of New York City as a desirable Winter resort. PRISCA.

New York, Jan. 5, 1900.

The flowers are attractive little yellow blossoms which do not give evidence of following the severe weather we have been having recently.

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"There is nothing like hanging up one's stocking for Christmas, some people think, and one young woman hung up her stocking this year in spirit with the family, though she was away from home. There was nothing of an immaterial nature about the stocking itself. It was the bona fide article, very solid, and was well filled. Her Christmas presents from home were received by her a few days before Christmas, and she was informed that in the package she would find, among other things, a stocking all ready for hanging. A new pair had been bought for her, one of the useful things among her gifts, and one of them filled as full as it could be with all sorts of things that would go into a stocking—small articles of different kinds—a fancy box of hair pins, a special kind of soap, and other little things with bon bons and handkerchiefs. It is said that she didn't look once at the other things in the box when she took the stocking out. She hung it in her room, and when the family at home were looking at their stockings she was also examining the contents of hers. The idea is not patented, and any one may use it another year for the members of their families away from home.

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At a men's furnishing store not a hundred miles from the Brooklyn Bridge, on the New York side, a woman can always find a handkerchief. The firm keeps an emergency stock always on hand. Many women have trials and tribulations with their handkerchiefs. How is a woman ever to be expected to keep a handkerchief when she has to carry it tucked up her sleeve, in her muff, in her blouse, or in a little chatelaine bag? Of course she loses them by the dozen, and she has been obliged to depend upon the chance of buying a man's handkerchief when she was down town and out of reach of the regular shops. And what woman could carry a big, man's hankerchief in a tight-fitting sleeve? She isn't obliged to now, for this firm, finding they sold so many men's handkerchiefs to women, have laid in this emergency stock. It has paid them, too, for now the women go to the store to get string ties and occasionally a puffed tie for their own wear, as well as presents for the men of their families.

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There is one woman in Brooklyn who will never hear a word said against a janitor. She has had an experience with one which will give the whole class a warm place in her heart always. She lived in one of the big apartment houses in the city, which had, of course, a janitor in attendance. He was a good janitor, as janitors go, but the woman did not think much of that one way or another until five or six years after she had left the house.

One of her family treasures was an old copper teakettle, an heirloom, and any one who knows anything about it must know that there are copper kettles and copper kettles, but that there is nothing like one that has been in the family for generations. The woman would not have disposed of hers for any money, but in moving, the kettle cover was lost. Just how things are lost in moving no one ever knows, but they mysteriously disappear, and are never seen again. That was the way with the kettle cover, or the woman came to the conclusion that it was. With a feeling of deep melancholy she put it down to her profit and loss account, resigned herself to the inevitable, and was filled with a new regret every time she chanced to come across the coverless kettle.

But it happened that five or six years after the moving the woman had occasion to go back one day to the apartment house which had been her former residence, and there she chanced to see the janitor.

"Oh, Mrs. Blank!" he exclaimed, smiling in a pleased way at seeing her again.

"Yes," said said, rather pleased herself at being remembered, "how do you do, James?"

"Very well, ma'am," said James, "and I have something that belongs to you.

"Something that belongs to me?" she returned in astonishment.

But James had disappeared, and in a moment he was back, breathless, and in his hand was the cover to the treasured kettle, looking, save for a little loss of polish, as well as when Mrs. Blank had last seen it. Now she believes that janitors not only have good memories and honesty, but a fine sense of the value of things.

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"It was not always as easy to get Canton china as it is now," says a woman who has known people who wrote the date of their births seventeen hundred and something. "An aunt of mine always used it. I remember, because it was always such a delight to me. When I was a little girl I used to persuade aunt's colored man to get a plate down for me, and I would lie on the floor and look at it, while he told me long stories about the pictures, stories which I imagine were more negro lore than Chinese. The china could not be found at that time anywhere in the country except in Boston, and every year my aunt would go on there, I believe for nothing in the world but to replenish her stock of china."

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There is a Connecticut woman who has a joke that she is never tired of telling. The joke is on some one who was not brought up to believe that honesty is the best policy and a cardinal virtue. The woman had driven out into the country to visit some relatives. They lived at some distance from her home in Stamford, on a farm, and one object of her visit was to bring home some rich barnyard soil for her plants. It was found, when they started to get the soil, that the most convenient thing to get it in was an old ham bag. This was firm and strong, and with the soil well packed in, would hold a considerable quantity.

"There," said the woman's cousin, when the bag was tied up, "no one will ever accuse you of carting dirt, for that looks exactly like a bona fide ham, and it is every bit as hard and solid. The bag is clean on the outside, and you will not even need to have it wrapped. If your friends see it, they will envy you for having a good, country ham."

The woman was well pleased, the ham bag was put into the carriage, and she drove home. When she reached the house she lifted out the dirt and set it just inside the gate while she drove around to the barn. She was gone only a short time, but when she returned, that ham bag had disappeared and she never saw it again. It was annoying to lose the soil she had taken such pains to get, but the joke was good enough to pay for the loss.

"I think that bag was the heaviest thing I ever lifted," she says in telling the story. "It was twice as heavy as a ham, and that ham bag was the biggest one I have ever seen. Then the soil that was in it. It was just the thing for my plants, but not so agreeable in other ways as some that was less rich. I can imagine the feelings of the man—it must have been a man to carry it any distance—who carried off that bag, hot and perspiring, having to hurry for fear of being discovered, and then to open it and find nothing but barnyard soil. People do get their just dues in this world sometimes."

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"It is one of the inconsistencies of human nature," says the woman who lives in a boarding house, "and we who know about it can't help smiling a little to ourselves. She is really one of the best women that I ever knew. If there ever was any one who was an exponent of most of the virtues and leading a good and consistent life, she is the woman, and yet this one little thing—and it is such a little thing that it is hardly worth speaking of—she will do, something that not ten women in a hundred who didn't have half her good qualities would think of doing. She is as neat as a pin, among other things, and her rooms are kept in apple-pie order. She never has a speck of dust there, and she would not have the room swept, I think, if there was any other way of keeping the floor clean. She has such a dislike for dust that she will not even have the dust cloth shaken from her window for fear a bit may be blown back again; so what do you think she does? The man boarder next door is, of course, away during the day, so she sends the maid into his room to shake her duster!

"Would he care? Not for the thing itself, but he is a man who dislikes to be imposed upon, and he would surely be angry if he knew it, but of course no one tells him.

"It is something like a girl I knew whose mother was extremely particular about her fine laces. The mother of a friend was less particular, and she and her daughter wore their laces whenever they felt like it. There were to be some private theatricals at one time, and the girl with the particular mother was anxious to wear some fine lace with her costume, so she went to her neighbors, who she knew, in her position, would wear theirs, and who were always most generous about lending.

"Won't you loan me your lace shawl, dear Mrs. Blank?" she asked. "Mother is so particular about hers, and something might happen to it." And she never could understand why her friends, who were usually so kind and generous, refused with something like coldness."

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In an up-town place in New York, where they find situations for women, they say they always have during the holiday season a run of what they call Christmas tramps. They are women who come ostensibly for work, but who are quite willing to take money or anything else offered them. One of these this year was a big Irishwoman, neatly dressed and wearing a clean white apron and with an attempt at tears evidently intended to obtain sympathy. She asked for day's work at first, but as there was none of this for her, expressed herself as in need of money.

"Why don't they help you where you go to church? What church do you go to?" asked the woman in charge.

"The 'Piscopal Church," answered the woman.

"Whose church is it?"

"Dr. Blank's," answered the woman, mentioning the rector of a prominent Broadway church.

"Well, why doesn't he help you?"

"Well, you see," explained the woman, confidentially, "I don't go there all the time when I am working. I go to the church the people do where I work."

But why a woman who was doing a day's work could not go to church where she pleases did not seem very evident, and she was dismissed without further consideration.

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There is often more or less of a feeling of rebellion at fate among women who support themselves, yet most of them keep it to themselves if they do feel that they should be protected from the daily grind, but at this one place they see frequently evidences of this rebellion from women who are not strong enough to go to work uncomplainingly. One woman who came to them would work if she could find just the position she wanted, and she said she could furnish good references. She was of the gentlewoman class. But she was not willing to give her references until a position which suited her could be found, and no one was willing to place her in a position until she had given evidence that she was capable of filling it, and she did not get one. But her chief cry was not for work, but for help. She had come from the South, and she had heard of the great amount of wealth in New York, and it seemed such an easy thing for some one to help her, to give her the little money she needed for support, that she did not see why she could not have it.

"I don't want to work," she said time and again despairingly, "I want to be taken care of." But there are no asylums for helpless people of this kind, and she drifted away after a time.

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Another of the various people who want help was a palmist. She was willing to go out for companies to entertain the guests. To provide entertainers is a good business nowadays. So this palmist had a good many opportunities. One of the last given her was to go to Brooklyn to exercise her art at a reception there. But unfortunately it rained on the day when the reception was to be given. "I am so sorry it should happen to rain to-day," said the palmist, "for it being such a distance to go to Brooklyn, of course I can't go." So the people who were providing the entertainer had to make a great effort to find another palmist, and now when there are orders for palmists it is the other one who goes always, because she doesn't mind the rain.

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Here is a really old-fashioned remedy. It is a grandmother's remedy, and the grandmother who believes in it is alive and recommends it personally. It is for sciatica. Take equal parts of flour and red pepper, and mix with vinegar. Make a paste of it and move it from place to place with the pain. "And if that does not help you, then I am mistaken," concludes the grandmother.

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The Boston woman's clubhouse seems to be assured. There was an enthusiastic meeting of stockholders recently, and $10,000 worth of stock was purchased in a short time, and the subscriptions for $5,000 more paid. With a few more thousand dollars on hand the work will be begun. The building is to be not more than four stories high and rooms in it have already been applied for by business men. The women have a valuable lot on Beacon Street, for which they have been offered $40,000 more than the purchase price.

FEMININE FRILLS.

The flaring collar, which is to be seen so much upon women's out-door wraps, has reached the canine family at last. A little yellow dog was trotting down Fifth Avenue behind his mistress the other day wearing a collar wide and high and of the proper flare. It must be a convenient fashion for his dogship, at least if he is running before the wind, for the collar stands out on either side of his head and keeps the cold breeze off entirely. It looked as if this dog had small pockets on either side of his little jacket; but this may have been a mistake, for even the most up-to-date dog has not reached the stage of carrying change for car fare.

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People have been talking for some time about the wearing of earrings, and they really seem to be in now. In the theatre the other evening a number of women were wearing diamond stud earrings, one a pair of turquoise, close to her ears, and some others small diamond drops. One elderly woman wore a pair of black jet balls, relics of earlier days, evidently. The street cars show a good assortment of earrings, chiefly diamond screws, and one woman the other day wore a pair of rather large cluster diamond rings. That isn't Americanism, for people who visit England frequently say they see quite as many jewels in the streets there as they do here, and the woman with the cluster earrings may have been going to a reception.

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Some of the most charming little French silk waists, the most attractive seen, are simply made with no tucks, but a little design in a vine around the shoulders. The leaves of the vine in a waist of a delicate shade, say, of heliotrope, are set in with silk of a pale corn color and outlined with embroidery. There is a smaller vine also running down on either side of the overlapping front, which is finished with a fancy embroidered scallop edged with fine real lace. The collar, which has a narrow edge turned over, is also edged with embroidery and the fine lace.

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Wash shirt waists are to be seen in the shop windows, and look cold in this weather. The white ones are made of fancy materials, many with plaids and stripes across rather than running up and down. Some of the prettiest and daintiest waists are made entirely of white lace and fine Hamburg embroidery insertions. They have collars which turn over a little, edged with lace. Some have broad lapels and others have bolero-like pieces fastened in the side seams and crossing the bust, gathered up with a bow. These cost $15 and $16.

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Some of the wool shirt waists that have a more comfortable appearance at this time of the year are made of alternate stitched box plaits of plaid and plain material, with a tie of the plain material edged with the plaid.

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A very pretty girl, young, fresh, and a brunette, wore an attractive wrap to the theatre the other evening. It was one of the half-length capes of a bright red velvet, with shirred chiffon of the same color over it. The chiffon fell from the yoke in long, deep points, shirred and edged with ruffles. The yoke was of the shirred chiffon. The outer part of the collar was shirred like the yoke, but shaped and stiff, while inside was more of the shirred chiffon ruffled in to give a fluffy appearance.

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The same girl wore inside the collar to her gown a bit of soft tulle tied in a big, soft, flaring bow at the back.

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Pale blue in some way never seems a really appropriate color for an elderly woman. It hardly has character enough, and does not give her sufficient dignity unless used in unpronounced ways in linings, or where it is not much in evidence. One middle-aged matron wore a long, black satin coat edged with a ruffle of white lace over blue, and it was not attractive. There was too much contrast anyway to be agreeable.

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Another very pretty young girl wore a plain little suit of pale gray with an Eton jacket to match. Her blouse, worn under the jacket, was of a delicate shade of gray brocaded silk, that blended with the cloth, and her furs, when she was ready for the street, were chinchilla. Those one-tone suits are stylish and attractive.

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The little blonde curls of Miss Prissoms, the pianiste of the dance hall in "The Cowboy and the Lady," are delightfully funny, but they are not at all out of the way as far as actual fashion is concerned. The up-to-date girl is not confined to the tresses nature has given her, and can wear artificial curls tucked into the knot of hair on the top of her head if she likes. It is better if the curls are natural, but there are few women who have hair whose ends will curl up naturally if left to itself, and there is always plenty of hair that will curl to be found in the shops. The natural effect is to be desired, and if that can be obtained, the little curls on top of the head may turn to the face if they like, and they are very pretty and becoming.

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"You can never make cranberries into candied cherries," says the cook, "though they may tell you that you can. A cranberry is a cranberry, and a cherry is a cherry, to the end of its days, and you can't make one taste like the other. But you can cook cranberries so that they will keep separate, and they are very good for a number of things and make a change from the ordinary stewed cranberry. You take a quart of cranberries and wash carefully and turn them into the dish in which they are to be cooked. Add butter the size of an English walnut, two cups of sugar, and a pinch of cinnamon, and cook until they are done. That sounds a little indefinite, but it is easy to tell. They must boil, not too hard, and it will be necessary to shake the dish in which they are cooking occasionally, and perhaps stir the berries up from the bottom of the pan, taking care not to mash them. No water is used except that which clings to them after they have been washed. When they are turned out they will look not unlike the candied cherries, though a little darker, and each one will stand out separately like well cooked grains of rice. They are good to eat as cranberries, and they are pretty for garnishing with rice."

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"We had used oatmeal every morning for I don't know how many years," said the old housekeeper, "and I suppose should have continued to use it and no other cereal if we had not had an invalid in the house at one time and the doctor looked carefully into the matter of our bill of fare.

"'There are too many good cereals,' he said, 'for people to confine themselves to the use of one, and it is not a good thing to use oatmeal so constantly.'

"So now we have a good variety, nine different kinds, which stand in a line on the shelf, and the cook uses them in sequence, so that we have one after the other and the same one only every tenth day. It is a pleasant change, and we have never been sorry that we altered our regimen."

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE ANGLO-ITALIAN RAPPROCHEMENT.—The era of good feeling between Great Britain and Italy, brought about by such papers as La Tribuna di Roma and augmented by the increasing attacks of the French press upon the British Government and all things English, has brought about a series of commercial agreements between the two Governments, one of which greatly benefits the Italian colony of Erythrea, in East Africa. Signor Ferdinando Martini, Governor of Erythrea, is now in Cairo for the purpose of signing an Anglo-Italian agreement which practically extends to the Italian colony the scale of tariffs imposed on Egyptian imports into the Soudan. This agreement cannot well be signed by the direct representatives of the British and Italian Governments, it is said, without raising the delicate question of the Ottoman suzerainty.

The respectable press of Italy is now more than ever Anglophile, and Italians are constantly warned that, at the close of the war in South Africa, Great Britain will administer a deserved rebuke to France; for the present, it is the duty of all Italians to remember the debt of gratitude that they owe the English and hold aloof from the madmen on the other side of the Alps. A recent debate in the Italian Chamber is significant of the growing indifference with which Italy regards her status in the Dreibund and of the increasing desire for closer relations with Great Britain. Signor de Martino, brother of the ex-Minister in Pekin, criticised the management of the Italo-Chinese negotiations, and expressed the doubt as to the value of the Triple Alliance for Italy if it were powerless to prevent surprises like that of the Anglo-French agreement in regard to the hinterland of Tripoli. Thereupon the Marquis Catlo di Rudini, son of the ex-Premier, arose, and, after questioning the value of the Dreibund, made some strictures upon the policy of isolation pursued by Italy, and strongly and eloquently urged the necessity of closer association with Great Britain. Signor Nasi, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs in the first Pelloux Cabinet, continued in the same strain, and added that those who asked why Great Britain damaged Italian interests in the Tripolitan hinterland should know that there exists a note of an Italian Minister to the British Embassy in Rome stating that Italy had no stake in the North African question. This declaration, it is said, produced considerable sensation, and it is expected that a full explanation of the matter will shortly be demanded.

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FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PROPOSED BAGDAD RAILWAY.—A recent number of the Deutsche Zeitung of Berlin contains what is believed to be an article inspired by Drs. Siemens and Zander, respectively the Director of the Deutsche Bank and the President of the Anatolian Railway Company. The article throws considerable light upon the recent concessions made by the Sultan to the German syndicate for the construction of the Bagdad Railway, some details of which have already been given in these columns.

It seems that in order to pacify Russia the line will not start from Angora, but from Konieh, and will thus not come in too close contact with the Russian frontier. It is now declared that British interests in the line have given place to those of the French, which have been formally recognized by the German Ambassador in Constantinople. The French, it is believed in Berlin, will now succeed in securing a concession from the Porte to prolong the Beycot-Damascus Railway to Mesopotamia, and thus to connect it with the new Bagdad line.

Discussion of the Bagdad Railway concessions continue to occupy a prominent position in the political press of St. Petersburg. The Novosti sees in them a new field for German colonization schemes. "Germany," says the Russian organ, "has in view the peaceful conquest of Turkey by a systematic, constant campaign, carried on not by force of arms, but by building railroads and extending her colonies. When in course of time Germany attains her ends and takes possession of Thessaly, the Eastern question will assume an entirely different aspect from that which it has borne hitherto." The Novosti then goes on to say that the time has gone by for the settlement of the Eastern question by wars and diplomatic notes. Other means must now be used. So far Russia has only built the high road to Teheran. "It is to be hoped that we shall not wait until the Germans undertake in Persia what they have already achieved in Asia Minor."

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ABSINTHE THE BANE OF FRANCE.—Dr. L. Jacquet has just communicated to the French Medical Society the results of an inquiry on which he has been engaged into the progress of alcoholism in Paris. At the threshold of his report he boldly declares that the habitual taking of absinthe is responsible for much of the morbid irritability displayed by Frenchmen at the present day.

Alcoholism, continues the doctor, has secured many victims by the increasing craze for appetizers, (apéritifs,) which has spread to all classes of society, while the drinks swallowed under the pretext—absinthe, vermouth, and the various "bitters"—are the most pernicious forms of alcohol in existence. The doctor declares that the increase in the consumption of absinthe, the most deleterious of all these poisons, among the working classes is appalling. Many workmen have now reached the pitch of drinking absinthe with their meals as well as taking it when they get up in the morning and before luncheon and dinner.

To this almost universal habit of taking appetizers, and to the unparalleled facilities for obtaining drink that exists in Paris, Dr. Jacquet attributes the alarming growth of alcoholism. Women, in particular those of the lower classes, are especially influenced to join the ever increasing army of tipplers by the fact that the temptation to indulge in stimulants meets them at every turn. A great number of the smaller coal merchants, grocers, and provision dealers add to their income by selling intoxicants. Druggists, too, are offenders, offering in place of the wine tonics prescribed by physicians a mixture of their own made of cheap, strongly alcoholized wines, sweetened, and with an admixture of kola. Out of 4,744 cases personally investigated by Dr. Jacquet in the Paris hospitals, 1,405, or 29.61 per cent., were found to be persons who habitually drank to excess, and whose malady, if not directly ascribable to alcohol, had been greatly aggravated by the abuse of stimulants.

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EMILE ZOLA AND THE LATE LIEUT. COL. HENRY.—M. Zola recently wrote a letter to the Minister of War, Gen. de Galliffet, requesting the communication of the famous letters of Col. Combes cited by M. Judet, in his articles in Le Petit Journal of July, 1898, to prove that M. Zola's father had been expelled from the French army for embezzlement. The result of the correspondence is said to confirm the charge made at the time that at least the first letter was a forgery perpetrated by Henry.

In his reply Gen. de Galliffet says:

"In the first place, inquiry has proved that of the two letters of Col. Combes quoted in Le Petit Journal of July 18, 1898, that designated 'second letter of Col. Combes' figures in the dossier of M. François Zola. There exists no trace of the other letter described as 'first letter of Col. Combes.' Gen. de Galliffet adds without, however, naming Henry, that it was he who in 1894 asked at the Archives Bureau for the dossier of M. François Zola. Lieut. Col. Henry being dead, "it is no longer possible to know his reasons for consulting this dossier, and, therefore, impossible to verify the propriety or otherwise of an operation which nothing appears to justify."

The Minister concludes his letter by refusing communication "as contrary to all precedent."

On receiving the letter from the Minister of War M. Zola at once repeated his request in a letter of the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau. Unless, argues M. Zola, "the dossier concerning my father's case be communicated to me, how is it possible for me to defend myself in the courts against the action brought by M. Judet?"

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The novelist then adds: "How is it possible not to suspect that the second letter, in passing through the hands of a notorious forger, has been disfigured? For every loyal mind complete communication of the dossier to the son of the defamed man is obligatory on the eve of the action which the accomplice (M. Judet) of the forger dares to bring against him, by describing as a calumnious denunciation the first effort to throw a little light on these shameful dark corners."

Moreover, continues M. Zola, it results from the reply of Gen. de Galliffet that the double violation of the alleged dossier of François Zola and the silence of the grave did not suffice, and that the author, who disappeared in explation of a forgery, committed a second forgery by providing a journalist with a letter which never existed in the dossier.

The latest advices are that permission has been "exceptionally granted" to M. Zola to examine his father's dossier in the War Office. The trial of M. Judet's action has been postponed until Jan. 24.

A YEAR'S CHANGES IN HAVANA.

The Streets, Formerly Filthy, Now Scrupulously Clean—Christmas and New Year Entertainments.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 31.—One year ago to-morrow the American army marched into Havana and took formal possession of the island, as guardians until such time as it could be turned over to the Cuban people. Amid the shouts and cheers of the people the Spanish flag was hauled down and our flag raised. In the streets, now scrupulously clean, it is hard to recognize those that were formerly so filled with rubbish that it was with difficulty that a pathway could be cleared. This general cleaning of streets and buildings is one of the greatest of the changes that have been effected.

Another very noticeable change is in the principal shopping streets on Sunday, where of old there was as much or more business done than on other days. Now they are as deserted as similar streets in American cities, and the shop doors are closed. But the day is still a gala one among Cubans; their balls and dinners are given then, and many of their other festivities. The Battle of Flowers, similar in nature to that at Nice, takes place on Sunday. All Cuban society will turn out to see it.

All the recent innovations are not good ones, but for these the authorities are not responsible. In the wake of the army came many characters with which we could well dispense, and it is thought that they in a large measure are responsible for many of the burglaries committed of late. In broad daylight hats, umbrellas, &c., are stolen from the halls of houses. In the night larger thefts are committed. During the past week more than one house has lost all of its silver. Clothing is taken from houses by passing a long, hooked rod through the bars of the windows. The schoolmaster of one of the English schools intended having a Christmas tree for his pupils, and had all of the presents in his house, when burglars entered and took everything. This promised to be a great disappointment to the pupils, but friends came forward and replaced a great many of the losses, so that the tree and entertainment took place as originally planned, only a little later in the week.

The whole week has been occupied in Christmas gayeties. In Cuban society there has been as much going on as in American. The midnight feast on Christmas Eve was celebrated in many houses. At this an elaborate course dinner is served, and a Christmas is scarcely considered complete without it here. A banquet was given by the Postmaster General to Gen. Wood. To this only gentlemen—sixteen in number—were invited. The guests included Gen. Ludlow, Gen. Lee, Gen. Chaffee, and Gen. Humphrey.

One evening I went to a dancing party, at which there were only a few other Americans, but to my surprise I heard English spoken on every side, and well spoken, too, for the Cubans are clever linguists. Most of the best families send their children either to the United States or Europe to be educated.

Last Summer the Cuban girls used to attend the Seventh Cavalry dances each week, and the officers always danced with them. Later on, when their wives came, the señoritas were somewhat neglected, and they resented thus: "The American officers are false," they said. "In Summer they liked us, but now that their wives are here they don't care to dance with us as much as they did," so they remain away from the dances. The Saturday night affairs at Camp Columbia are very popular, and army people from all around Havana go to them.

New Year's Day is a feast day, and, as in the United States, every one wishes every one else a prosperous new year. I am told that it was formerly the custom to call on friends, and receive the open-handed hospitality that was met with in our own country years ago, but this is a custom now honored in the breach more than in the observance.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

WEEK OF UNIVERSAL PRAYER.

Appeal to Christians by the Evangelical Alliances of the World.

The Evangelical Alliances of the World have issued an invitation to all Christians to join with them in making this week one of united and universal prayer. The letter sent out by the United States branch bears the name of the President, William E. Dodge, and those of many Secretaries. It contains the following notes of alarm and apprehension:

"Beyond question, the need is great. On the one hand, a civilization which gathers to itself increasing luxuries and prides itself on its ever-enlarging dominion, is averse to repentance and prayer, and, on the other hand, many who suffer and are wronged are ready to conclude that God neither sees nor hears nor cares. Even the Church is tempted from the true simplicity and strength of faith. The very advance of the kingdom may appear to some to call for Christian activity rather than for lowly supplication."

Nineteen branches of the Evangelical Alliance, situated in as many countries of both hemispheres, unite in this appeal for a week of prayer. The topics suggested for each day are: Jan. 7, "Christ and the Church"; Jan. 8, "Prayerful Confession"; Jan. 9, "The Church Universal"; Jan. 10, "Nations and Their Rulers"; Jan. 11, "Families and Schools"; Jan. 12, "Foreign Missions"; Jan. 13, "Home Missions"; Jan. 14, "Christ and the Individual Members of the Church."

School for Domestics Planned.

The Household Economic Association is hoping soon to make a radical departure in its line of work. It has found that there is a large demand for what is called hourly service by people who have not room enough for a servant or work enough to keep one constantly busy. To supply this need the association is thinking of opening a training school for a good class of domestics near its present quarters, 1,773 Broadway. At the rooms of the association there are now classes for ladies and for servants, and a tenement house class is soon to be opened, and there have been calls for others which cannot be supplied. Something in the nature of an exhibition is to be given in February, with prizes for work, cooking, mending, and laundry work given. There is a free cooking lecture every Thursday at 3 o'clock in the rooms

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Every yard guaranteed:

BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE,
89c per yd. for $1.25 quality;
$1.09 per yd. for $1.50 quality;
$1.29 per yd. for $2.00 quality.

BLACK CASHMERE GROS GRAIN,
98c per yd. for $1.35 quality;
$1.19 per yd. for $1.50 quality;
$1.29 per yd. for $1.75 quality.

BLACK FLEUR DE SOIE,
69c per yd. for 89c quality;
95c per yd. for $1.25 quality;
$1.09 per yd. for $1.50 quality.

These from C. J. BONNET ET CIE.—
Every yard guaranteed:

BLACK TAFFETA,
69c per yd. for 85c quality;
85c per yd. for $1.00 quality;
98c per yd. for $1.25 quality.

BLACK GROS GRAIN,
$1.19 per yd. for $1.50 quality;
$1.35 per yd. for $1.75 quality.

BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE,
$1.19 per yd. for $1.50 quality;
$1.29 per yd. for $1.75 quality;
$1.49 per yd. for $2.00 quality.

These of American Manufacture:

BLACK TAFFETA,
49c per yd. for 69c quality;
59c per yd. for 85c quality;
69c per yd. for $1.00 quality.

BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE,
59c per yd. for 75c quality;
69c per yd. for 89c quality;
89c per yd. for $1.10 quality;
$1.10 per yd. for $1.50 quality.

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE,
69c per yd. for 89c quality;
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BIG SALE OF RARE STAMPS.

Philatelists on the Lookout for Prizes at the Dispersal of the Hunter Collection.

The largest sale of rare postage stamps ever held in this country is to be begun on Wednesday evening in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building, 109 East Twenty-second Street. The sale will be continued on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week, and on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings of next week. Henry C. Merry will be the auctioneer. The sale has been arranged by the Scott Stamp and Coin Company.

The collection to be disposed of belongs to F. W. Hunter, a lawyer of this city. He has been collecting stamps for about a quarter of a century, and has devoted to this pursuit an immense amount of time, knowledge, and money. A man who began to collect twenty-five years ago was, however, in a far different position to the philatelist of to-day. Specimens which are now so rare as to come hardly ever into the market were then obtainable at reasonable figures. The number of collectors was much more limited than at present, and as time has gone on those who acquired collections of any importance in years gone by have found to their delight that their property has increased in value in a manner which puts the most astonishing increase in real estate values into the shade. It is therefore not surprising that philatelic experts value the 3,321 lots into which Mr. Hunter's collection has been divided for the purposes of sale at in the neighborhood of $50,000.

The most valuable lot in the collection is No. 1,593, a two-cent British Guiana stamp of 1850, and a specimen of the first series issued in that colony. It is one of the rarest stamps known to collectors, this particular specimen having brought $1,010 at the De Coppet sale several years ago.

Another

Themes and Topics
In the Musical World

The performance of the Brahms violin concerto by Miss Leonora Jackson at the Philharmonic concerts gave another opportunity to the opponents of the composer to have a fling at him. His violin concerto has long been one of the favorite compositions of his enemies. It is not music for the public, nor is it favorable to the business of the concerto in exhibiting the resources of the solo instrument. It has been called a "concerto against the violin," and, biting as this title is, it is not altogether unjust. Perhaps the fairest criticism of the work is that of Louis Ehlert, which is as follows:

When a man like Brahms writes a concerto for a friend like Joachim, we have before us a combination calculated both to arouse our anticipation of a theoretic musical feast and to increase our expectations to an unusual degree. Inasmuch, then, as we assume that a concerto comprises a sort of exhibition of the instrument concerned from a point of view of its artistic effects, in addition to all the other elements that we expect to meet with in any composition whatsoever, the musical feast we hoped for in connection with the beautiful music was, in this case, unfortunately lacking. The first movement is wonderfully made, and both its parts are beautiful, but it is not a concerto movement. To write a concerto, one would require either the colossal instinct of a Beethoven or the kind, earthly fate of a Mendelssohn, who was always able to discriminate whether a work was at once musically and (how shall I express myself?) socially possible. But it is not Brahms's specialty. He is too much of an idealist; he is too deeply wrapped up in his world of thought to stop to ask himself the question, Is this both tasteful and permissible? If this were not so, he had not written the passages of nones and many others in this first movement and had withdrawn the second movement, for it is not even important in a musical sense. It is a deplorable fact that the hope of finding a third work worthy of the two existing masterpieces in violin literature should have remained unfulfilled.

Brahms's only success in the composition of concertos was in those for the piano, for here he was thoroughly in sympathy with the instrument and was able to make use of idioms which he had learned from Schumann or had himself introduced into the language of piano music. But the fact that his violin concerto is altogether too strained in its working out to admit of a successful public hearing does not remove Brahms from the path of musical progress. Indeed, he is one of the most potent factors in the development of modern music, and his opponents will have a much larger task in getting rid of him as the years go by. The longer the perspective the clearer the proportions of such a figure. A Brahms is much like a mountain, not to be satisfactorily viewed from its own foot. That he will eventually be accorded without dispute a place among the Titans of musical art is one of the things of which I have not the least doubt.

The true significance of Brahms in the development of modern music is not yet recognized. His power is only just beginning to be felt, and even his professed admirers, with two or three exceptions, do not rightly estimate his importance in the scheme of musical history. Mr. Huneker, in his eloquent study of Brahms in "Mezzo-tints in Modern Music," says truly: "For half a century he pursued the beautiful in its most elusive form; pursued it when the fashions of the hour, day, and year mocked at such wholesale, undeviating devotion, when form was called old-fashioned, sobriety voted dull, and the footlights had invaded music's realm and menaced it in its very stronghold."

Form called old fashioned! That is the significant phrase. For the success of the geniuses of the romantic school in writing works not in the old sonata form had led to the belief in the minds of many that the form was outgrown, and that henceforth there was to be some easy method of composing without much attention to the laws of development. Those who entertained such an idea had, of course, not studied the music of Schumann, Chopin, and Liszt closely. The subtlety of Chopin's harmonic schemes alone should have warned them that they were on the wrong path. But ninety-nine out of every one hundred students of music do not perceive the harmonic schemes which underly the compositions they are playing. The simple clearness of Liszt's Hungarian rhapsodies should have warned them, too; but no; disorder became the order of the day, and there were some who proclaimed it as an evidence of lack of ability on the part of a composer to write in the sonata form. These are still trying to prove that Brahms was of no importance. I do not envy them their task.

Brahms was the necessary check to the movement of absolute music toward chaos. He it was who demonstrated, in spite of the saying of Wagner, that there was still something for symphonic music to do. The work of Schubert, Schumann, Chopin, and Liszt was essential to the progress of musical art. They broke the shackles which had fastened themselves on the old forms and showed that form in the abstract, not mere formulas, was the necessary embodiment of art in music. But they went further. They enriched the style of musical composition with new idioms, with a new melodic vocabulary, with new harmonic moods. They opened the wide and fruitful field of romantic imagination, and spread upon the tonal palette of the pianist a thousand new and enchanting tints unknown before their time.

Their imitators ran to riot and folly in the use of the novel material. Music was in danger of descending from the proud heights of her intellectual mountains to wander in the bosky allurements of a valley of purples and greens. Suddenly there was descried sitting afar off on a solitary peak, with his eyes upon the sun, a guide, philosopher, and friend. The sensualists, when they heard the music of this man, said: "Away with him!" but his songs found their way into the hearts of thinkers, and there was a sigh of thanksgiving that music had a new master.

Brahms was thoroughly aware of all that had been done before his day in music. He made himself the master of it all. As Mr. Huneker has said, "He was the greatest contrapuntist after Bach, the greatest architectonist after Beethoven." He is the legitimate successor of these two mighty men. He has remodeled for the use of romantic thought the counterpoint of Bach, and he has shown that the sonata form as left in its highest development by Beethoven is capable of containing the richest fancies of the romantic spirit. He has proved beyond a doubt that the laws of music are immutable, that the long centuries of thoughtful experiment by composers from Ockegehm to Haydn were not wasted. The six centuries in which the laws of polyphonic writing were established were productive of results not to be dissociated from music because of freedom of fancy. The two centuries and a half from Merulo to the activity of Beethoven, in which the melodic architecture of the sonata form was expanded, were not unavailing. It was Brahms who drew together the scattered threads and made us a new warp for our musical art. As Mr. Hadow has well said, "In him converge all previous streams of tendency, not as into a pool stagnant, passive, and motionless, but as into a noble river that receives its tributary waters and bears them onward in larger and statelier volume."

Upon the counterpoint of Bach and the structural completeness of Beethoven he has superimposed the diction of the romantic school. And this tripartite combination he has made the receptacle for the richest and deepest romantic feeling of our time, a feeling chastened by thought and enriched by a profound and beautiful musical philosophy. Because of the serenity of his utterance, because of the fathomless depths of thought and feeling which lie behind it, he has been called cold and unsympathetic. My dear friends, the same thing was once said of Thackeray.

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In England Brahms has been disposed of by that eminent authority, Mr. J. F. Runciman of The Saturday Review. In addition to his arduous duties as chief denunciator of the savage weekly, Mr. Runciman is the correspondent of The Musical Record, a monthly magazine published in the highly cultivated City of Boston. In his letter in the current number, Mr. Runciman refers to some recent remarks of Vernon Blackburn (also an English critic of music) in this wise:

He loves Brahms as little as I do, but instead of saying "Bah!" to the geese, (excuse me, Messrs. Krehbiel and Huneker,) who do love him, he proceeds to give his reasons for not loving him. That is foolish.

The application of the term geese to Messrs. Krehbiel and Huneker so completely demolishes all that those distinguished Brahmsians have said in praise of the late Viennese master that they must now forever remain silent. Mr. Runciman further on in the same article shows how easy it is to dispose of Brahmns without the employment of reason. He says:

I push Brahms away contemptuously, because he is neither a fine decorative composer nor gives splendid and final expression to noble and original emotions. Taking his music merely as decoration, as sound patterns, how does it compare with Mozart's purely decorative music? Taking it as music in which decoration, mere sensuous beauty of outline, color, and harmony is made secondary to the desire for expression, where does he stand, compared with Bach, Beethoven, Wagner, and Mozart in his expressive music? In either case he stands a very long way off. That is all I say.

To be pushed away contemptuously by Mr. Runciman is probably the worst fate that can befall any composer of music or writer on the subject. I wish Mr. Runciman would give us an honest list of those to whom this dire thing has happened. No doubt it would be most instructive. It has certainly happened to Mr. Krehbiel, because Mr. Runciman says that he has read little of this gentleman's writings. This is a pity. Many things which Mr. Runciman does not suspect are clearly revealed in Mr. Krehbiel's works. I advise Mr. Runciman to read "How to Listen to Music."

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As for Mr. Huneker, who is quite able to take care of himself, as indeed is also Mr. Krehbiel, I have only to say that he shows a great fondness for the piano music of Brahms, and has little to say about the symphonies and the songs, chiefly because he is a pianist and is therefore possessed of an intimate acquaintance with these piano compositions. This the present writer envies him. These works are so intimate in their nature, so much like private communications from the composer to the hearer, that they are never for the mass of listeners at a great concert. I have never found the true Brahms atmosphere at a recital in Carnegie Hall. Much of Mr. Whiting's success with the interpretation of these works is due to the fact that he always plays before an audience of moderate size in a hall like Mendelssohn. Now Mr. Huneker, who is a philosopher as well as a guide and a friend, understands the comfort of a pipe, a pair of slippers, and Brahms. He is one of the happy few who know how to carry into his study the clear air of the mountain or the field. I can fancy him, when he is smoking and letting his fingers roam over the thoughts of the thoughtful master, saying to himself:

A book of verses underneath the bough,
A jug of wine, a loaf of bread, and thou
Singing beside me in the wilderness—
Oh, wilderness were paradise enow.

Mr. Huneker and Brahms, being both pushed contemptuously aside by the mighty man of The Saturday Review and The Musical Record, will now have no difficulty in retiring to the wilderness together and comforting one another with the thought that they never will be missed by Mr. Runciman. It is not to the discredit of The Saturday Reviewer that he prefers the vast glooms and bottomless furies of the mighty Russian, Tschaikowsky, to the sun-lighted snowpeaks of Brahms. The music of Tschaikowsky is also great, but it is easier for the ordinary mortal to comprehend. Let me hasten to say that I do not mean to insinuate that Mr. Runciman is ordinary. Far from it. He seems to me to be most extraordinary. But, nevertheless, I am sorry for him in that he cannot enjoy his Brahms with his Tschaikowsky. The two gentlemen, to whom with truly parliamentary courtesy he refers as "geese," have a substantial advantage of him in this matter. Both of them are admirers of Tschaikowsky as well as of Brahms. These are two composers in whom there are many contrasts, and in contrasts there is much saliency. Perchance some day Mr. Runciman will be converted. I think that day will come when there arrives another composer who may be condemned in place of Brahms. Musical verdicts are so nearly all in just now that it is really hard work for struggling young critics to find anything to say that will make people sit up and stare. Brahms alone is left to them, and of course they must make the best of him. But they will all come around into the fold as soon as some other mark of sufficient size offers itself to them. I am extremely sorry that they know so little in London about our dear friend Richard Strauss. But, after all, he is hardly a big enough mark. A few years ago they had Wagner; but it is absolutely impossible to get any fame now out of anti-Wagnerism. A hard-hearted public persists in laughing at it, and even English music critics are sometimes forced to bow to public opinion.

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The opera in the past week did not produce anything that calls for especial comment. The remarks here made upon the Aïda of Mme. Eames cannot now be extended. Another performance of the opera may reveal something not shown in the first. The only thing that seems worth insisting upon at this moment is the utter incorrectness of the public attitude toward the Radames of M. Alvarez. Consistency is decidedly a jewel, but it is one seldom found on the public brow. Why should M. Van Dyck be condemned and M. Alvarez be praised for singing in precisely the same way? If any teacher of singing can find any difference in the fundamental principles of the methods employed by the two men I for one should be glad to hear from him.

It is the opinion of the present writer that in five years it will be impossible to tell the singing of one from the other without the aid of sight. Yet M. Alvarez is applauded vociferously and M. Van Dyck, who sings in German opera principally, is condemned. A few years ago this same public declared that it could no longer stand the bad singing which was heard in the German opera and that it was going to have French and Italian opera, so as to get better singing. If M. Alvarez had sung here in the days of German opera, his style would have been taken as inevitable. But if we are to get better singing by having French and Italian opera, why should we be tolerant of such work as that of the leading tenor of the Paris Grand Opéra? These are fair questions, and they ought to be answered.

W. J. HENDERSON.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY—"Don Pasquale" and Cavalleria Rusticana," Metropolitan Opera House, 7:45 P. M.
"Iolanthe," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—"Le Prophete," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

FRIDAY—"Tannhaeuser," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY—"Carmen," Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.
Young People's Concert, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.
"Romeo et Juliette," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

The programme for the week at the Metropolitan Opera House is as follows: Monday, "Don Pasquale," Mme. Sembrich, Signor Scotti, Signor Pini-Corsi, and Mr. Salignac, followed by "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mme. Calvé, Mme. Mantelli, Signor Campanari, and Mr. Dippel; Wednesday, "Le Prophete," Mme. Schumann-Heink, Miss Suzanne Adams, M. Alvarez, M. Plancon; Friday, "Tannhäuser," Mmes. Nordica and Gadski, Messrs. van Dyck, van Rooy, and Plançon; Saturday, "Carmen" in the afternoon, with Mme. Calvé and M. Saleza in the leading rôles, and "Romeo et Juliette" at night.

THE OPERA HOUSE EVENTS.

The programme for the Opera House concert to-night is as follows:

Overture, "Euryanthe".....Weber
"An Die Hoffnung".....Beethoven
Herr van Rooy.
Aria, "Sapho".....Gounod
Mme. Mantelli.
"Lotta Del Bardi," "Tannhauser".....Wagner
Signor Scotti.
"Dich Theure Halle," "Tannhauser"...Wagner
Mme. Nordica.
Dream music from "Hansel and Gretel".....
Humperdinck
"Valse Caprice".....Rubinstein
"Kaiser Variations" from Quartet in G...Haydn
"Entr'acte" from "Cricket on the Heath"...
Goldmark
Prologue from "Pagliacci".....Leoncavallo
Signor Scotti.
Songs by Mme. Nordica.
"Der Wanderer".....Schubert
"Das Muhlrad".....Erk
"Phyllis und die Mutter".....Reimann
Herr van Rooy.
"Noble Seigneur," "Les Huguenots".....
Meyerbeer
Mme. Mantelli.
Waltz, "Beautiful Blue Danube".....Strauss

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

"Iolanthe; or, The Peer and The Peri," in many ways the most meritorious of the operas produced by the collaboration of Sir Arthur Sullivan and W. S. Gilbert, will be sung by the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre next week. The atregoers are certain to hail with delight the opportunity to hear again the dainty, melodious, and artistic music of this operetta, and to revel in the polished wit and refined humor of this playful satire upon the House of Lords and the English Chancery laws. No light opera in the répertoire of the company has been given with greater artistic success than next week's cast is a guarantee that the standard established by previous productions of the work will be maintained. The cast has been arranged as follows: The Lord Chancellor, Frank Moulan; Earl of Mountararat, Rhys Thomas; Earl of Tolloller, Reginald Roberts; Strephon, William G. Stewart; Private Willis, Louis Casavant; train bearer, Charles Meyers; Queen of Fairies, Bessie Tannehill; Iolanthe, Gertrude Quinlan; Phyllis, D. Eloise Morgan; Leila, Belle D'Arcy; Celia, Maude Lambert; Fleta, M. Zabelle. The new scenic equipment will display an idyllic woodland and an absolutely correct reproduction of the approaches to the House of Lords and Westminster Hall, with the historic "Big Ben" brilliantly illuminated. "Iolanthe" will be followed by Flotow's ever popular "Martha." Then will be heard for the first time in this city Spinelli's great lyric tragedy, "At the Lower Harbour," ("A Basso Porto,") and "Fortunio's Song; or, The Magic Melody," an operetta by Offenbach.

MUSIC FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

The second symphony concert for young people, under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch, will be given in Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock. The special feature of these concerts is the short explanation illustrated by orchestral selections which precedes each number. The programme:

Symphony, G major, (Militaire).....Haydn
Melodie.....Rubinstein
Berceuse.....Alsneff
Vito.....Popper
Serenade, (strings, organ, and piano).Saint-Saens
Invitation to the Dance.....Weber-Berlioz

NOTES OF MUSIC.

The Pittsburg Orchestra, founded by the Art Society, was organized in the Fall of 1895, following the dedication of Carnegie Institute. Mr. Carnegie's gift for education of a noble building that should contain a music hall was the incentive that brought the orchestra into life. Though existing in sympathetic alliance with the great work emanating from Carnegie Institute the orchestra is independent of it. For three seasons but ten sets of evening and afternoon concerts were given during twelve weeks by an orchestra of fifty, and during this time the measure of public support was trebled; the fourth season, also of twelve weeks, marked an increase of players to seventy. The present is the fifth season, the players are under contract for twenty weeks, and during that time eighteen evening and eighteen afternoon concerts will have been given in Carnegie Music Hall, Pittsburg. The evening audiences crowd the hall, nearly all the 2,000 seats being sold for the season, while the afternoon concerts are well attended. The expenses of the orchestra are guaranteed by a group of public-spirited men, to whom is due the earnest position in music the City of Pittsburg holds to-day. The conductor of the orchestra is Victor Herbert. The programme of the first concert in this city, at Carnegie Hall on Jan. 23, is as follows:

Overture, "Carnaval Romain".....Berlioz
Aria from "Castor and Pollux".....Rameau
Mme. Marie Brema.
Symphony No. 5, in E minor, Op. 64.....
Tschaikowsky
Mephisto Waltz.....Liszt
Songs: "Traume," "Schmerzen".....Wagner
Mme. Marie Brema.
Vorspiel, "Die Meistersinger".....Wagner

Mrs. Granville Snelling announces a song recital for Monday afternoon, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock, at Mendelssohn Hall. She will be assisted by Mr. Longy, first oboist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Marie Brema arrived from England on board the Lucania yesterday. She will sing in a series of concerts with the Boston Symphony Orchestra during this month, and will also be heard in opera at the Metropolitan Opera House in her special rôles. She will also be the soloist in the first New York concert of the Pittsburg Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall, Jan. 23. During the month of February Mme. Brema will make a Western tour of concerts and song recitals, for which she has been engaged by the leading societies. The artist is under the management of Henry Wolfsohn during her present visit to this country.

Mr. Henry K. Hadley, who will make his formal New York début Jan. 16, at the Waldorf-Astoria, in the dual rôle of composer and conductor, is an American and was born at Somerville, Mass., in 1871. His father, a well-known musician, recognizing his son's talent for composition, placed him when quite young under the best masters. He studied harmony with Stephen Emory, counterpoint with George W. Chadwick, and the violin with Henry Heindl and Charles Allen of Boston. In 1894 Mr. Hadley went to Europe and studied composition with Mandyczewski in Vienna. In 1896 he returned to take charge of the music in St. Paul's School, at Garden City, which position he still retains. He has had experience as a conductor both in Boston and abroad. Mr. Hadley's compositions are already numerous, and are conspicuous for their symmetry of form, wealth of invention, and harmonic beauty. Besides upward of a hundred songs, vocal part writing, and piano compositions, he has written choral and orchestral works, which include three ballet suites, a concert overture, and two symphonies. Two movements of the second symphony, "The Four Seasons" will be given for the first time at his approaching concert.

Arrangements are progressing for a gala concert to be given on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, at Carnegie Hall, in aid of the Dewey Arch Fund. This concert will be one of the principal events of the season, not only by reason of the great artists who have kindly volunteered their services, but in view of its excellent purpose. The entire proceeds of the concert will be given to the Dewey Arch Fund, and the following distinguished artists have kindly volunteered their services: Mme. Nordica and M. Edouard de Reszke, M. Petschnikoff and Mme. Gadski. Also a grand chorus from the Oratorio Society and Grand Orchestra. The concert will be conducted by Walter Damrosch and Emil Paur, and will consist of: Part I., "The Manila Te Deum," composed by Walter Damrosch in honor of the victory at Manilla, and Part II., solos and orchestral numbers by the above-mentioned artists. The concert will be given under the auspices of the Dewey Arch Fund Committee, and invitations will be sent out to the leading society women in New York to act as patronesses. Admiral and Mrs. Dewey and Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt will honor the occasion by their presence, Admiral and Mrs. Dewey coming expressly from Washington for this concert, and Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt coming to New York expressly for the same purpose. As the boxes and seats will be put by the committee at a high price, it is expected that a large sum, and certainly not less than $10,000, will be realized for the arch fund.

CALVE AS MARGUERITE.

Did She Read "Evelyn Innes" or Did Moore See Her?

The Philadelphia Press suggests that Mme. Calvé may have read in Moore's "Evelyn Innes" the account of Margaret's new stage business. Here it is:

"Like every other Marguerite, her Prayer Book was in her hand when she first met Faust, but she dropped it as she saw him, and while she shyly and sweetly sang that she was neither a lady nor a beauty, she stooped and with some embarrassment picked up the book. She passed on, and did not stop to utter a mechanical cry when she saw Mephistopheles and then run away. She hesitated a moment; Mephistopheles was not in sight, but Faust was just behind her, and over the face of Margaret flashed the thought: 'What a charming—what a lovely young man! I think I'll stop a little longer, and possibly he'll say something more. But no—after all—perhaps I'd better not,' and, with a little sigh of regret, she turned and went, at first quietly and then more quickly, as though fearful of being tempted to change her mind.

"In the garden scene she sang the first bars of the music absent-mindedly, dusting and folding her little cape, stopping when it was only half folded to stand forgetful a moment, her eyes far off, gazing back into the preceding act. Awaking with a little start, she went to her spinning wheel, and with her back to the audience arranged the spindle and the flax. Then stopping in her work and standing in thought, she half hummed, half sang the song 'Le Roi de Thule.' Not till she had nearly finished did she sit down and spin, and then only for a moment, as though too restless and disturbed for work that afternoon.

"And after her brother had cursed Margaret, when he falls back dead, Miss Innes retreats, getting away from the body, half mad, half afraid. She did not rush immediately to him, as has been the operatic custom, kneel down, and, with one arm leaning heavily on Valentine's stomach, look up in the flies. Miss Innes, after backing far away from him, slowly returned, as if impelled to do so against her will, and, standing over the body, looked at it with curiosity, repulsion, terror; and then she burst into a whispered laugh, which communicated a feeling of real horror to the audience."

And now this Marguerite has changed some of this stage business, and has, at the end of the garden scene, introduced a new bit in keeping with certain prevalent fashions of the contemporaneous stage.

A NEW LYRIC PLAY IN PARIS.

Production of a New Musical Work by Edmond Missa.

"L'Hôte," the three-act "lyrical play" which the Théâtre de la Renaissance lately produced, has been heard before at Lyons, which is sometimes ahead of the capital in musical matters, but the work in its present form is a novelty in Paris. The scenario of the book and the chief musical ideas on which the score is built have been already made use of, some years ago, in a pantomime bearing the same title with orchestral accompaniment by M. Edmond Missa. M. Michel Carré has now provided verse dialogue, while the composer, besides adding vocal parts for nine characters, has largely developed his original score. "L'Hôte" as a lyrical play is practically therefore a new work as far as Parisians are concerned. The leading idea followed by the composer in the present score is not far to seek. The work is in very many respects a typical specimen of the modern French "music drama," of which M. Alfred Bruneau has produced, prehaps, the most characteristic examples in "L'Attaque du Moulin." The school of music drama in question is undoubtedly derived from Wagner, and would certainly have never been heard of had "Tristan" remained unwritten. But, on the other hand, it is safe to say that Wagner would have, in a great measure, disowned the priciples of composition on which this style of opera rests. The leit motiv method in the music drama of the modern French school is, if not discarded, at least relegated to a subservient place.

The leading idea in this style of composition is not so much the delineation of character and sentiment in music as the picturing of situations. The score of the opera, both vocal and orchestral, thus consists, as it were, in a musical commentary on the story of the play, and the work as a whole is conceived purely with a view to external dramatic effect, and for the sole purpose of expressing situations in music. Of course, Wagner's influence has, to a great extent, developed this instinct of the dramatic in the modern French school, as it is also largely noticeable in the choice of harmonies employed. The fact remains, however, that the music-drama of this school is not essentially Wagnerian. The above style of composition is adhered to in "L'Hôte." The story of the opera holds in a few dramatic situations. L'Hôte is the guest of a patriotic old soldier in Alsace.

He gives himself out to be a botanist on a walking tour through the countryside to gather rare flowers, and he seems a dreamy and poetic youth. He soon wins the old soldier's confidence and the heart of Rozel, the latter's daughter. At a village fête the betrothal is announced. But not a villager present will drink the fiancé's health. He is suspected to be a spy. Rozel's father refuses indignantly to believe the charge. But proofs are found and are shown to him of his future son-in-law's treachery. Rozel, heartbroken, helps her guilty lover to escape, when her father, as he sees the man fly, shoots him down. "Father, you did right!" cries the Alsatian girl. What may be called M. Missa's musical commentary to this story is well suited to its purpose. The score, both in the vocal parts and in the accompaniment, follows each situation closely and continuously, and often expresses them very happily. The dialogue is effectively dramatic and characteristic, and is well supported by a skillfully written orchestral score, which does not lack originality. The work contains some unconnected "morceaux" which are not woven into the general texture of the composition, and would doubtless be described by the new French school as old-fashioned.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME

Prof. Benjamin Guckenberger of Birmingham, Ala., went to Cincinnati last week for the purpose of negotiating with thirty-five members of the Symphony Orchestra of that city to play under his baton at the May festival. The Festival Association has a proposition from the Boston Festival Orchestra, and when Mr. Guckenberger returns from Cincinnati it will have a definite proposition from him as to the orchestral force and the soloists. Should the association decide to close with the Boston organization, among the brilliant virtuoso attractions would be de Pachmann, the Russian pianist. There would be many singers besides. Should the Cincinnati contingent be engaged, instead of the Boston Festival Orchestra, several great vocal stars would be included in the contract. In either event—Boston Festival Orchestra or Guckenberger-Cincinnati combination—Mr. Guckenberger will be the musical director of the May Festival.

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The programme of the ninth concert of the Pittsburg Orchestra yesterday was as follows: Haydn's E major symphony, Rubinstein's D minor piano concerto, Saint-Saëns's "Danse Macabee," two piano solos, and Svendsen's "Carnival in Paris." Mark Hambourg was the soloist.

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The Welsh Eisteddfod in Cincinnati last week was a great success. There were many spirited competitions, and the excellence of the choral singing was up to the best traditions of the Welsh.

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H. W. Parker's "Northern Ballad" was produced last Saturday by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Philip Hale wrote in The Boston Journal: "Mr. Parker's 'Northern Ballad' was first played, I believe, April 17, 1899, by the New Haven Symphony Orchestra, of which he is conductor; or was the Festival of the Hampden County Musical Association, at which it was played, before that date? I do not know. At any rate the work was finished and performed last Spring. I was disappointed in the ballad, for I recognize in Mr. Parker a man who is more than a professor, even at Yale; I recognize in him a musician of uncommon technical facility, one that has triumphed on the battlefield of oratorio, one that in his 'Cahal Mor' has shown high and splendid imagination. There are ample evidences of technical fluency in this ballad; there are interesting passages; but the work as a whole is not authoritative. One reason for this is that the music is reminiscent. Now, do not misunderstand me; I do not hint at plagiarism; and, as some Englishman said lately, 'I don't mind if a man steals, provided he makes good use of his plunder.' Mr. Parker suggests the moods of other composers. There is not enough of his own voice—and there are 'ancestral voices prophesying war' and other things. For instance, the mood of the opening measures of the ballad is singularly like the mood of the opening measures of Tschaikowsky's symphonic poem, or fantasie overture, 'Romeo and Juliet'; it is reminiscent in many particulars. Further on I am reminded of the Dvorák of the 'American' or the Krehbielian period, rhythmically, harmonically, orchestrally, the same mood is in passages of Dvorak's 'American' symphony. The mood of the finale is that of the mood of Gounod's 'Faust,' and there is one ascending passage that is a striking bit of 'gounodage,' as Gautier-Villars puts it."

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The statement, accepted here from a London paper, that Jeanne Rannay, who triumphed in a recent Parisian revival of "Iphigenie in Tauride," had been hitherto unknown, is thus corrected by the Boston Journal: "She was one of the leading sopranos at the Monnaie in 1895-7, where she created the chief soprano part in d'Indy's 'Fervaal' (March 12, 1897). She sang the same part with great success when 'Fervaal' was first given in Paris at the Opéra Comique, May 10, 1898. She also sang at Colonne and Lamoureux concerts in Paris in 1898-9." Bless Heaven for the Boston Public Library!

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD

Mr. Edward Lloyd has, for the past twenty years or more, been so familiar a figure at the London Ballad Concerts that it seemed difficult to realize that at the final performance before Christmas at Queen's Hall, he was making his last appearance at those entertainments. It may fairly be said that more than half of the most successful tenor songs of the present day have been introduced by the great English vocalist at the Ballad Concerts. Early in the new year, however, he starts upon his farewell tour of the provinces, and before the Ballad Concerts are resumed next Winter he will have made his final bow to the public. On Saturday Mr. Lloyd was in his best voice, and he sang some of his most popular songs, the audience, of course, giving him a most enthusiastic reception. Starting with "Lend Me Your Aid," one of the few numbers which now survive of Farnie's concert version of Gounod's opera "La Reine de Saba," and for which an encore was declined, Mr. Lloyd next sang Mr. Cowen's "When the World is Fair," and, being vociferously applauded, he gave another old favorite, the late Frederick Clay's "I'll Sing Thee Songs of Araby." Lastly he sang "The Star of Bethlehem," by "Stephen-Adams" Maybrick; while in response to an encore he repeated the last verse, and, as the public continued their applause, he again came forward and gave Balfe's "Then You'll Remember Me." Mr. Lloyd will, beyond question, be much missed at the Ballad Concerts. Mr. Lloyd has been heard in New York, where his beautiful voice and admirable method met with immediate recognition from both press and public.

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Herr Siegfried Wagner, who is now, or has recently been, in Vienna with his mother, Frau Cosima, has quite won the hearts of the Austrians by a generous act. The royalties on his opera, "Der Bärenhäuter," down to date amount to nearly £500, and he has presented that sum to the pension fund of the orchestra. Dr. Richter has returned to Vienna, where he is very much wanted. He will remain there some time, engaged upon his duties at the Imperial Opera, though he hopes to return to England to conduct the Manchester Concerts in the course of February.

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The Incorporated Society of Musicians of London has appointed a committee, including Dr. Prout and Mr. Cummings, to take steps to pass a law for the registration of musicians. The advantages and difficulties of such a scheme have already been well discussed, but the Incorporated Society is a representative body, and its views will doubtless have full weight. The musicians have indeed more than once endeavored to enlist the sympathy of the Government of the day with a scheme which is primarily intended to discriminate between the qualified teacher and the impostor. The proposal which seems to find most favor is that the qualified man shall be registered, and he alone shall be permitted to sue for his fees. This world, it is thought, overcome the difficulty of the nursery governess, who, although not perhaps qualified as a professional musician, is perfectly competent to teach the children the elements of music.

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The recent death of M. Charles Lamoureux, the noted Parisian conductor, was a serious loss to musical art. He was born at Bordeaux, and entered the Paris Conservatoire in 1850, where, four years later, he obtained a first prize for the violin. After playing that instrument in several Paris theatres, he, in 1873, founded a musical society for the propagation in France of a taste for the great German masters. He, however, became chef d'orchestre at the Opéra Comique, and then at the Opéra in 1877, but he resigned this latter post only a year later, with the object of devoting all his energies to his concerts. He distributed his favors, it is true, unequally between the French Symphony School and the works of Wagner, of whom he became the veritable apostle in France. There is not a single work of the Baireuth master which was not played at his concerts over and over again. Not content with this, he determined to realize in Paris the perfect theatrical performance of Wagner's works. Not only the musical world, but the general public, well remember his first attempt, in 1887, when he produced "Lohengrin" at the Eden Theatre. It proved an utter failure, of course, not on account of the value of the work, but in consequence of misunderstood patriotism. Outside the theatre the rioting was so serious that strong police forces had to be employed to restore order, and it was feared that it might entail a serious diplomatic incident between the French and German Governments. M. Lamoureux's determination to make his fellow-countrymen acquainted with Wagner's works was not, however, to be thwarted. He continued playing them at his concerts, and for several years past the chief masterpieces have been constantly performed at the Grand Opéra. The series of performances of "Tristan und Isolde," which was brought to a close recently, may be regarded as M. Lamoureux's greatest triumph.

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It is beginning to be realized in English musical circles that the war will have a disastrous effect on the giving of concerts and on the Covent Garden opera season. Until now, except here and there in the provinces, where a few local choral societies have announced that they will not give their usual performances, the effect has not been very noticeable. That is easily explained by the fact that before the tide of war turned so strongly against England most of the ante-Christmas concerts had already taken place. But now concert managers and artists look forward to the coming musical season, which will begin in the middle of this month and will continue, with a break at Easter, until the middle of July, with feelings of dismay.

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A correspondent in Piccolo, a Trieste paper, states that, in spite of Verdi's denials, he is actually putting the finishing touches to a new work, and that it will certainly be produced at La Scala during the Carnival of 1901. Verdi is said to be at Busseto, and sending frequently for Boito, Giulio Ricordi, and even Tito Ricordi.

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Mozart's "Magic Flute" was performed by the students of the Royal Academy of Music in London a few days ago, whereupon Truth became thus reminiscent: "Five-and-twenty to thirty years ago "The Magic Flute" was a great card to play at the old Her Majesty's Opera, where Titiens sang Pamina—although even her genius could not make a dramatic character of the rôle—Ilma di Murska was the Queen of the Night, Mme. Sinico (happily still living and represented on the stage by a clever daughter) was the Papagena, Santley the Papageno, and Foli the Sarastro, while some even of the big guns of the operatic troupe were not ashamed to take the smaller parts, such as the three maids of the Queen and the three geni. Not even they, however, could make Schickaneder's libretto otherwise than ridiculous, from the point when that absurd creature Tamino enters pursued by a sand-bag serpent—though why the reptile should attack him has never been explained—to the moment when, amid a profusion of red fire and gauze to represent a waterfall, he and his buxom bride were supposed to go through flame and water to mundane perfection. To excuse the libretto as an allegory, typical of Free Masonry, is equally absurd: for if Masonic lodges really were peopled by such charming creatures as the ladies of the Queen, and were employed as Tamino and the Birdcatcher use them for the purpose of securing eligible sweethearts, the Craft would be even still more unpopular with married ladies than it is now."

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The Chevalier Artoine de Kontski, whose death, at the advanced age of eighty-two, is announced from his native Cracow, was, five-and-twenty years since, a well-known figure in London musical life. Indeed, some of his fashionable pianoforte pieces, and particularly the still recollected "Reveil du Lion," and the "Souvenir de Biarritz," were at one time played in every drawing and school room. De Kontski was a merely superficial musician, but he was an excellent pianist of the brilliant school of which Thalberg was the principal exponent. He was particularly noted for the delicacy of his touch and the refinement of his playing. Born in 1817, he was a pupil at Warsaw of Markendorf; and at Moscow, in 1830, of "Russian" Field. He lived for some years in Paris, and afterwards at Berlin (where he was Prussian Court pianist) and at St. Petersburg. About thirty years ago he settled in London, where he resided for many years, until, at the age of nearly seventy, he emigrated to Buffalo, N. Y. From there he went on several tours in the Far East, being, it is said, the first pianist to give recitals in China and Japan. Even down to a couple of years ago, when he was eighty years of age, he was still touring, and was certainly in the foyer of his profession. He played in New York a dozen years ago, and was much praised for his smooth technique.

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The London Daily News says of the first Richter concert: "The Autumn performances, under the direction of Herr Hans Richter, are now given at the Queen's Hall, and the first of those for the present season took place yesterday evening. Not since the memorable Wagner festival at the Albert Hall, in 1877, has the gifted Viennese conductor failed to visit this country once or twice a year, and he invariably receives a hearty welcome. The standard of excellence as regards orchestral performances in England has been greatly raised within the present generation, and much of the improvement is doubtless due to the magnetic influence of Herr Richter. Another reason for the continued support accorded to these concerts is the commendable brevity of the programmes, for the audience are not sent away exhausted by too much high-class music, but with a feeling of desire for more at the next concert. Last night's scheme consisted of but four items, but these were all masterpieces in their way. At the head was placed Wagner's Vorspiel to "Die Meistersinger," which Herr Richter has made his own in a special sense. The glorious work served to open his first regular season at St. James's Hall in 1879, and it is well known now that he occupied more than an hour at the first rehearsal in order to impress the orchestra with his ideas as to the manner in which the Baireuth master's ideas sould be interpreted. He succeeded, and last night's performance was, perhaps, one of the finest ever heard. The symphony was "Tschaikowsky's "Pathétique," of which it would seem the public will never easily tire. Never before in the history of music has an orchestral work of such large dimensions gained such immediate appreciation, and last night's performance was superlatively fine; indeed, perhaps the best yet given in London.

Vibrations in Middle A.

From the Athenaeum.

From about the time of the Vienna Congress of 1815 dates the commencement of the rise of pitch throughout Europe, the cause from time to time of serious discussion, and also of, in some cases, definite action. In England the Philharmonic pitch for middle A, in double or complete vibrations per second, was in 1813, 423.3; in 1828, 433.2, and in 1834, 452.5. In 1878 the famous French commission decided that A should equal 435, and four years ago the Philharmonic Society decided to adopt that pitch, known as the "French Diapason Normal."

Questions of Pitch.

From the Athenaeum.

The higher the pitch the greater the brilliancy of tone, would seem to be the chief argument of those who are opposed to the movement for reduction. Some, again, are influenced by the practical difficulties connected with any change, notably the expense with regard to the instruments of military bands. And then, of course, there is the natural English dislike to sudden change. The raising of pitch during the

Some Happenings in Good Society.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to—

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. S. Lewis, (Miss Alice Stewart Walker,) Jan. 7, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Watson, (Miss Eliza Watson,) Jan. 12, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Myer Greer, (Miss Whiteley,) Jan. 14, 1897.

Count Rechid-Czaykowski and Countess Rechid-Czaykowski, (Miss Edith Lyman Collins,) Jan. 14, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Whitney McVickar, (Miss Maude Robbins,) Jan. 10, 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Perkins, (Miss Eliza M. Seymour,) their silver wedding, Jan. 13, 1875.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, (Miss Mary Lorillard,) Jan. 12, 1865.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Wells, (Miss Sarah Remsen Schuchardt,) Jan. 14, 1864.

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The Winter season may now be said to be in full swing, and although New Year's week, which closed last night, was not nearly so gay as its predecessor last year, there was a good deal going on, and what the week lacked in large and notable entertainments it made up in the number of its small affairs. There was not a morning without a luncheon, an afternoon without several receptions and days at home, and an evening without a dance, even if this was simply the meeting of a dancing class, while dinners and theatre parties were of constant occurrence. The present week has two notable private dances on its calendar—those to be given by Mrs. John R. Drexel at Sherry's to-morrow night and by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at her Madison Avenue residence on Friday evening. Both these dances are for maidens who are just making their début. Mrs. Drexel is to honor in this way Miss Ellen Drexel Paul of Philadelphia, the most prominent débutante of the season in the Quaker City, and Mrs. Reid, Miss Crocker of California, Miss Gurnee, a maiden aunt of the Misses Bell, Lucy, and Mary Gurnee, daughters of Mr. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., and whose mother was Miss Bell Barney, will give a dance for her nieces and her nephew, Mr. Walter Gurnee 3d, at the Metropolitan Annex on Tuesday evening.

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One would have hardly called the past week gay, although there were so many affairs going on. The majority of these, however, were dances, in which the younger people took part. There were several cotillions, but according to the fashion of the day they were as different from the graceful and picturesque form of dancing which was in vogue for so many years as night is from day. There is a very serious question agitated just now apropos of the leading and dancing of cotillions. The younger set do not care for the figures and still less for the favors. The couples will insist on dancing out of their turn, which makes it very awkward for the leader. Some time ago Mr. Alexander Hadden was criticised rather severely for trying to keep up the form and spirit of the dance and insisting upon the couples taking their turns in rotation. There is an element which seems to put the efforts of the cotillion leader to defiance. At the last junior cotillion it was noticed that many couples danced out of their turn and the "cotillion" was one only in name.

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Speaking of this second junior cotillion, it was certainly a very successful dance. There were a number of very handsome débutantes, charmingly gowned. One of the most noticeable was Miss Ethel Post, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Post, who wore a frock of green satin, over which there was a gown of lace. The bodice was effectively trimmed with white ribbons. Miss Mathilde Van Rensselaer was in blue and gray, and she received perhaps more attention than any other young woman in the room. Miss "Pinkie" Barnes wore blue, Miss Edith Clark red, and the fair débutante, Miss Crocker, who danced with Mr. Phoenix Ingraham, the leader, was in white. Mrs. Arthur Dodge presided at the favor table. These favors were little silk flags, jeweled orders, and garlands of flowers.

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The opera during the past week has been very brilliant. It was quite a contrast from Christmas evening to find on New Year's night that every box in the parterre and grand tier were filled. As usual the gowns were of neutral tints, but the display of jewels was magnificent. Mrs. Astor has been present at every performance. On Monday evening she had Mrs. Orme Wilson with her, and on Wednesday some of the Schermerhorns. Mrs. George de Forest has worn a succession of very beautiful gowns. Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., was one of the most beautiful women present on Wednesday, and Mrs. George Gould again appeared in one of her Paris dresses, and with a display of pearls and brilliants which seemed almost barbaric. Mrs. A. D. Juilliard wore her beautiful pearls on Monday evening. Her collection is said to be one of the most valuable in this city. Pearls are now the reigning fashion, and for evening are worn much more frequently than diamonds.

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Friday, properly the last evening of the week, was one on which there were many dances. The majority of these were the meetings of the different classes. The younger set held its second dance at the Metropolitan Club. The Thursday Evening Club meeting was devoted to experiments in wireless telegraphy.

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The meetings of the dancing classes have become merely repetitions, and have ceased to be of general interest. The Third Fortnightly will take place at the Astoria on Tuesday evening. One of the three Cinderella series of dances will be held at Dodworth's under the chaperonage of Mrs. Van Brunt on Thursday evening; Mrs. Pratt's afternoon class will meet for the sixth time at Sherry's on Friday afternoon; Mrs. Church's class will hold its third meeting at the same place on Friday evening, and the third De Coverly will be danced at Sherry's on Saturday evening. Mrs. Adolphe de Bary will give a dance at Sherry's on Thursday evening for her young daughters, the Misses Leonie and Anita de Bary. These will be the principal dancing events of the week, in addition to the Drexel, Reid, and Gurnee dances mentioned above.

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The past week brought the first of a series of informal Tuesday evening musicales at Miss De Forest and Miss Callender's apartment, which are this Winter to take the place of the two elaborate affairs which these hostesses have given in previous seasons. The names of the artists who sang and played for Miss Callender and Miss De Forest's guests on Tuesday evening last were variously printed in various newspapers. They really were Mrs. Seabury Hall and not Mrs. "Staberg" Hall, as was published; Mr. Emilio Gorgorza, and Mr. David Mannes, who was variously announced as Mr. David "Manners," "Manney," &c. It seems a poor compliment to artists of note and reputation that their names should be thus mangled in the press, and it is a pity that the musical conductor of these and other entertainments does not see that the names of the artists employed are correctly given. Miss Callender and Miss De Forest entertained some 75 to 100 guests on Tuesday and will have music on succeeding Tuesday evenings during the next few weeks.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's second child, William Vanderbilt Whitney, so named after Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, was christened at the Whitney residence on Wednesday evening last. The Rev. Dr. David Greer performed the ceremony. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., was godmother, and Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt was the godfather. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney left on Friday for a trip to Tennessee. They will probably stop at Biltmore on their return. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are touring in the South. The Vanderbilts have suffered a new bereavement in the death of Mr. David Gwynne, a brother of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., which occurred on Tuesday last in London.

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The Prince de Croy, who was at Newport last Summer and in Philadelphia last Autumn, is now a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer in Chicago. The Potter Palmers gave last week a floral cotillion in honor of their guest and of their sons, Honoré and Potter Palmer, Jr. The entertainment was one of the most notable Chicago has ever witnessed. The ball opened with two quadrilles, arranged by Mrs. Arthur Caton and Mrs. Hobart Chatfield Taylor. Mrs. Caton's quadrille represented forget-me-nots, and the women who danced therein wore gowns of blue profusely trimmed with these flowers. Mrs. Chatfield Taylor's quadrille was the white rose. After supper there was a cotillion led from the two ends by Mr. Adrian C. Honoré and Mr. Honoré Palmer. All the favors were floral, and the evening ended in a battle of flowers.

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In the reading of the late Mrs. Walden Pell's will the name of the Panon family was omitted. New Yorkers will remember Marius Panon, the adopted son of Mrs. Pell's sister, who for some years had an art shop on Broadway, and who disappeared from view about three years ago. At one time it was thought young Panon would be one of Mrs. Walden Pell's heirs, but he contracted a marriage which displeased her, and he was disinherited.

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Among the prisoners captured by the Boers is Capt. Fitz Herbert, who will be remembered by a large circle of friends in New York. Capt. Fitz Herbert is a non-resident member of the Calumet Club, and left New York at the beginning of the South African war to join his regiment. Mrs. Robert Chapin has just returned from the Transvaal, and is now in London. Mrs. Chapin is much interested in the Red Cross nurses, and has had a great many kind things said of her and her work by the English press. Mrs. Chapin is very well known in New York society.

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The weddings of the week were those of Mr. Wendell Baker and Miss Jeanne Held on New Year's Day, of Mr. Charles Edward Manierre and Miss Elizabeth Hunt Welling on Wednesday, Mr. Clarence Phelps Dodge and Miss Lunt, which was celebrated at Colorado Springs on Monday. Mr. Louis Ogden and Miss Augusta McKim Davies will be married, in St. Bartholomew's Church, on April 25. The wedding of the week that brought the greatest surprise was that of Mr. W. J. Hurst, for so many years Treasurer of the New York Yacht Club, and whose first wife was Miss Jaffray, and Mrs. Alice Gilbert Maxwell, widow of Edward Maxwell and a sister-in-law of Mrs. Rogers Maxwell. This wedding took place very quietly, in Grace Church chantry, on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Hurst will spend the Winter in Bermuda. It appears that Mr. J. W. Brown is engaged to Miss Rebecca Patterson Cooper of Shrewsbury, N. J., and not Miss Emily Cooper, as has been announced. The engagement is announced of Dr. Catherwood, brother of Mrs. Ernest C. La Montagne, and Miss Maude Fiske, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Fiske. The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Le Roy Satterlee and Mr. Wells Catlin Waring, which was celebrated on Dec 17 last, was announced only on Thursday morning last.

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Mr. Harold Arthur Sanderson, who married Miss Maud Blood, a sister of the late Mrs. Cornelius Lee, has become the resident member of the firm of Ismay, Imrie & Co., managers of the White Star Line in this city. Mr. Sanderson is a member of the Carlton and New York Yacht Clubs and of the Union Club.

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Word comes from New Orleans that Dr. William May and Mrs. May, formerly Miss Amy Draper of this city, are spending the Winter there, and have taken a house in the French quarter. This is, indeed, a departure for Dr. May and his wife, who are so closely associated with Washington's Winter social life. Capt. Rafferty, who married Miss Kilpatrick, a daughter of the late Col. Judson Kilpatrick, is now stationed at New Orleans, and has lately been joined there by his wife and family.

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Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman gave Wednesday at her residence, 40 West Fifty-third Street, a luncheon for her daughter, Miss Cecil Boardman. The guests were other young débutantes, all of whom, with the exception of Miss Lottie Miller, who came out some time ago, and of Miss Fachiri, who is not to come out until next season, have made their début this Winter. The table decorations were in green, many ferns being used. Miss Boardman was gowned in a pale gray cloth gown, heavily stitched, and Mrs. Boardman was in a costume of black cloth. The guests were the Misses Katherine McClure, Mildred C. Dix, Evelyn Parsons, Helen Dominick, Emily Grugan, Mary Crimmins, Dorothy Edwards, Elsie Ladd, Caterini Fachiri, Jean Brown, Lottie Miller, Lena Fanshawe, Emily Trowbridge, and Hilda Tiffany.

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A private concert by the Rubinstein Club was given last Thursday evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. This concert opened the thirteenth season of the club, which is composed of about eighty women, and is under the direction of William R. Chapman. The soloists at the concert were Mr. E. Ellsworth Giles, tenor; Mr. Richard Burmeister, pianist, and Miss Blanche Duffield, soprano. The club sang Czibulka's "Moonrise," (Gavotte Stephanie,) as arranged by Charles Tonteyn Manney; "Oft in the Stilly Night," as arranged by A. W. Lansing; Rees's "The Nightingale" H. Lane Wilson's "Carmena," as arranged by Albert Mildenberg; R. Becker's "Song of the Winds," Hiller's "Evening in the Vale," and Rees's "Oh, Tell It Her." Among the women in the boxes with their escorts were Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Robert Disbrow, Mrs. Joseph F. Knapp, Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Mrs. J. Parker Whitney of Washington, Mrs. Jacob Berry, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. H. F. Dimock, Mrs. S. Carman Harriott, and Mrs. John D. Slayback. Among the men in the audience were Mr. William Shakespeare of London and D. Willis James. F. W. Devoe, J. Seaver Page, William H. Porter, George A. Meyer, and J. M. Freese.

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The week abroad has not been very gay. There was a reaction in England from the gloom of the week before. Charitable entertainments for the benefit of the hospital and orphan funds and war matters generally have the ascendant. Mrs. Arthur Paget is progressing famously with her tableaus, and it is decided that both the Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Essex will appear. The Duke of Marlborough is said to be going to South Africa, but the matter has not been settled. The Duchess has been passing the fortnight quietly at Blenheim, where there were family parties on Christmas and on New Year's. Miss Van Wart's party at Ditton Castle came to an end the day after New Year's.

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Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck has been entertaining at small luncheons, and the name of Heber Bishop appears occasionally in the list of hosts who are trying to make the Winter endurable in England. There will be quite a number of people going to the Riviera and to Cairo, and before February England will be almost deserted.

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The Tir aux Pigeons has begun at Monte Carlo. Eugene Higgins has been there recently and is cruising in his yacht along the coast. Mrs. George Law, at last reports, was in Paris, and she has not opened her villa near Monaco as yet. Mrs. Hughes Hallett has taken a party from Dinard to Algeria, where they will pass the Winter. Cannes remains dull, and Pau is absorbed in fox hunting. Nice still is quiet, and there are very few American visitors there for the season

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At the second of the Thursday evening musicales, held last week at the residence of Mrs. Cowles, in West Seventy-second Street, there was a large attendance of members and invited guests. This club, in addition to its own talent, always secures the services of some professionals. The following programme was rendered last Thursday evening: Trio, Allegro Scherzando, (Gade,) Barcarole, (Gounod,) Rondo, (Haydn,) the Misses Otten; songs, "Death and the Girl," "The Wanderer," (Schubert,) Mr. Meigs, accompanied by Miss Rockefeller; piano solo, Papillon, Au Printemps, (Greig,) Miss Marvin; songs, "Punchinello," (Molloy,) "The Swallows," (Cowen,) Miss Foote, accompanied by Miss Catharine Clark; violin solo, Romance, (Svendsen,) Perpetuum, (Ries,) Miss Anna Otten; song, "My Resting Place," (Schubert,) Mr. Meigs; piano solo, Hungarian Dances 5 and 7, (Brahms,) Mr. Wardwell, and violin solo, "Hejie Kati," (Hubag) Miss Anna Otten. Among the members present were the Misses Alta Rockefeller, Fanny Foote, Miss Catharine Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Meigs, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Cowles, and the Messrs. Frederick Woodruff, Allen Wardwell, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Harden Crawford, and Albert R. Gallatin. The next meeting will be held on Feb. 8, and the fourth and last in March.

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Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gibert Thebaud will celebrate their tin wedding at their residence, 158 Madison Avenue, on Jan. 15. They have provided an interesting programme, and will have a band of ten pieces in attendance which will play on tin instruments. The dinner, which will be served later in the evening, will be eaten from tin dishes. Mrs. Thebaud was Miss Matilde Reynal, and was married to Mr. Thebaud on Jan. 15, 1890, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth Street.

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The dance at the Metropolitan Club Annex on Friday night for young people not yet cut was a great success. As told in these columns Saturday, it was a fancy paper-dress affair. A few of the girls wore over-dresses of paper, but the majority trimmed their gowns with garlands of paper flowers. Some wore red roses and others violets. White and yelow roses and other flowers were used in profusion. Each of the five hostesses selected a different color to be worn by her party of dinner guests. The cotillion at the dance was led by Mr. Stuyvesant Morris, and the favors were paper flowers. The patronesses, who are Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, Mrs. Pierpont Edwards, Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt, Mrs. Henry F. Morris, and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, usually invite different young men to each dance and entertain their party of five young women and their escorts at dinner and then take them to the clubhouses in "buses." After the dance supper is served at small tables in the small restaurant of the club annex. Among the young girls who danced Thursday night were the Misses Eleanor Swayne, Helen Olyphant, May Gallatin, Dorothy Edwards, Julia Edwards, Pansy Roosevelt, Katherine G. Pratt, Frances C. Jones, Josephine Williams, Nellie W. Hard, Helen W. Stevens, Marie de Neufville, Mollie C. Lefferts, Edith Greenough, Jane Lewis, Alice de Goicouria, Cornelia Davis, Lena and Julia Fanshawe, Matilde Leverich, Amy Olyphant, Eleanor Morris, Helena Ely, Josephine Atterbury, and the Messrs. Reginald Willets, E. E. Tinker, Goelet Schroeder, and Russell Auchincloss. The next dance will be on Feb. 2.

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Mrs. Albert Hendricks, who has won an enviable reputation for her musical compositions, has collaborated with Mr. Henry Rothchild, who has written the words in an operetta which is said to be very clever and amusing, and which will be produced very shortly. Mrs. Hendricks and Mr. Rothschild have contemplated this work for some time, but have had time only of late to arrange it. It is now some years since any notable operetta by amateurs has been written, and the production of this new work is eagerly anticipated in social and musical circles.

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Mrs. Glover C. Arnold of 115 East Thirtieth Street gave a coming-out reception yesterday afternoon for her daughter, Miss Arnold. There assisted Mrs. Arnold and the débutante in receiving Mrs. H. T. Wright, Mrs. Thomas S. Grimke, the Misses Affie McVickar, Louise B. Man, Lillie H. Harper, Agnes Ripley, Amelia M. Radford, and the two younger sisters of the débutante. Mrs. Arnold wore a gown of black lace over pink satin, and Miss Arnold's costume was of white silk with silver spangles. She carried a bouquet of pink roses. Another of yesterday's coming-out teas was that given by Mrs. Daniel J. O'Conor of 30 West Sixtieth Street for her daughter, Miss Frances O'Conor. The Misses Kathryn Sterns, Beatrice Roche, Helen M. Rogers, Elizabeth Farrelly, Lauretta Kennedy, Grace Ryder, Lillian M. Keller, Amy Burns, and Elizabeth Driscoll assisted Miss O'Conor in receiving.

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Mrs. William B. Boulton of 13 East Thirty-fourth Street gave last evening a dinner and theatre party for her young daughter, Miss Anita Boulton. Two boxes were taken for "Sherlock Holmes." Among the young people were the Misses Helen W. Stevens, Mollie C. Lefferts, Nellie W. Hard, and Josephine Atterbury, and Messrs. Russell Auchincloss, S. C. Osborne Wheeler, Alexander Craighead, Harry Dillard of Philadelphia, and William Boulton, Jr.

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Brokers and speculators were not the only losers by the recent great drop in stocks. The flurry in Wall Street, following the drop of 40 to 60 points in railroad stocks very seriously affected and has made petulant a number of society people, and they are well-nigh inconsolable through their practical realization of the fact that stocks are almost as fickle as young girls themselves. It is officially announced that about $200,000 worth of orders for intended Christmas and New Year's presents placed with a prominent jewelry house before the holidays were suddenly canceled on acount of losses sustained by well-known patrons of the place during the brief financial panic in Wall Street just preceding the festival season. Many wives, daughters, and sweethearts were woefully disappointed that they had to be made parties to the fluctuations of stocks.

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It was rumored yesterday in Philadelphia, says The Times of that city, that Pierre Deschamps, the young Frenchman who has been spending several days in the city, is engaged to Miss Mary Gibson, who is living in Europe, where she is studying music. This is not the first matrimonial rumor concerning M. Deschamps. When he first appeared upon the scene, as a prominent figure at the Paul ball, it was said that he was the fiancée of Miss Harjes of Paris, though that was denied, and the later rumor could not be confirmed, because M. Deschamps departed for New York yesterday afternoon.

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The engagement was announced in Philadelphia on Monday of Miss Gertrude Berwind to Lieut. Bocklin von Bocklinsau of Berlin. Miss Berwind is the daughter of Mrs. Charles F. Berwind, whose city residence is at 2010 Spruce Street, and whose country place is Minden, Wynnewood. She is a sister of Mrs. Robert E. Strawbridge and Mrs. Marck, the wife of Capt. Marck of the German Army, and a half sister of Mr. Edward J. Berwind of New York. Miss Berwind made her début into society last Fall. She was educated in Europe, and has spent most of her time for several years past on the other side. Lieut. Bocklinsau is in the Fourth Regiment, Gards du Corps, of Berlin. He met Miss Berwind while she was making a visit in Berlin last Spring.

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The names of Mrs. Terry, Mr. Francisco Terry, and Mr. Terry, Jr., appeared on the list of the Lucania, but Mr. Francisco Terry and Mr. Terry, Jr., canceled their passage.

Other passengers arriving on the Lucania yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Stearns, Mr. A. S. Hay, Mr. Arthur Horsfall, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hurry, Mr. Hubert M. Hyde, Mr. Anthony Dey, and Mr. C. S. Drummond.

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The Duchess of Marlborough seems to be much agitated concerning her husband's resolve to go to South Africa, and the Duke has insisted that he is going, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. The mails were very late this week, and brought very little news. The talk of England and the diversions of the entire country are tinged with the effects of the South African war, and there is nothing on the carpet but the charity entertainment.

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Melton Mowbray has been the centre of a gay hunting assemblage the past week. The accident to Mr. Foxhall Keene is said by latest cablegram to be not very serious, although painful.

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The large house party given by the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim broke up the first day of the new year, many of the guests going from there into the hunting country. The Duchess herself intended to go this week to Melton Mowbray for the rest of the season.

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In the City of Mexico society has been celebrating the Christmas holidays with dances, dinners, and bull fights. The latter take place on Sunday, and the boxes are occupied by the most fashionable members of the Mexican and American aristocracy. Among those present at the Christmas bull fight who are known in this city were Mrs. E. R. Ladew, Mr. F. Reese, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. John Philip Sousa, Mr. Pedro Echeverria, and President and Mrs. Diaz. The Misses Clayton, daughters of Gen. and Mrs. Powell Clayton, have returned to the City of Mexico from the United States.

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Among the New Yorkers who are at Florence are Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mr. and Mrs. Bowles Colgate, Mrs. George C. Lucas, and the Misses Lucas, Miss Edith Heyer, Miss Lucia Tunis, and Miss S. A. Berey. Nathan Appleton and Jacob Sleeper of Boston are at Cairo. Mr. and Mrs. Goddard are at the same place, having taken rooms at the Ghezireh Palace for the Winter.

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There are rumors, not confirmed, however, that Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's second entertainment will consist of a minstrel show by amateurs, and that Mr. Harry Lehr will play a leading rôle therein.

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There has been much holiday gayety of an informal character during the past week. Perhaps one of the most enjoyable of all the entertainments of a small character was that given by Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Breese on Wednesday evening, and which has already been described in this column. It was notably a young people's entertainment, and all appeared in fancy costume and domino. Stanford White, who still keeps his arm in a sling since a recent accident, was the life of the party, which engaged in a general romp until the early morning hours.

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Among the smaller entertainments of the near future will be the luncheon given by Mrs. Bolton Hall on Tuesday and a luncheon for a large number of guests at the residence of Mr. Charles S. Abercrombie Thursday, Jan. 18.

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Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer has cards for three Tuesdays in January, 35 East Sixty-fifth Street; Miss Frances Isabel Morris and her mother, Mrs. John A. Morris, have cards for Thursdays in January, 299 Madison Avenue.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The Misses Price of 19 East Forty-eighth Street recently gave a delightful dance at Delmonico's.

Mrs. Arthur M. King of 61 West Eighty-sixth Street gave the first of her "at homes" in January on Friday afternoon.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Louise Woolner and Mr. Henry B. Stein. At home, 18 West Eighty-fifth Street, to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Pfeiffer, who were married on Wednesday in Chicago, are expected here to-day, and will make their home in New York. They will reside at the Savoy.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Monson of Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Conn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Meta Monson, to Mr. Robert Clinton Palmer of Buffalo.

Mrs. Louis Stern of 993 Fifth Avenue will give a reception on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 13. The feature of the reception will be the music. The Fortnightly Dancing Class, which Mrs. Stern has organized for her daughter, meets at her house every other Saturday night.

Miss Adam of 13 East Fortieth Street was assisted by the Misses Coote, Miss Laura Low, Miss May Young, and Miss Lucille Weeks on Dec. 27, and on Jan. 3 by Miss Edith Weeks, Miss Mosle, Miss M. Wagstaff, Miss Burgess, and Miss M. Oliphant, at her two teas from 4 o'clock until 7 o'clock P. M.

The Emanuel Sisterhood of Personal Service will give its annual entertainment and dance at the Astoria on Thursday evening next. Some of the patronesses are Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. Ben Guggenheim, Mrs. Jacob Schiff, Mrs. D. Leventritt, Mrs. Sam Lavanburg, Mrs. M. H. Moses, and Mrs. Edward Wasserman, and the Misses Fisher, Stiner, Wise, and Kohut.

The wedding of Mr. William Thorne Matthews and Mrs. Lillian R. Engles will take place on Jan. 16, at the Church of the Transfiguration. The rector, the Rev. George Clarke Houghton, will officiate. The wedding will be very quietly celebrated and will be witnessed only by the immediate relatives. An informal luncheon will be given at the Astoria, to be followed by a visit to Lakewood.

On Wednesday last Mrs. Joseph T. Low of 57 West Fifty-second Street gave the first of two coming-out receptions for her daughter, Miss Laura Low. The débutante was assisted in receiving by the Misses Charlotte Hegeman, Harriet Delafield, Ethel Jacqueline, and her sister, Miss Low. Mrs. Low's gown was of white brocade, trimmed with lace. Miss Low wore a white lace dress, and Miss Laura Low was in white satin brocade.

Mr. R. A. Powers will long be remembered by the friends he entertained at his residence, 9 West Eighty-seventh Street, New Year's Eve. It has been the custom of Mr. Powers for many years past to gather about him on the last day of the year many of his friends and give them a royal time. In addition to an elaborate entertainment, music was furnished throughout the evening, under the direction of Prof. D. Wormser, zither soloist. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. D. Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Goffe, Jr., Miss Franklin, Mr. G. Franklin, and Mr. T. Franklin.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Guggenheim and daughters, Mr. James Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Seligman and daughter, and Mr. William Guggenheim sailed on Thursday last on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for Southampton. Thence they go to London to visit their English relatives, from there to Paris, where they will remain two weeks, and then they will spend the remainder of the Winter in Italy and on the Riviera. This little family group will return to America early in June, in time to open the season at Long Branch, where they have already secured their cottages for the Summer.

The Bachelor Circle of the Freundschaft gave a ball last evening in the large ballroom of the clubhouse. The room was beautifully festooned and decorated with flowers and leaves. The music was furnished by two orchestras, the one of Mr. Schwab consisting of about thirty pieces, and also the Hungarian Band, under the leadership of Dr. Leo Sommers. There were 250 young people who participated in the dance, which was ably managed by Mr. M. Grossman, who is Chairman of the committee. Among those present were the Messrs. Tannenbaum, Gottlieb, Oppenheim, Stiebel, New, Feder, Pronick, and Herman, the Misses Stiebel, Levy, Einstein, Herman, and Gutman.

Mr. Henry K. Hadley, composer-conductor, assisted by a selected orchestra of sixty players, and Mr. David Bispham will appear in a concert at the Astoria on Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, at 8:15. The patronesses of the concert, which will be under the auspices of Mr. Victor Thrane, are Miss Eloise L. Breese, Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mrs. Thomas B. Clarke, Mrs. Holbrook Curtis, Miss Calender, Mrs. Joseph Decker, Mrs. Charles Healy Ditson, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Miss De Forest, Mrs. Frederick L. Gamage, Miss Nora Godwin, Miss Sarah Cooper Hewitt, Miss Eleanor G. Hewitt, Mrs. George Hoffmann, Mrs. C. H. Knight, Mrs. Henry Marquand, Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mrs. George G. Snow, Mrs. D. B. Van Emburgh, and Mrs. Stanford White.

On Wednesday evening last a pretty wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents, 116 West Seventy-fifth Street, when Miss Jessie Winterton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Judson Winterton, was married to Mr. Harry Arnold Day, also of this city. The bridegroom is a son of Mr. Nathan Day of 19 Park Avenue. Owing to illness in the family of the church wedding, which had been decided upon, was abandoned, and the house wedding, with a small reception following, was substituted. Mr. Day is connected with a number of New York clubs and is a member of the New York Stock Exchange. The ceremony was performed by the bride's brother-in-law, the Rev. Leighton Williams. Mr. John Day Jackson of this city acted as best man.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Morgan of 53 East Seventy-eighth Street, and Mr. Herbert Stanley Connell of Brooklyn Heights, whose engagement was recently announced in these columns, will take place at St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, Jan. 15. The officiating clergyman will be the rector of the church, the Rev. Edward Walpole Warren, D. D., who will be assisted by the Rev. Spencer S. Roache of Brooklyn. The bride's sister, Miss Annette Morgan, will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss May E. Corbett and Miss Kate Laimbeer Abbot of Brooklyn, and Miss Elizabeth U. Wardwell of Bristol, R. I. Mr. Howard Viele Brumley of Brooklyn will be the best man, and the ushers will be Mr. H. Ralston Steven, Mr. Frank R. Steven, and Mr. Fred B. Hinchman of Brooklyn, and Mr. Alfred Warner Deter, Mr. Max A. Mosle, and Mr. George S. Connell. A supper will be served for the bridal party after the ceremony, but there will be no reception.

A committee from the patronesses of the National Fashion Show, to be held at the Madison Square Garden for seven days, beginning Jan. 4, 1900, is arranging for a loan exhibit. It will include the fashions of the century selected from our Knickerbocker heirlooms. The patronesses up to date include Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. Edgar Van Etten, Mrs. Lovell Hall Jerome, Mrs. Beekman Remington, Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. Walton H. Peckham, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mrs. Cyrus Edson, Mrs. Frederic J. De Peyster, Mrs. Jules A. Montant, Mrs. George Clinton Batcheller, Mrs. Eastman Johnson, Mrs. William Allen Atkinson, Mrs. James Grant Wilson, Mrs. E. Ritzema De Grove, Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Arthur J. Peabody, Mrs. Edwin H. Low, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. Benjamin L. Ludington, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. John E. Milholland, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. Mary Kingdon, Mrs. C. A. Peabody, Mrs. Walter Stanton, Mrs. J. D. Wing, Mrs. William H. Smith, Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, Mrs. Frank Q. Barstow, Mrs. George Perkins Lawton, Mrs. Agnus Cameron, and Mrs. Edward Fales Coward.

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NEWPORT.

With the new park or Esplanade at Newport completed the yachtsmen will be supplied with a safe and commodious landing place there, which they have wanted in that part of the harbor for some time. The new and so-called "Ten-Foot Anchorage," running through the inner harbor from the spit of the Torpedo Station to the Esplanade, has been in course of completion for the last few days, and when the yacht fleet arrives next Summer this anchorage will be ready for use. In the past many yachts were compelled to anchor in the outer harbor for the lack of sufficient depth of water for safe anchorage.

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Newport requires more money to run the city without an overdraft every year. The contemplated improvements about the city, such as new sidewalks, another new schoolhouse, the Esplanade, the new City Hall, and the new fire station on Coggeshall Avenue, to be fitted with modern fire-fighting apparatus especially for the protection of the valuable estates owned by the cottagers in the south part of the city, require a large expenditure. The present revenue of Newport from taxes and other incomes has been found insufficient to meet even the ordinary expenses for carrying on the several city departments. Two months ago several of the city departments were found without funds to carry on their work for the balance of the year, and additional appropriations were asked for by the heads of the several departments of the City Council, who were powerless to grant the requests for the lack of the necessary money. It is now rumored in City Council circles that a resolution will be offered during the Winter to have the rate of taxation increased from $11 on each $1,000 worth of property to $12. It seems likely that this will become a law before the Spring arrives. With the change of taxation the long-talked-of revaluation of property will probably also be made.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt paid Newport a flying visit during the early part of the week for the purpose of arranging the removal of the governess of Miss Gladys Vanderbilt from The Breakers to a cottage on the avenue. The governess became very ill, and Mrs. Vanderbilt kept her Summer home open until a few days ago, so as not to disturb the governess, and have her suffer any risk from being removed.

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The new City Government was inaugurated on Monday, with Mayor Boyle as its Chief Executive for the sixth consecutive term. All of the same city officers with few exceptions, were re-elected. Those who were favorable to the cottage colony were retained. In the Mayor's inaugural address was contained a remark that certain persons who were not taxed, but who should be, would sooner or later be dealt with by the proper authority. Mayor Boyle referred to the deficiency for the year of $73,420, a greater part of the legacy being the fruits of the past local administrations.

PHILADELPHIA.

The week opened with the second of the Monday evening dancing classes under the management of Mrs. Frederic Thurston Mason. The decorations from Mr. Paul's ball remained and added much to the beauty and attractiveness of the scene. Mrs. Mason, in a gown of pale blue velvet, was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Henry Brinton Coxe, who wore a gown of white lace over gray. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Gazzam also gave a dinner on Monday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William Twells Tiers. An attractive dinner was given on Monday by Miss Sophy Borie at her residence, in Clinton Street. The dinner was given in honor of her cousin, Mr. Frederic von Bohlen Holbach, second secretary of the German Embassy in Washington.

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Mrs. Henry Cadwalader Chapman gave the first of her days at home on Wednesday at her residence, on Walnut Street. It was a most successful reception, and Mrs. Chapman's drawing rooms were crowded during the afternoon. Mrs. Joshua Howell gave an elaborate dinner on Wednesday evening, before Mrs. Van Rensselaer's ball, at her residence, on Spruce Street. The table was beautifully decorated with white roses and ferns. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Harrison also entertained at dinner on Monday evening. A stag dinner was given on Monday evening by Mr. Chandler Hare, in honor of his twenty-first birthday.

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A "rabbit" party was given on Thursday evening by Mr. C. C. Pinckney Norris in honor of his daughter, Miss Beta Norris. The tea given at the Stratford on Thursday evening by Mrs. Matthew Baird and Miss Baird for Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Baird, Jr., was the most largely attended of any such social function this season. Mrs. Holsman gave a small tea on Thursday afternoon at her residence in honor of Mrs. and Miss Dahlgren of New York. Mrs. Dahlgren, it will be remembered, was formerly Miss Morgan, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Morgan, former rector of St. Thomas's Church, in New York.

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A dance which, as far as numbers was concerned, more nearly resembled a ball was given on Friday evening by Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Gibbs in the ballroom of the Flanders. The room in question is a magnificent apartment of the period of Louis XIV., and on this occasion its effect was enhanced by profuse decorations of palms, ferns, and American

TRADE IN AUSTRALASIA

Dairy Farming Is One of the Principal Industries.

LITTLE MANUFACTURING DONE

All Colonies Take an Active Interest in the Development of Business with America.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Dec. 5.—In Australasia the commencement of the year is during the height of Summer, in the middle of the wool season, and before harvesting operations have started, consequently there is invariably some degree of uncertainty in making industrial or commercial forecasts extending several months ahead. The probable general character of trade operations during the greater portion of the year can, however, be readily estimated by comparison with past experiences of similar seasons and a careful study of surrounding circumstances. That the Australasian colonies, notwithstanding their recent heavy losses through drought and other causes, closely following those occasioned by the disastrous financial crisis of a few years back, are entering a fresh and brighter epoch in their commercial history appears to be the unanimous opinion of all in any way qualified to express their views on the subject. The Presidents of the various Australasian Chambers of Commerce, Consular representatives, leading merchants and shippers, ship owners, and others speak in hopeful terms of Australasian trade prospects during the closing year of the century.

THE PASTORAL OUTLOOK.

The material progress and prosperity of the Australasian colonies are largely based on the development of the pastoral and mining industries, especially the former, which has made enormous strides during the last forty or fifty years, the number of sheep rising from 23,741,706 in 1861, to 49,773,584 in 1871, 78,063,000 in 1881, and 124,547,937 in 1891. Then came several years of drought, which reduced the number to 100,463,502 in 1898, with a further reduction in 1899. The figures for 1900 are expected, however, to show an upward trend. The rapid increase in the number of sheep until within the last few years and the fear of the increase being maintained, led to the development of the export trade in frozen mutton, which has now assumed large proportions, although the conditions of trade are far from satisfactory, so far as the Australian colonies are concerned. New Zealand mutton, being most in accord with British market requirements, naturally commands top prices. The Australasian meat exports during 1900 will show a considerable falling off, but to what extent it is difficult to estimate. There will also be short supplies of skins and tallow. The falling off in wool supplies has been compensated by the advance in prices, some of the highest rates on record being secured at recent Melbourne wool sales. One result of past experiences is that Australasian pastoralists have recognized the necessity for improving their flocks, whether for wool or meat, and do not hesitate to give a thousand guineas for a single first-class stud ram. Vermont rams continue prime favorites in all parts of Australia. So far as Australian wool supplies are concerned, they are likely to continue moderate at advanced prices during 1900.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS.

The rapid expansion of the dairy farming industry has been one of the most remarkable of Australasian industrial developments. By means of a combination of the factory system and co-operative principles, large and annually increasing quantities of butter have become available for export, the rate of production being largest in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand, the total being over 100,000,000 pounds per annum. In 1900 it is anticipated that the quantity will be nearer 125,000,000 pounds. In addition, 13,669,507 pounds of cheese were produced in 1898, the quantity showing an increase in 1899. Considerable quantities of bacon and ham are also placed upon the local market, with a surplus for exports. American cheese was at one time largely consumed in the colonies, but has now become considerably displaced by the New South Wales and New Zealand products, but American bacon and ham still command a ready sale. Cereal cultivation is rapidly increasing. In 1898-9 the area under crop was 5,867,708 acres, against 4,540,214 acres in 1890 and 773,356 acres in 1861. The area for 1899-1900 will show a yet further increase and should the harvest be moderately good the produce will be sufficient to meet all local requirements, and to spare. Consequently the Australasian demand for American wheat and flour will continue to decrease. On the other hand, the increasing area under agricultural production generally is strengthening the demand for American agricultural machinery and appliances of every kind. American reapers and binders holding the first place in the market. There is always a ready sale for American onions, this being one of the crops in which Australasian farmers are only partially successful.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

The Australasian annual mineral production is steadily increasing, the value of the output in 1898 (likely to be exceeded in 1899 and 1900) being £18,216,357, against £16,042,932 in 1897, and £13,844,198 in 1896. The principal metals are gold, which had been raised to the value of £412,234,407 to the end of 1898; silver, silver lead, copper, tin, and coal. The introduction of river dredging machinery will tend to augment the auriferous output, and there is a continual demand for gold-saving and other appliances. At several of the leading mines and mining townships electric appliances are largely used, nearly the whole of the materials being of American origin. In this direction an enormous trade is possible, especially in connection with electric tramways. In 1898 the value of the American imports into New South Wales alone was £40,714, against £8,927 from Great Britain, £169 from Belgium, and £165 from Germany. In miscellaneous machinery America takes the lead, with Great Britain a good second, and Germany a bad third. There is no reason why the trade should not continue to expand during 1900.

MANUFACTURES.

Although each of the colonies, with the exception of New South Wales, has a protectionist tariff, the manufacturing industries generally are of the simplest character, and frequently comprise little more than putting imported materials together. Thus, in 1898, New South Wales imported carriage-makers' materials to the value of £47,947, of which £24,273, or more than half, came from the United States. Consequently a considerable proportion of the Australasian buggies and other vehicles must be regarded as practically American. Among the Australasian imports in which American goods hold a leading place, and for which the demand may remain steady, if not increasing, during 1900, are dentists' tools and materials, drugs and apothecaries' wares, dyes and dye ware, fancy goods, dried fruits, furniture, furniture springs, glassware, glucose, tartaric acid, grindery, hollow ware, hops, India rubber piping and other goods, harmoniums, bolts, nails, and other steel, hoop iron, iron ware, galvanized wire, pig iron, lamp ware, leather, steam engines, engine packing, naphtha, kerosene oil, miscellaneous oils, paints and colors, kalsomine, printing paper, photographic materials, plaster, playing cards, preserved foods, printers' materials, railway and other plant, saddles and saddlers' ware, sewing machines, roofing slates, toilet soaps, sarsaparilla, tinctures and fluid extracts, telegraphic and other materials, lumber, (dressed and undressed,) tinware, tobacco, (manufactured and unmanufactured,) tools, typemaking machines, watches and clocks, &c. The bicycle market is so largely overstocked that shipments will have to be carefully made.

THE FEDERAL TARIFF.

So far as the federating colonies are concerned, the fiscal system of each will remain unchanged, unless altered by the local Legislature, until the adoption of a federal tariff, which cannot, however, come into force until 1901 or 1902, and cannot, therefore, influence the trade of 1900 save by encouraging heavy shipments toward the end of the year, with a view of evading, as far as possible, payment of the federal duties, which will, it is almost certain, be fixed on a protectionist basis.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Taking the trading prospects of each colony in detail, and commencing with New South Wales, it may be remarked that the present colony enjoys the lion's share of Australasian trade, and will certainly maintain, federation or no federation, its position as the leading centre of Australasian commerce. The total trade of the seven colonies in 1898 was £147,287,208, of which £52,101,677, or considerably more than one-third, was Australasian. The figures for 1899 will show an even more favorable result, so far as New South Wales is concerned. The indications of business revival are everywhere apparent, and there is a boom everywhere in the building trade. Increased confidence is felt in banking and other financial institutions, insurance business is on the increase, and the public finances, notwithstanding all that professional politicians may say, are in a healthy condition. There is some talk of another State loan, but if it is floated it will be in connection with the construction of railways and other productive works. The deposits in savings banks and other forms of investment are rapidly increasing in amount, the deposits in the savings banks alone being nearly £32,000,000, and there is an increasing tendency to settle on the land. In Sydney business is exceedingly brisk, several new wholesale and retail stores being established, and several of the old ones considerably enlarged. Consequently the volume of trade in the colony should become largely augmented during 1900.

William McMillan of the firm of A. & W. McArthur & Co., London and Sydney, and formerly State Treasurer of New South Wales, writes that he has always been convinced that "the great destiny of Australia is to have an immense, indeed her principal, trade with America, China, and all Eastern countries, where I trust the English-speaking nations will predominate."

G. F. Earpy, leading New South Wales merchant and President of the Newcastle (N. S. W.) Chamber of Commerce, writes: "In some lines the development which has occurred in the last year or two is marvelous. In oils for lighting purposes, for instance, America practically monopolizes this market. American lumber for building and other purposes has attained to a very large sale. Oregon redwood, pine, &c.; also doors, sashes, &c., are sold in every centre. The thousand and one articles of manufacture, more especially under the heading of machinery, are daily coming into vogue.

"With the rapid progress of wheat culture in the colonies, especially in New South Wales, the imports of cereals from the States may be expected to fall away greatly in the future, in fact, to cease altogether. Naturally, although it is a truism to say that there is no sentiment in business, the good feeling which has been growing of late between the States and Great Britain and her colonies all tends to help the development of trade relations and to remove prejudices against American goods. We begin to look upon such rather in the light of the products of our kinsmen than of foreigners."

The President of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce writes, through the Secretary of that institution, that "the existing weather conditions of the colony are such as, in conjunction with the high prices ruling for most of our produce, warrant the expectation of a good sound business for 1900."

VICTORIA.

Affairs are not quite so roseate, but they are on the up grade and promise well for the future, if not unduly interfered with by coddling legislation. The trade of the colony is rapidly recovering from the weakening effects of the financial crisis and recent droughts, and the public finances are in a healthy condition. In 1898 the value of the total trade of the colony was £32,641,150, thus placing it second to New South Wales. The returns for 1899 will bring the figures yet higher, and in 1900 it is anticipated they will reach £35,000,000 or £36,000,000. The pastoral industry is fairly holding its own, and great strides are being made in agricultural production, the area under crop, 3,220,445 acres, being larger than in any of the other colonies. There is also a larger railway mileage. Banking and financial business generally is sound, and the savings bank deposits amount to over £8,500,000, with a population of 1,175,643. Although money is less abundant in Victoria than in New South Wales, there are always good openings for business. From a trade point of view,

QUEENSLAND

is the coming colony. Its great area, 668,497 square miles, more than double that of New South Wales, with its variety of climate, ranging from temperate to tropical; the immense richness and diversity of its pastoral, agricultural, and mineral resources, combined with its numerous ports and safe coastal navigation, offer the promise of a great future for the colony. At present the great want is more population. At present the whole of the residents in the colony number less than half a million. The sugar and other tropical industries afford a good opening for the introduction of American machinery, and it is possible that some arrangement might be made for the construction of light lines of railway on the American principle in the interior districts. The trade of the colony in 1898 was of the value of £16,863,393, the returns for 1899 showing higher figures. The increase of intercoastal communication, without transshipments, is having a favorable effect on shipping business. The area under crop is limited, but the number of cattle is more than double that in any other colony. The number of sheep is also considerable. Hence the exports of frozen beef and of wool are on a large scale. The public finances are in a healthy condition and the general tone of business is of a sanguine nature.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA,

after passing through a period of tribulation, occasioned largely by the failure of successive wheat crops and the vicissitudes of the copper trade, is again coming to the front. Occupying an area of 903,690 square miles, more than three times the size of New South Wales, with a population of only 367,800, less than that of many an American city, the colony has found it difficult to make both ends meet, and has had to practice rigid economy in the public expenditure. Its total trade during 1898 was £13,277,135, being at the rate of £36 6s. 8d. per head of population. The figures will be higher in 1899, and probably about the same in 1900. The local demand for American goods is limited, the high colonial tariff and excessive light dues at Port Adelaide tending to restrict trade. A large share of the export trade is in connection with Western Australia. There are a few firms in Adelaide doing business with American firms, but the heads of these do not care to express their views of the prospects of trade with America.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

This, the largest by far of the Australian colonies, with its immense area of 975,920 square miles, with a population of only 168,129, is, so far as general business is concerned, not over attractive at present to merchant or shipper, there having recently been a marked decline in many articles of import, which has caused many to consider the trade of the colony to be in an unsound condition. The West Australian Collector of Customs, states, however, that the decline in the ports of food products has been occasioned by an increase of local production, and in other commodities by excessive overstocking. Heavy importations of bicycles, for instance, were made in 1897, with the result that the market has become glutted. He states that many of the holders of stocks had to realize at any cost, and that consequently severe losses were sustained. There has been a slight improvement in 1899, but the outlook for 1900 is not too bright.

TASMANIA.

In this colony, the smallest of the Australasian group, the volume of business is not large, the total trade of the colony in 1898 being only £3,453,387, but it is thoroughly sound, and Consul Webster, Hobart, writes: "Speaking generally, I believe the outlook to be good and improving. The season for agricultural and pastoral products has not, with some exceptions, been favorable, and the low prices ruling for wheat leave little or no profit, but the greatly enhanced value of wool cannot fail to stimulate trade in all directions. The fruit industry is thriving, and this is a most important factor in the general prosperity. Mining is, however, the main source of the great improvement in the colony, and in this there is the promise of steady and perhaps infinite development. Business in imports from the United States is considerable, but, being all done either by transshipments from Sydney or Melbourne, or through American houses in those ports, does not appear. There can be no doubt that this trade will share in the general enlargement. Exports to the United States are trifling. Unquestionably Tasmania is prospering, and will do so in the near future, at any rate."

NEW ZEALAND.

This of all the Australasian colonies, with the exception of New South Wales, has the deepest interest in the development of a trade with America, and when the new and improved service between Sydney, Auckland, and San Francisco has become completed, great developments are anticipated. New Zealand, which is the smallest but two of the Australasian colonies, having an area of only 104,471 square miles, with a population of 743,463, is also the most progressive, and one of the most prosperous. Its trade has leaped steadily from £3,864,058, in 1861, to £18,748,555, in 1898, with a further advance in 1899 and the promise of another in 1900. Its pastoral, agricultural, and mineral resources are great, and it initiated the Australian export trade in frozen meat, maintaining to this day a leading place in the British market. The public finances are in a healthy condition, and the general tone of business is good. The value of the gold raised in 1898 was £1,083,691, making the total to the beginning of 1899 £54,453,325. There is a good and increasing market for American goods, and the whole colony is exploited by American agents. American agricultural machinery is to be found everywhere, and, with the increase of area under cultivation, fresh orders are forwarded to the States. There is a large direct trade with South Africa and with Great Britain, but that between the colony and Australia is comparatively small. The American goods in most demand are the same as those imported by the Australian colonies generally.

JOHN PLUMMER.

RANDOM NOTES ON MEN'S DRESS

January has come in with a hearty Winter welcome. The weather has been such as to require very heavy clothing and all sorts of protection from the cold. Skating is just now very much in vogue, and the hockey matches at Tuxedo and Meadow Brook occupy the attention of society.

The shops have much to offer in the way of gloves, mufflers, and stockings suitable for Winter pastimes. In one of the leading shops there were seen this week the most gorgeous scarlet wool gloves stitched in white silk. They made a very effective spash of color in the show window, but it would be a brave man who would purchase them. A species of white cape glove was offered for $1.50, while the vivid kind were ticketed at $3. Several of the big shops, however, are just now having a sale of gloves and you can get an excellent article in kid, colors, tan, and red, or again a brown or gray suède for $1.10. Another Broadway haberdasher has been offering suède gloves at 75 cents a pair. These cheaper kinds of gloves have clasps, not buttons. The latter is supposed to be the mark of the last reigning fashion. Very comfortable looking gloves are those made from fur with the rough hair on the outside. They call to mind somewhat the Biblical imposition practiced on the blind Isaac. The fur is said to be taken from the back of the raccoon and the color is a warm brown. These gloves are very expensive. Others not so high priced are lined with lamb's wool and are just the thing for sleighing or any of the Winter sports.

The double-breasted white waistcoat for evening wear is not seen as frequently this Winter as it was last. Some men are even wearing single-breasted waistcoats. The shops are filled with the white waistcoats, double-breasted, with gold and enamel buttons, but so far they do not seem to be very popular. It is very difficult to get a ready-made white waistcoat which will fit, and unless it does, so that there will be not the least wrinkle, this garment is best discarded. The Fifth Avenue tailors charge from $15 to $20 to make a waistcoat which they guarantee will fit, but they always warn their customers against having the waistcoats washed. Thus, they are such an expensive luxury that few can afford them, as they soil in a very short time. Even the ready-made ones never look the same after they have once been through the hands of the laundress.

The white tie for evening wear is never starched, and it can be done up by a careful laundress. Once it is starched and ironed it is useless. The shape has not altered this Winter from last, and the large, square end with a medium-sized knot is the favorite. Although many very clever imitations are placed on the market, it is impossible to make a ready-made bow look like one which you have tied yourself. It is much better to have your bow a bit awry or crumpled than to be seen wearing a stiff, angular affair which is fastened at the back of your collar by a clasp. The price is just the same, and the unmade-up tie has the advantage of not only looking better, but of being able to be restored to its pristine whiteness by the laundress. Very good white evening ties can be had for 25 cents. Always state the number of your collar, as ties are of different lengths.

Many of the shops are now showing the new shirtings for Spring. Some of these are extremely pretty. The patterns which will be most worn are medium-sized stripes up and down, instead of across, on a light background. For instance, there are some very effective light blues, with marine blue stripes. Again, there are some rose pink shirts, which have not only deep red stripes, but a small pattern figure of the darker shade, in design resembling a sunburst.

One can get an excellent shirt ready made for $2, and the material will neither fade nor wear out quickly. All colored shirts have cuffs attached, and some of the expensive ones have collars attached also. The correct collar to wear with a colored shirt is the all-around turndown, and the correct tie either a long narrow four-in-hand or a medium-sized butterfly bow. Black four-in-hands are much worn with the brighter-colored shirts, and the other four-in-hands have striped patterns of red or blue on white on a black background.

Two dealers are trying to introduce colored shirts with pleated bosoms. The pleats are in alternate, horizontal stripes, very wide, of course, and of contrasting shades. These have a weird effect, and so far have not been a great success, but are worn by a few men who adopt the extreme style of dressing.

The handkerchiefs of the Winter are plain white, with a narrow hem. Colored handkerchiefs seem to have gone out of fashion, although some of the shops are showing very pretty ones in blues, with white hem, a little wider than the conventional pattern.

Mufflers are in white silk with polka dots. There have been some very handsome ones from London in dark olive-green silk with small sky-blue figures.

The walking-stick of the day is of light wood with a small crook. Very little silver is employed upon it.

Chased silver is coming again into fashion, and a very handsome Christmas present made to a young man was a cigarette case of silver most elaborately chased and with a monogram in the same work. The shape was concave and quite large. It resembled very much the old-fashioned silver cardcases of the first part of the century.

Sets in ebony for the toilet are preferred by men to those in silver. The hairbrushes in such a set should be of the military pattern. They may be with or without monogram or coat-of-arms. Ebony is extremely durable, quiet in effect, and lasts a lifetime.

In new ties the Somerset is one of the latest. It is of narrow satin in solid colors. It is tied in a long narrow knot, and is worn with deep all-around turndown collars. Brown is one of the favorite shades. These ties cost $3 in the fashionable shops.

The turndown collar is only worn with business suits. With a frock coat or an evening coat a straight, standing collar is correct. A few men, however, are wearing these turndown collars with informal evening dress, as, for example, the dinner jacket. The black tie which goes with this costume has square ends and is of silk, not satin. It is tied in rather a small loose knot. These ties can be had at all prices. In the expensive shops they cost $1.50, but ties of like shape can be purchased elsewhere at lower figures.

Denounces Babylon's Sunday Golfers.

BABYLON, L. I., Jan. 6.—Evangelist Needham, who is conducting a series of revival meetings here, has created a stir in the town by denouncing the fashionable set who devote their Sundays to golf playing. The evangelist says some of the young men who attend the church in the morning consider that Sunday ends with the morning service. He says their actions are an insult to the truly Christian element of the community. Some of Babylon's Sunday golf players are of the most prominent families.

Appraisal of Condemned Property.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Supreme Court Justice Keogh to-day appointed John J. Walsh of New York, Senator William J. Graney of Dobbs Ferry, and John H. Van Zehn of New Rochelle Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain the compensation to be made to the owners of certain property in the town of Somers, Westchester County, taken for the sanitary protection of the sources of the water supply of the City of New York.

Grocer Fired on Armed Burglars.

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Jan. 6.—This town was disturbed early this morning by an encounter between F. N. Lynch, proprietor of a grocery store, and two burglars, who had broken into his place of business. A fusillade of shots was fired. Mr. Lynch did not receive a scratch, and thinks he wounded one of his assailants, although both escaped. After Mr. Lynch had procured a light he found that the contents of his money drawer, about $18, had been taken.

IS WEALTH JUSTIFIED?

What Some Readers of The New York Times Have to Say About It.

An editorial article printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Jan. 3, entitled "The Justification of Wealth," has drawn forth a number of letters from readers who dissent, in whole or in part, from the conclusions reached. The most characteristic of the letters are subjoined.

"THE GOSPEL OF WEALTH."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of Jan. 3, under the title "The Justification of Wealth," in which you comment upon the splendid gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie to the Cooper Union, ends with these words: "Riches justify themselves against all accusers when they are wisely employed by their possessor for the raising up of his fellowmen."

Now, "I admire with all my heart the noble benefaction on the part of Mr. Carnegie to the Cooper Union. No institution in this city the result of charity has, so far as I have been able to observe, accomplished so much for the deserving poor, and no gift could be made more wisely than this one made by Mr. Carnegie. But when you attempt to proclaim the doctrine that "riches justify themselves against all accusers when they are wisely employed by their possessor for the raising up of his fellowmen," you announce a doctrine which cannot be sustained and ought not to be sustained for one moment.

The pirate Admirals of Elizabeth ravaged Peruvian cities and returned with their ill-gotten spoils, to gain fame which you would seem to accord to riches, by using a portion of them to found monasteries and religious institutions. The Baron robbers of the Rhine two centuries ago robbed the wayfarers along that river, and then consecrated their plunder to establishing monasteries with a portion of it. The footpads on Houndslow Heath two hundred years ago robbed the traveler of his watch and pocketbook and trinkets, and then curried favor with the poor by their generosity; but our modern highwaymen put Dick Turpin to the blush, for they bribe a Board of Aldermen and steal the very highway itself, and then, having attained great riches, a portion of which they wisely employ in charity, they justify themselves, in your language, "against all accusers."

Mr. Carnegie, you say, "justifies his wealth by this disposition of it." No man can justify his wealth by the disposition of it if he has obtained it through wrong or injustice, and, though Mr. Carnegie, more than any man of great wealth in this country, probably, has achieved a considerable proportion of his wealth through great energy, intelligence, and business enterprise, still, you know, and every man who is acquainted with the facts knows, that a great proportion of that wealth is the result of special legislation, obtained through high protective tariffs. How has such legislation been obtained? The process is known of all men. Its possessors contribute enormous sums of money to campaign disbursements, and many of them do not scruple, if necessary, to buy legislators.

It is just the doctrine—that a man may atone for any kind of offense against public justice and public morality by the liberal and wise distribution of wealth—that is cursing this country. It is simply the doctrine of the Jesuits, that "the end justifies the means." It is the doctrine of unchristian ministers, with no conception of Christ, or of His example, or of His teachings, who tell us that it is right for a great country to despoil a weak one, because thereby it may establish the blessings of civilization among the weaker classes. William M. Tweed was popular with a large body of people, because he gave so generously to the poor; gave simply what he had stolen.

No, Mr. Editor. Mr. Carnegie is entitled to your praise for his noble benefaction. He is entitled to the admiration of every young man in the country for his heroic struggle from poverty to wealth; and, so far as his wealth is the result of these qualities, it should be as sacred as the dollar of the poorest man in the land. But, so far as it is the result of iniquity, it will not bless him, it will not bless us; but it will be mixed up with the ruin of our country which is as certain as the throne of God, unless the evils for which it too frequently stands are remedied. The real, the dangerous Anarchist, is the man who buys legislation, who corrupts Aldermen, who for his own selfish purposes induces hundreds of people to invest their moneys in some uncertain and speculative venture, wherein they will lose it and he will get it, who simply uses his power and position to rob the poor and destroy the republic.

A noble sentiment, indeed, will this century hand down to the next, if its only legacy is accumulated wealth well bestowed in charity. The hoarse voice of materialism is crushing out the finer and nobler instincts of our people. In "Red Rock" we see a portrayal of the existence of qualities of virtue in our Southern people, which, if preserved, would help very much to save the country, but Mephistopheles is on the ground in the South, and ready to close a bargain. Let us hope, Mr. Editor, that we have something nobler to give the next century than riches alone, even though the possessors thereof may bestow them in wise charity for the benefit of mankind.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

New York, Jan. 4, 1900.

MILLIONAIRES AND THE PUBLIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your justification of great wealth is that the original accumulator had to do some work or service for it, that he employed labor, and in some cases gives some of it away. No one denies Mr. Hewitt's statement that the accumulation of wealth is a blessing. To whom should it go is the question. No one who feels rightly is opposed to the rich man because he is so far the victim of circumstances as to have a great fortune. You say that great public institutions can only be founded by great fortunes. Was the great public school system founded or supported by private fortunes? Are the parks, the new library, the recreation piers private benefactions?

If in a philanthropic desire to civilize the Filipinos we accumulate vast piles of Filipino corpses and spend incalculable sums of money, may we not also found universities and art schools? You say Congress will not do it. In the Western States, where great fortunes are not so numerous, are there not universities founded and supported by the State? It may be a good thing that the rich man founds these institutions, but is it right that we should have to wait for the whim or generosity of a rich man?

I know a city of 25,000 people, where for years rich men were abundant, who have only just started a public library in the City Hall. There is nothing that the rich man can do for the public that it cannot do for itself.

We all know that almost all great fortunes are the result of some form of monopoly. I heard ex-Mayor Grout of Brooklyn, an authority, I believe, declare that if the City of New York had the value of the franchises they had given away there need be no tax rate.

Gen. Grant at the end of the civil war had under his command a gigantic army. In the old days the conqueror would have owned the country, but modern civilization does not hand over a country to a man merely because he has the power to direct and control events.

Is there any more reason why a captain of industry should shovel into his pockets the profits of a great enterprise merely because he has the talent required to run the business? It is true that this man, as in Mr. Carnegie's case, has sometimes a strong sense of responsibility to the public. But how is it with his heirs, who for the most part sit down and watch the fortune grow until in the third or fourth generation even the by-products amount to millions? How is it that the arch fund sticks at $200,000 and that New York with its fabulous wealth is so difficult a place in which to start a fund of this kind?

If the present system of distribution is the correct one, why is it that we have recurring periods of hard times when there is just as much wealth in the country and the undeveloped wealth is limitless? We would all of us like to be one of the unfortunate victims of an unnatural and disordered economic system—a millionaire. But you may depend upon it that the time cannot be far distant when it will be as obsolete in America to depend upon the generosity of a millionaire for a great public institution as it is in England to-day to depend upon a figure-head sovereign for a great public reform.

B. H. NADAL.

New York, Jan. 3, 1900.

MILLIONAIRE AND SOCIALIST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue anent Mr. Carnegie's donation to Cooper Union contains a number of statements which have a tendency to mislead the average reader. They invite a refutation from one feeling "hit" wherefore the following:

Your abuse of Socialists and Socialism per se is entirely uncalled for by the general drift of your argument. You know of no Socialist who rails at wealth; nor will you find a Socialist willing to deride Mr. Carnegie or Mr. Carnegie's philanthropy.

You may find some ranters in other fields than the Socialistic who are undeservedly honored (in the public press) by being proclaimed as Socialists, and to whom your remarks may fittingly apply.

The Socialist welcomes wealth; he does not attack it, nor does he attack its possessors. What he does protest against, and which he is now beginning to remedy, is the unjust distribution of wealth and the system of production responsible for it. The Socialist knows that Mr. Carnegie accumulated his wealth by availing himself of opportunity; that his business ability, &c., carried him on to success. We find no fault with him for having done so. The competitive system of production is brimful of "opportunities" for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. We Socialists blame the many for permitting these opportunities to present themselves.

But Socialists propose nothing retroactive in effect, as is inferred from your article. We labor for the future. Without animosity toward any individual, we wave aloft the banner of Humanity—not that of personal aggrandizement. We take exception to your statement that "only from concentrated capital can institutions" (educational) "of this nature take their origin." Candidly, are you not mistaken? Have you never vaunted our public school system? Cannot that system be extended without the financial aid of individuals? Can it not be extended at public cost until every child of every citizen in this land shall have the opportunity to receive the education now accorded to but few, and that few the children of the wealthy? Yes, Mr. Editor, it can and will be! Unfortunately, this desideratum will not be reached in the very near future. The poor man's child will still continue, shortly after being weaned, to assist its parents in procuring the necessities of mere existence, instead of receiving culture. And some few wise, discreet individuals will continue to grow wealthy at an ever-increasing ratio, "furnishing" employment to the laboring masses, young and old, but the former preferred.

Some of your closing remarks are in thorough accord with Socialistic teachings. You are undoubtedly on firm ground in saying "there are going to be more great fortunes in this country in the next century than we have seen in this century." "Millionaires and multi-millionaires will be common in coming years." Yes, Mr. Editor, the narrowing down of commercial and financial competition will bring about this result. Owing to our system of distribution, continually increasing wealth will keep on centring in the hands of a few individuals [illegible] continue to feed and reproduce enough wherewith to breed reproduce their kind. And philanthropists will keep on, as at present, conferring "benefits" on humanity and assisting progress in a direction they wot not of—discontent with material conditions, the prime cause of all radical changes in the social fabric.

In closing, we Socialists seek the abolition of a social state in which a few reap almost all the benefits of production—enjoying all the charm and luxury of civilization, while the many, ten-thousandfold stronger numerically, reap as the result of arduous toil material rewards nowhere commensurate with their just due. Christ is one of our standard bearers, but not Mammon. We believe mankind will eventually be constituted of an aggregation of philanthropists, united in the bonds of fraternity, working for the interests of the race and not of self.

PETER MERQUELIN.

Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 3, 1900.

THINKS THE MILLIONAIRE USELESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in this morning's TIMES on "The Justification of Wealth" was an able and plausible presentation of this question from the viewpoint of "The Man with the Millions." Will THE TIMES print the other side, as viewed by "The Man with the Hoe"?

If I read history correctly, the advocates of "the divine right of Kings" maintained that God willed it that a few should rule and be responsible for the many—the ignorant many. For the great herd there was nothing but work. They were constantly reminded that a kind Providence had ordained it that theirs should be a lot of toil. He had provided the "good King" and his wise counsellors and advisers who would see to it that everybody should have what he needed.

The King collected taxes, usually the major part of the wealth the workers created. That part not expended in building castles for "his Majesty" and his "wise counsellors" or in wars of "benevolent assimilation" or to "carry the cross to heathen lands," was sometimes used to build hospitals and in latter days some very excellent schools and even universities. Take Germany for example. Her universities are as fine perhaps as exist in the world. When the "good King" was really good the plan did not work so badly.

But after an experience of some hundreds of years the people discovered that they drew a "good King" about as often as a man wins the capital prize in a lottery, and that on the whole the King business didn't pay.

Led by Cromwell, they decided that Charles I. and his divine right had to go. Led by Washington, our forefathers concluded that George III. and his prerogatives had no foundation in justice, and they threw them off. Instead of paying taxes to the King to run a Government the people decided that they—the ignorant, lazy, irresponsible herd—would pay taxes into a common treasury and expend the sum so paid for their own common good. They established the post, the public schools, and in our State Governments great universities.

Now, we Hoe fellows claim that it profits us not to be politically free if we are industrially enslaved. We hold that it is labor which produces all the wealth. We know that the average production of wealth per day is $5. The average wage is about $1. We have begun to ask who gets the other $4. Some of us who have worked in mills and factories know that Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Hewitt have secured a large share of it. Of course they keep the major share of the joint product of labor and capital for labor's good. Labor would spend it for whisky and for prize fights, and the extra dollar a day that the worker might get would do him very little good. He and his children and his wife would waste it. They would not buy books and magazines, and would not save money to send some member of the family to college. Oh, no! The wealth would all be dissipated. So, Mr. Carnegie, through tyrannical foremen and with Pinkerton detectives, and by the importation of thousands of men, "brothers to the ox in fact"—witness his coal and coke industries—has amassed many millions.

He said not long ago that no man should accumulate money after he is a millionaire and sixty years old. He should then "live an honest life and spend his money for the good of the people." Does he admit that his methods before he gets his million and his sixty years are open to question from the viewpoint of morals?

You say we would not have had Cooper Union if Mr Cooper and Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Carnegie had not first made millions. Is it true that a people educated to revere George Washington and the founders of this country, a people generally enlightened through the agency of public schools and other public educational agencies, would allow itself to drift back into barbarism but for the munificence of men who have all their lives been but exploiters of labor? You say we cannot endow a great university by passing around the hat. Why not? You collect hundreds of millions a year for the running expenses of the Governments of Nation and States, and a very large part of it is used for "the endowment of great universities."

You say there will be many millionaires and "the country will be the better for them, better for their wealth, better for the good they will do in giving employment to labor in the industries which produce fortunes, and better for the charities they will found and the schools and colleges they will endow."

That depends. The workers are learning fast that they are not employed by millionaires. It is they who employ the millionaires. If every millionaire were to leave this sphere to-morrow it would not make one worker hungry. They can take nothing with them. The wealth labor has produced would still be here, and labor would quickly find the men to direct affairs.

No, Mr. Editor, from the standpoint of the man who has only his "job," your logic won't hold. Labor will demand the $5 that labor makes. It is growing less content with one-fifth of the product of its toil. It wants it "all." It will get it "all" after a while, and then there will be sounded the death knell of "the divine right of dollars." It is so kind of Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Hewitt to look after the thoughtless, irresponsible masses who are entitled under the Constitution to have a voice in this Government on equal terms with Mr. Carnegie, but who, if he is right, are not to be trusted with their own—the wealth they make. There will not be more millionaires and the country will not be better off for the charity they will bestow. Labor wants not charity. Labor wants justice.

GEORGE H. GORDON.

New York, Jan. 3, 1900.

"JUSTIFICATION OF WEALTH."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of the 3d inst. under the above title would seem to do more for the Socialistic argument than anything usually advanced by its advocates. You say, "They treat riches as culpable in themselves," but your editorial from the caption given above to its finish is based on exactly that ground.

You say, "Mr. Carnegie justifies his wealth by his disposition of it. A millionaire who uses his money in a beneficent way is no longer on his defense." This implies:

1. That his immense wealth needs justification.
2. That he would be on his defense if he did not use it "in a beneficent way."
3. That the possessor of wealth must give for the public good to justify it.
4. That if wealth is not so applied it is unjustifiable.

A Socialist who was not satisfied with admissions like these would be a most unreasonable fellow. It gives away the whole case against him. Admit that Mr. Carnegie has justified his wealth and is no longer on the defensive, what of the ninety-and-nine wealthy men who have not justified their wealth by munificent gifts pro bono publico? You admit all the Socialist contends for when you show that some rich men have justified their wealth. You admit his theory that immense accumulations of wealth are unjustifiable and that such accumulations should be used for the common good.

Why does wealth need justifying? Why do you imply that a man who, by his brains, skill, and industry, under the competitive system, has accumulated a fortune, is under a moral obligation to share up with those who have not improved the opportunity of free competition to such good purpose? Why should such a man be "on his defense?" Why this assumption that he should bestow his gifts on people who have had the same chances that he enjoyed? Your editorial is a thinly veiled reproach to all those rich men who have left undone those things that Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Hewitt, and some few others have done.

The truth is that these benefactions of wealthy men have no bearing on any economic argument. If the competitive system is a righteous arrangement for the selection and preservation of those fittest to survive, then those who make much money have the same moral right to it that those who make but little money have to their little. While all play the same game, it is childish to pretend that those who win are under any obligation to share with those who lose. The wealthy man, who has played the game and won, has the same right to give Bradley Martin balls that his free competitor at the tag end of the race has to "blow in" his weekly earnings at the corner saloon. If instead he is disposed to help others, he should be credited with generosity, not with justice.

The assumption that the rich man has to justify his wealth is virtually a confession that there is something in the Socialistic argument that these great accumulations are unjustifiable. If it is true, as you say, that "Riches justify themselves against accusers when they are wisely employed by their possessor for the raising up of his fellow-men," that leaves the great bulk of riches and the great majority of rich men wholly unjustified before the accusations of those who do not believe that the competitive system is the best nor ultimate organization of the world's economic activity.

THOMAS CONYNGTON.

New York, Jan. 3, 1900.

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THE ÆOLIAN COMP

WHAT INTERESTS VIENNA

Days of the Clary Cabinet Said to be Numbered.

TESTS OF FLYING MACHINES

Strong Feeling Over African War—An Antidote for Nicotine—Pictorial Post Card Craze.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Dec. 19.—For almost two years now the Government has been carried on only by means of one paragraph of the Constitution, the notorious Emergency Clause 14, which provides that if a bill is not passed by Parliament the Government may sanction it. Last Autumn Parliament again was brought into working order, but that brief episode now threatens to terminate. The Czecho-Polish party is continuing its attacks on Count Clary's cabinet, and the Czechs are obstructing. The Austrian Government has promised Hungary that by the end of this year the most important bills relating to the Ausgleich between the two countries will be passed. Should that prove impossible recourse would once more be had to the Emergency Clause 14. But as Count Clary declared he considered its application contrary to the Constitution, the Ministry would have to resign. That is just what the Right is reckoning on, as it demands a Ministry from its own side; that is, a reactionary Clerical one, not a neutral Cabinet like the present one.

All efforts to bring about a reconciliation between the parties seem to have failed. The leaders of the Germans and those of the Czechs, at the Emperor's wish, met several times to try to bring about a compromise, but at the very first meeting there was a conflict of interests between the two national groups, and so the attempt was soon abandoned. The Czechs demanded that before passing the urgent Ausgleich bill they should be paid in advance by the issuing of an imperial decree ordering the Czech language to be used by the Government offices in Bohemia in communication with each other. Count Clary solemnly declared that a bill regulating the entire languages question had been prepared and would be introduced immediately after the most pressing measures had been passed. But the Czechs demanded prepayment, and so the negotiations failed. A majority is carrying on obstruction, and so it hardly seems as if there would be any other expedient for disposing of the Ausgleich bills than the application of Clause 14. So the days of the Clary Cabinet are numbered.

FEELING OVER THE AFRICAN WAR.

The South African war has distinctly divided the Austro-Hungarian empire into two camps. The Hungarians have always been great friends of the British and Americans. It is a traditional friendship. Their fathers and forefathers when refugees in England and America had sympathy and benefits showered upon them. They learned much there; and when they returned home after the amnesty of the year 1867 they transplanted a touch of the Anglo-Saxon spirit to their native country. Last year the Magyar nation rejoiced at the victory of the United States over Spain, and now all their sympathies are with the British arms in Africa.

On the other hand, all Vienna, like the rest of Austria, is fanatically pro-Boer. The greater part of the population of this capital is anti-Semitic, and the anti-Semites hate the English and Americans just as fanatically as they do the Jews, although the Austrian State as such is on very friendly terms with both those nations. In all associations, cafes and restaurants the news of a Boer victory is always received with jubilation and exultation. Everywhere, even in the smallest towns, money is being collected for the Boers. The anti-Semite papers glorify the love of liberty and the grand deeds of the Boers; the war is represented as a thieving inroad on the part of the British, they speak only of "England's yoke" and "bondage," at the same time prophesying the imminent overthrow of the British Empire.

The British Ambassador here, daily receives piles of insulting letters. Most of the English residents avoid going into society. If, however, they appear anywhere they are at once surrounded by people whose eyes are beaming with joy at some success of the Boers; then they are jeered at and told that very soon the Englishman will not count for anything in the world. So great is the mental limitation of these people that they do not even perceive of what brutality they are guilty. Only the Jewish section forms an exception to the general Anglophobia. The Jews distinctly sympathize and side with the British everywhere, they feel the Anglo-Saxon race congenial to them, and they are instinctively attracted to it. But the Liberal papers, mostly edited by Jews, dare not give full expression to this feeling, having to reckon with the irradicable ignorance and anti-British rage of the bulk of the population. The Czechs, Poles, and other Slav peoples, mostly ultra-montane and anti-Semitic, are likewise indulging in Anglophobia.

IGNORANCE OF THE PRESS.

A humorous example may be given of the ignorance and utter want of education of the anti-Semitic papers. For some time "The Merchant of Venice" has been having a very successful run at an anti-Semitic theatre. Unfortunately, it is an adaptation that might make the good old Shakespeare turn over in his grave. After the first night the anti-Semitic paper, the Wiener Volksbote, published a criticism, in which in enthusiastic words it called on the Christian public to attend the performances of "The Merchant of Venice" at the Kaiser-Jubilaeums Theatre. The Viennese were told it was their sacred duty to do honor to the author "of this anti-Semitic piece," the popular native poet, Grillparzer, the greatest Austrian poet.) Not much is known, but some dozen times was Grillparzer declared to be the author of the "Merchant of Venice." Some wit, wanting to fathom this unheard-of ignorance to the bottom, sent in the following correction:

To the Editor of The Wiener Volksbote:

I should be very much obliged to you if you would have the kindness in your next number to state that "The Merchant of Venice" is not, as you said in your last number, by Grillparzer, but by me. That milk and water Liberal could never have had the heart to write a piece of such a piously anti-Semitic character. Sincerely thanking you in advance, yours devotedly,

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARD.

Vienna, Dec. 7, 1899.

Then actually took place the incredible: The editor (who by the way is also a member of the local School Board) printed this correction verbatim. Obviously he had never heard the name of Shakespeare, for he added the following editorial remark: "It certainly was a mistake to suppose that the Freemason grillparzer could have written such a strictly anti-Semitic piece. Now we have done justice to both parties."

ANOTHER FLYING MACHINE.

Another flying machine has made its appearance, from which great things are expected, and which is said to be extremely simple. If only half what Herr Manninger, an Austrian, promises for it is performed, he will be the first to solve the great problem of aerial navigation. He has entrusted his secret, together with his model, to the Military-Technical Committee of the Austrian Army, for it is quite certain that a really practical airship would in the first instance be useful in modern warfare and that the armies would be the first to make use of it. The Military-Technical Committee is now testing the new flying machine, and as long as that lasts the construction will remain a military secret. If what Herr Manninger says as to the capabilities of his invention is correct, he has accomplished very much. He states that by means of his apparatus an object of any weight whatever can be kept suspended anywhere in the air. The second part of the invention, he says, can with a minimum of exertion move it horizontally backward and forward. The third part enables it to rise and sink in the air like a fish does in the water. Regardless of elevation and distance the machine can attain to a speed of 70 kilometres an hour. Finally a fourth part not only overcomes any current of air, but it actually itself creates a contrary current with which to increase its velocity.

Every single part of the apparatus can, if necessary, work alone, and is of surprising simplicity. This invention seems to have brought the problem of the steerable flying machine one step nearer at the least, even though for the present only for military purpos s.

AN ANTIDOTE FOR NICOTINE.

Already I see approaching the golden age in which it will be possible to drink any quantity of whisky, wine, or beer without getting even half seas over. It would be necessary only to discover something that would neutralize the intoxicating effect of alcohol. Just such a thing has been found with regard to nicotine by Dr. Gerold, a learned professor of the Halle University.

It is well known that nicotine, the qualities of which produce the enjoyment which the smoker has, is one of the most powerful vegetable poisons, and if taken into the system in large quantities it produces nervousness, palpitation of the heart, headache, restless nights, indigestion, &c., symptoms of what the doctor calls nicotine poisoning. Many attempts have been made to remove the nicotine from tobacco, in order to prevent the evil effects of smoking. They succeeded, it is true, but also resulted in the tobacco's getting a strawlike character, as the ameliorating ethereal oils were removed together with the nicotine, and such tobacco when smoked dried and irritated the mucous membrane. This drawback Prof. Gerold says he has removed.

In his experiments he was guided by the following theses: Smoking is an adjunct to digestion; without nicotine there is no pleasure in smoking any more than there is in drinking coffee without caffein or tea without theine. Consequently the idea of removing the nicotine as a whole from the tobacco would be fundamentally wrong. The only right thing would be to leave the nicotine in the plant and to destroy only the poisonous part of its composition; this destruction of the poisonous principle in nicotine would have to be accomplished chemically.

The professor has succeeded in attaining this object, that is, in preparing a "nicotine-neutral" tobacco, as it is called. So in future Gerold's nicotine-neutral cigar will relieve the smoker from the pains of the nicotine disease without lessening his enjoyment. Thus will begin a new epoch of smoking from which the phantom of nicotine poisoning has forever been banished.

RAILWAY TRAIN TELEPHONES.

"The telephone in the railway train" Dr. Marib Russo d'Asar calls his remarkable invention, which is just being tried on the Bavarian State Railways. Speaking of the principle of his apparatus, the inventor declares that it will to the greatest possible extent increase the safety of railway traveling, as it will enable trains when running to keep in constant communication with each other, the stations, and the signal men, and thus they would receive information that would prevent collisions which now occur owing to trains running in opposite directions on the same rails, when running through stations, or by one train catching up to the preceding one. The apparatus is complicated, and, as it seems, not yet perfect. It is being tested to see how it would work under divers local and climatic conditions, while at the same time Dr. Russo d'Asar is still improving it.

PICTORIAL POSTCARD CRAZE.

The pictorial postcard craze is still on the increase both here and in all other German countries. By degrees it is becoming an important branch of industry. Not only painters and draughtsmen are pressed into the service of the pictorial postcard and obtain remunerative employment through it, but also authors are now made to do their share. Ten author-cards have been published already, each with a well-executed likeness of the writer with his autograph. For one of them the celebrated and popular Vienna playwright, C. Karlweiss has written the following humorous verses:

Denk dir, o Freund-oder Friendin—
Wir beide waeren allein
Auf einer einsamen unsel,
Wie herrlich muesste das sein!
Es gaebe dort keine Zeitung
Und keine Politik,
Es gaebe dort keine Mode
Und niemand wuesste, was "chic"!
Es gaebe dort keine Vereine
Und keinen Saeckelwart,
Es gaebe dort kein Postamt—
Und keine Ansichtskart!

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

A discovery with regard to Roman archaeology was made near Vienna the other day. Some excavations were being carried out on the site of the ancient Carnuntum, (now Deutsch-Altenburg.) At a little distance from the arena were found remains of some barracks, with magazines for arms and fodder. But the peculiar part is the discovery of greaves. This finally solves a much disputed question. Until now such greaves of the Roman legionaries have been found only on the reliefs of the Trajan pillar, which led savants to the belief that such leg armor was an addition added by the artist from his imagination. Now, however, the finding of several such greaves at Carnuntum has proved this view to be erroneous. These important military relics have been deposited in Baron Ludwigstorf's museum, at Deutsch-Altenburg.

DR. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

POLITICS IN CONNECTICUT.

Bitter Struggle Going On Between the Bulkeley and Fessenden Factions.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 6.—The approaching Gubernatorial campaign promises to be one of the most exciting ever waged in this State, unless there is a decided change of front on the part of either Morgan S. Bulkeley of Hartford or Samuel Fessenden of Stamford.

The struggle is now fully under way, although the election does not take place until November. In fact, it has been under way for two months. It is doubtful if ever before a campaign was started so early in this State. It is a fight confined entirely to the Republican Party. The Democrats admit that they have no hope of electing their candidate for Governor.

The chief reason for the intensity of the present contest is that Connecticut's representatives in the United States Senate are old men—very old men. Connecticut has two men, one living in Hartford and one in Stamford, who are very ambitious to represent her in the upper house of Congress. Should a vacancy occur in Connecticut's representation the Governor of Connecticut would fill it.

This recalls the old Senatorial fight, which is really the issue at stake. Mr. Fessenden was a candidate to succeed Orville H. Platt in 1896, but withdrew when it became apparent that he had no chance to win.

The three-cornered contest last year between Hawley, Fessenden, and Bulkeley is still fresh in the minds of the people. It may be mentioned, however, that the result did not tend to draw Bulkeley and Fessenden closer together.

The present Governor, George E. Lounsbury of Ridgefield, is a Fessenden man. Should there be a vacancy in the Senatorship now, Fessenden's appointment to the Senate would follow. But the chances of a vacancy occurring in 1901 or 1902 appear to politicians to be far more likely than in 1900. So here is the foundation of the anxiety for landing the Governorship this year.

The contest is not only confined within the party, but is also entirely within the machine. Two years ago John Addison Porter, the private secretary to President McKinley and owner of The Hartford Post, fought the machine and was completely snowed under. This year the struggle is between component parts of the machine. Bulkeley's candidate for Governor is George R. McLean of Hartford, and Mr. Fessenden's is Judge Warner of Litchfield. A few weeks ago there were several candidates in the field, but all have been weeded out now, with the exception of these two, and between them the contest lies.

Ex-Speaker Brandagee of the last Assembly was at first looked upon as Fessenden's choice. His boom had swelled to great proportions, when he withdrew by declaring flatly that he was not a candidate. A few other men were looked upon as available material, but Warner is the only one who appears to have stood all the tests, and to him the Fessenden forces have concluded to pin their faith. Personally, Mr. Warner is qualified for the position.

Mr. McLean is somewhat more of an aggressive man than Warner, and is said to have considerable of a personal following in Hartford. He has been Mr. Bulkeley's man from the first, and several weeks ago he began laying his pipes in the direction of the capital. He has, naturally, the support of The Hartford Courant, Secretary Hawley's paper, and can depend on quite a backing in and around Hartford.

So the next Governor of Connecticut will be, if there is no departure from the natural drift of affairs, either Donald T. Warner of Litchfield or George R. McLean of Hartford. If it is Warner, it will mean that Fessenden will have as complete control of the Republican machine in Connecticut as Platt has in New York, while if it is McLean, it will mean the beginning of the end of Fessenden's influence in Connecticut politics.

Condition of Richard Croker.

The following statement in relation to the condition of Richard Croker was issued from the Mayor's office yesterday: "In answer to a cablegram of inquiry from Mayor Van Wyck, Mr. Croker has cabled the Mayor that he is making good progress toward rapid and complete recovery."

BRITAIN AND THE BOERS

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think the letter of Mr. Thomas G. Shearman in your columns should convince any one, even prejudiced Americans, that the Outlanders in the Transvaal needed a champion to sustain them in their just demands, and that Krüger and his associates are tyrants in disguise. His letter is answered by "E. D.," the keynote of whose argument is, The average American could not if he would forget 1776, 1812, and 1861 (?) Yes, I am ashamed to admit that many Americans who are quite ready to forgive and forget their brethren who in '61 tried their best to destroy our Union are not willing to forgive Great Britain for fighting for her own in 1776 and to defend what she thought a right in 1812. As for 1861, if Great Britain had listened to the entreaties of the French Emperor and recognized the South as an independent State, or if she had let the two formidable ironclads built ostensibly—with Southern money—for the Turkish Government, escape, it would have been all up with the North, and our country would have been divided. In relation to the Alabama, she was built by the South, and had to leave England without her guns, and England afterward paid in full for her depredations. And let it be remembered that when England complained—at the time of the Crimean war—that the United States was violating neutrality laws, President Pierce replied that "the United States built vessels for any one, regardless of their destination."

I pity any narrow-minded man who cannot forgive England for the lesser grievance of a century ago, but can readily forgive and try to forget the greater grievance of forty years ago. W. B.

Philadelphia, Dec. 25, 1899.

THE ENGLISH AND CIVILIZATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every friend of human progress and civilization in this broad land owes you a deep debt of gratitude for the able and well-timed editorial in your issue of the 19th inst. on "England's Enemies and England's friends." I have been in the habit of seeking my news and views in the pages of other organs of public opinion, but henceforth shall adopt THE TIMES as my standard of honest, manly journalism, and shall buy and read it.

Those maudlin sentimentalists who in your columns call themselves Americans (a claim the truthfulness of which I am in serious doubt) would have us believe that the Boers are fighting for their homes and firesides. This is too transparent a fallacy to need refutation. On the other hand, that they are fighting to maintain and to perpetuate a system of oppression and enslavement against a people who have added wealth and comfort to their homes and firesides should be plain to the least intelligent observer.

The most vehement enemies of England must admit that she has done more for the advancement of civilization than all the other nations of the world combined, and that she has at all times and in every clime insisted that her subjects should be dealt with in accordance with the principles of justice and humanity.

It is sincerely hoped that a chastisement may now be administered to the Boers which, as an example, shall not be lost to this or to future generations.

AN IRISHMAN.

New York, Dec. 23, 1899.

CIVILIZATION INEVITABLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I contribute two or three suggestions with respect to the controversy now raging in your columns anent the war in South Africa?

1. Any treaties existing between Great Britain and the Transvaal Republic are not, properly speaking, treaties between nations, because no community or people is a nation which has not all the powers, attributes, and elements of nationality, and if the Transvaal be restrained from making independent treaties with any nation or nations it is deprived by that restraint of the very powers, elements, and attributes which constitute a nation.

2. But admitting for a moment that the Transvaal is an actual political, national entity, and master of its insignificant destinies as such, Great Britain was released from any treaty obligation toward it by its subsequent action in passing disabling and discriminating legislation against British subjects not contemplated at the time of the making of said treaties, and in direct violation of the spirit if not of the letter thereof.

3. But even if the preceding paragraphs have no force, it still remains that you cannot prevent the advancement of civilization by binding it with any treaties whatsoever, and the exigencies of high politics and the progress of those races that speak English are alike impatient of the restraint of treaties that seek to arrest racial development.

T. M. JAMES.

New York, Dec. 26, 1899.

Protecting American Interests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seem to be some points overlooked in this South African sympathy pie, viz., that England in this war is protecting American interests that would probably have cost this country a war had England not taken up the matter when she did.

The Boers seem to make no distinction between the Americans and the English. Some thousand, more or less, of the Outlanders are Americans. Considerable American money must be invested in the Transvaal. Americans complain of all the injustice that the English complain of; England's case is our case. Americans are now, it is reported, being driven out of the country, leaving their property behind. An American Consul has been forced to retire from the Transvaal in a manner that is strongly suggestive of insult to this country. Is this not enough? A 1776 AMERICAN.

Brooklyn, Dec. 26, 1899.

The Anglo-Boer War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very glad to read your admirable article to-day headed "Size and Sympathy." I am very sure that it voices precisely what a good many of the thoughtful and conservative people of this country feel, but which hitherto has had no expression in the daily newspapers. You did not commence well in your attitude toward this deplorable war, but more recently you have amply made amends by a series of really brilliant articles. If I may say so, you have risen nobly to the exigencies of the situation—worthy of the best traditions of THE TIMES; and many of us who have long been among your readers place that "best" very high indeed. You have given us one more evidence that we may always place implicit reliance in at least one great daily newspaper.

New York, Dec. 26, 1899. R. W. D.

CANAL IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

A Shipping Expert's View of What Grain Traffic Facilities Would Mean to New York.

Emil L. Beas, manager of the Hamburg American Line, discussing ocean freights recently, gave a shipping man's idea of the questions involved in the matter of canal improvements.

"We have," said he, "a most extraordinary condition of affairs. Usually at this season there is a great export movement and rates range high. Just now the contrary condition exists. The export, especially of grain, which forms the bulk of the traffic, is remarkably small and consequently rates range low. They have reached as low as seven cents for the 100 pounds, while at this season ordinarily the rate is about three times as high. The cause is of course that Europe does not buy more grain of us, and quite likely the Argentine Republic supplies it. What the future will bring nobody knows. We hope for the best.

"New York is suffering, in my opinion, largely because of the inadequacy of the Erie Canal. You have heard of course that a syndicate has been formed for the building of elevators in Montreal—the so-called Connecter syndicate of Buffalo. They will build elevators with a capacity of 12,000,000 bushels, and have agreed to deliver inside of three years 105,000,000 bushels in those elevators.

Canada has spent about $84,000,000 on her canals, which, considering that her whole population is only 5,000,000, must appear an enormous sum. They have improved the Welland Canal, giving it a depth of 14 feet, and now they are improving the French River, so that they will have a waterway route from Georgian Bay direct to Montreal. There is also a canal from Georgian Bay to Toronto. New York has practically so far done nothing. Gov. Roosevelt has appointed a committee that will report on the best manner of improving the Erie Canal. The situation is that at present it costs 2.62 cents a bushel for wheat from Buffalo to New York.

"What we should have, to maintain the supremacy of New York, is a canal that will permit the moving of grain from Buffalo to New York at one cent a bushel. The ports that get the outward bound will also get inbound traffic. The merchant in Chicago is not a sentimental man, and he cares more for his rates than he does for New York. We see that the railroads make a lower freight for Baltimore and Philadelphia than they do for New York. Furthermore no wharfage is charged at those ports. The railroads own or control the wharfs and they place them at the disposal of the trans-Atlantic steamships. This is true also of Portland and Boston."

A PLEA FOR FREE SHIPS.

Lewis H. Spence Discusses the Benefits That Would Result to This Country from the System.

Lewis H. Spence of the shipping firm of Simpson, Spence & Young is an ardent advocate of free ships. His firm operates the Arrow Line between here and Dundee and Leith and does a chartering business between the United States and Europe—in connection with the Norfolk and Western and the Southern Railroads from Norfolk to London, Hamburg, and Rotterdam; from Charleston in connection with the railroads there to different European ports, including Liverpool, Bremen, and Hamburg, and from Mobile in connection with the Mobile and Ohio and the Southern Railroads, mostly to Liverpool, Bremen, and Hamburg, and from New Orleans and Galveston to European ports.

Mr. Spence believes that if the bars were let down so that foreign-built ships could be brought under the American flag it would result not only in the opening of a new field for American capital, but would also result in the establishing of American shipbuilding plants to compete with the foreign builders of freight-carrying steamers.

"The present laws," said he, "have not added one ship to the American flag. You have practically not a tramp steamer, that is, the freighter which is really the steamer that earns the money, and which really constitutes the merchant marine of Great Britain. The British passenger vessels are insignificant in number compared with the tramps. They can't build a freighter here at the cost for which they can be built in England. Here the shipbuilding plants are generally established for building a high class vessel—passenger vessels or war vessels. In the British isles there are any number of plants which build only tramps, and some of them only the hulls, the engines being built at other plants. These concerns are satisfied with very moderate profits and in dull times are glad to operate without profits simply to keep their plants going.

"There is no reason why we should not have such plants here, once competition is established. The few plants here—very expensive—have sufficient work from the Government and the coastin tgrade which gives them a handsome profit. Suppose, however, the United States Government were to allow vessels to be put under the American flag, no matter where built? This would result in the formation of American companies to own vessels, who would be in the market for vessels, and that would result in plants being established to build in competition with British builders a class of freight steamers, the building of which under present conditions it would not pay our present companies to bid for. You can see that if American capitalists were in the market for vessels, it would not be long before such a manufacturing country as this would develop plants to bid for the work of construction.

"There are plenty of Americans willing to invest in shipping. We have a company to-day in which Americans have invested, but if we could have formed that company under American laws, we could have got a great many more into it. The capital was ready; in fact, in almost unlimited quantities. But we could not form our company that way, and bankers and others are not inclined to loan on British stock. If we were formed under the American law, statements would be issued showing earnings and the condition of the company. Besides, the methods of transferring stock under the British law is so crude and cumbersome as to be forbidding. Here stock is transferred by an indorsement. British stocks are transferred under conditions of so much red tape that the transfer sometimes takes two months. American capital is not inclined to take stock, the negotiation of which is so troublesome.

"There should be no reason why the many charterers here should not make the profits that now go to the foreign owner. American interests in the charterers are enormous, but we are like tenants instead of being landlords. Little Norway, with her small population, has a larger foreign-going merchant marine than has the United States—a source of large income to Norwegian owners. These vessels are nearly all built in England in British shipyards, and as Norway's trade is not large, they are engaged away from home, many of them between United States ports and the ports of other foreign countries such as the fruit carriers between New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Southern ports, and the West Indies and Central America.

"There is no reason why Americans should not derive the profits of such business, and for reasons which I have shown it would not be long before this country with its progressive manufacturing interests would build the vessels itself instead of continuing as Norway—a non-manufacturing country—in building outside."

HISTORY OF A FRATERNITY PIN.

Interesting Relic from the Field of the Battle of the Brandywine.

A fraternity pin, which was presented by William and Mary's College of Virginia in 1776, and is probably the oldest college fraternity pin in America, was found recently near the Brandywine Creek in Chester County, Penn., and is now in the possession of Joseph Brinton of Thornbury, Penn.

The battlefield where Gen. Washington was outmaneuvred by Lord Howe 122 years ago, and where the young Lafayette was sorely wounded and only escaped capture by riding eighteen miles before receiving medical assistance, has been in the possession of the Brinton family for five generations and was the property of the great-grandfather of the present representative of the family at the time of the Revolution. Since then the family has acquired a great many relics, of which the pin, which was plowed up by a farmhand and sold by him for $5, is perhaps the most interesting, as it reveals the story of a young patriot who gave his life for his country only to lie forgotten and unknown for nearly a century and a quarter.

The pin is of the old watch-key shape familiar to college men as the insignia of Phi Beta Kappa. On one side it bears the name "John Graham," with the date of the founding of the fraternity—Dec. 6, 1776.

When the college authorities at Williamsburg were notified of the discovery of the pin an investigation was made which showed that a John Graham was graduated there and left to join the rebel army in January, 1777. He disappeared mysteriously about eight months later, and the finding of his pin on the battlefield of the Brandywine makes it almost certain that he was killed there. He was a very young man, unmarried, and had few relations living. His relatives searched for him for some time after his disappearance, but were forced to give him up as lost. These facts are all that can be learned about the owner of the pin. The Phi Beta Kappa Society has made several efforts to purchase the pin, but so far has been unsuccessful.

Mr. Brinton possesses many other relics of the Revolution, among which is a short sword, which was presented, shortly after the battle of the Brandywine, to his grandfather, then a boy of fifteen, by Lord Howe. According to the tradition handed down with the sword in the family the boy had been sent out to look for a herd of cows which had disappeared mysteriously.

The trail of the missing cows ran directly into the British camp, and the boy followed it. After wandering about for some time inquiring for the lost cows, he was brought before Lord Howe, and asked the British General for the missing cattle.

"Why, you little rebel," said Howe, "your cows have been eaten up long ago, but I'll give you a sword in place of them. Take it to your father and tell him Lord Howe gave it to you."

So young Brinton went home grieving over a few lost cows, but carrying with him a sword which his descendants would not sell for the price of a great many herds of cattle.

Succeeds to Husband's $1,200 Job.

The Queens County Board of Supervisors yesterday appointed Mrs. Margaret Conroy janitress of the County Court House buildings, at a salary of $1,200 per year. Mrs. Conroy's husband, Richard Conroy, who died recently, had been janitor of the Queens County Court House for twenty-five years.

A WEEK'S CHICAGO NEWS

Munificent Gifts to the University of Chicago.

DRAINAGE CANAL LITIGATION

Ordinance Introduced Providing that the City Charge Rental for Spaces Under Sidewalks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—President Harper of the University of Chicago has again demonstrated his remarkable gifts as a money raiser by bringing in all but $315,000 of the sum necessary to secure the $2,000,000 proffered by Mr. Rockefeller. As the time in which he had to raise this money has been extended three months he feels certain that Mr. Rockefeller's gift will yet come to the university.

Among the donations announced at the convocation this week was one of $50,000 from Leon Mandel of this city, which will be used to build an assembly hall, something which the institution has long needed. Charles R. Crane gave $10,000 to found a Lectureship of Russian Literature, and Berthold Loewenthal gave $10,000 for the Joseph P. Loewenthal Chair of Chemistry. Mrs. Anne Hitchcock gave a two-hundred-thousand-dollar interest in a valuable piece of down-town property, and there were many gifts of large sums from persons named or anonymous, who did not specify to what the money should be applied. Marshall Field gave property worth $135,000 adjacent to the campus. There were also some magnificent gifts in the form of collections, one consisting of over 700,000 paleontological specimens.

There has been much criticism of President Harper from certain quarters for devoting his time to the work of inducing gifts which will tempt still larger ones from the great patron of the university, rather than to advancing the institution from an educational standpoint, but he asserts that for its age the university is doing magnificently as a place of learning, and that in the meanwhile he is laying a foundation which will enable it to be one of the greatest institutions of its kind in the world. At any rate, Mr. Rockefeller appears to approve of the President, for he has never countermanded any of the material plans of Dr. Harper, and on the other hand he has doubled and trebled his own gifts and encouraged others to give liberally of their means.

For the evident purpose of forestalling any further adverse litigation, the Trustees of the drainage canal turned the waters of Lake Michigan and, incidentally, those of the Chicago River into the big ditch last Tuesday, and the ice-laden waters of the stream began moving slowly down toward Lockport, at the other end. As the works at the Lockport end are not yet complete, the water is not allowed to go any further than that point at this time. Some of the engineers take an adverse view of this action, and think that it will be viewed as an evidence of weakness on the part of the Trustees, and may prejudice their case when the matter reaches Congress. But the water is filling up the big cut, and it will, as one of the Trustees said, "be a hard thing to bail it out." No serious fears are felt that the Trustees' action will prejudice their case at Washington.

Among the many plans proposed for raising the revenue necessary to relieve the city of its present financial embarrassment is one introduced in the shape of an ordinance which provides that the city shall take charge of all the space beneath the sidewalks and charge those now using it rental sufficient to bring in at least $500,000. It also provides that rental shall be charged for all space under streets and alleys now used for private purposes. This has been threatened before, but it has never been proposed in the form of an ordinance. Some firms, like the retail dealers on State Street, have been made to pay for bay windows which extend past the limits on the walks, but many hundreds of thousands of square feet of space underneath the walks and streets are used by private persons and firms without charge.

After a conference with his advisers, Mayor Harrison has concluded that it would not be a wise thing to ask the Governor to convene the Legislature for the purpose of authorizing a bond issue. Instead of that he proposes to have the city mandamus the County Clerk and take the chances on the courts compelling him to give the city more money. The question will be raised whether the County Clerk has given the city a fair apportionment of the money. He has given the other taxing bodies as much money as they received last year. The County Board gets $200,000 more, but the city has been pared down one-third. The Drainage Board has already mandamused the Clerk for the same purpose. In its suit it demands the full percentage to which the law says the district is entitled. The city will ask to be made a party to the suit.

If the city fails to get the same amount of money which it had last year, the Mayor declares that a system of retrenchment will have to be begun which will mean a serious curtailing of expenses in every department. The issuance of scrip will only be resorted to as a forlorn hope. If the banks will agree to a reasonable rate of discount in that event, it is thought that sufficient money can be raised in that way to carry on the Government. The Mayor hopes that political bodies, irrespective of party, will take action which will result in a revision of the powers of the State Board of Equalization, and take away from it the right to assess certain corporations.

The Committee on Suburban Housing recently appointed by the Improved Housing Association has been tracing the migration of those who make up the population of this city. In a report made by the committee, the causes which lead to the shifting of the centres of population, the changes in character of neighbors, and the crowding together in city districts of persons who could afford to live in the more open suburban districts, are all set forth. For the shifting of population four reasons are ascribed: First, the great and rapid accessions of population; second, the youth of the city and the consequent undeveloped desire for a settled abode on the part of the people; third, the gregariousness of the foreign element, which accounts for the flocking of a number of people in a certain district; fourth, the increasing development of rapid transit facilities. According to this report, there has been formed as a result of this shifting a "dead belt," into which few families move, but out of which there is a constant movement. On the North Side this belt extends from the river to North Avenue; on the West Side to Centre Avenue, and on the South Side from Twelfth to Thirty-fifth Street.

R. B. P.

CHRISTIANITY AMONG YALE MEN

Sixty-seven Per Cent. of the Freshmen Church Members.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 6.—The Rev. Dr. McLane, a leading Congregational minister of this city, made an investigation of the number of professing Christians in the freshman class at Yale shortly after they assembled last Fall. He found that 67 per cent. of the students at Yale in the freshman class are church members. It was assumed from this report that the percentage is as high, if not higher, in the other classes.

These young men do not merely attend church, but are extending their religious proclivities toward helping the cause of Christianity within and without the bounds of the university. The students sustain several religious institutions.

To raise funds to carry out their plans the students are engaged in a systematic method of donating. To support the religious work each student who cares to pledges a certain amount to be paid monthly or weekly as his circumstances will allow. The fund is constantly kept at a snug figure.

Out of this fund $500 is paid each year toward the support of the Yale mission. This mission is located in Franklin Street, and was sorely needed. A committee from the University Young Men's Christian Association conducts meetings at the mission every day in the year.

Of the fund mentioned $1,200 is sent each year to the support of a mission in Japan established several years ago.

The work of systematic giving was begun by the college Young Men's Christian Association leaders in 1897. The college Young Men's Christian Association, organizations of which there are two—one in the academic and one in the scientific department—are gaining in membership and the interest in the work is increasing.

Dwight Hall prayer meetings on Sunday evenings are largely attended. The meetings are short and addressed each week by a member of the Faculty or some outside minister.

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BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 8.

125TH STREET AND 3D AVENUE.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The following claim for extra pay for service during the Spanish war will be found of interest to Guardsmen in general who served in the volunteers: When Company K, Second Regiment, of Glens Falls was mustered out of the United States service, after the Spanish war, there was a difference of opinion between the Captain, now Major, Loyal L. Davis, and the Army Paymaster as to the amount due the men. The Paymaster decided against the claims of the privates and non-commissioned officers, but in order to get the matter settled finally Capt. Davis put in a claim to the War Department for the balance unpaid to Private Joseph A. Richardson, making it a test case. In due course of time this claim passed through the various official channels, and a few days ago Private Richardson received a check from the Government for $11.22.

Other members of Company K are now sending in similar claims. Claims will also be made by the other companies of the Second Regiment, which was mustered in from Troy, Cohoes, Schenectady, Hoosick Falls, Saratoga, Whitehall, and Glens Falls.

***

Major Gen. Roe has made some more important changes in his staff. It seems that Major David, who was detailed from the supernumerary list for duty on the staff of the General, was not selected to fill permanently the position of Inspector, made vacant by the appointment of Col. Hoffman as Adjutant General, but was detailed to assist in the Inspector's Department, and to perform such other duty as might be required. Gen. Roe has appointed Col. W. Carey Sanger, Assistant Inspector, to the position of Inspector, and Lieut. Col. William H. Chapin of the Sixty-fifth Regiment has been appointed Assistant Inspector. Both officers are well known and highly esteemed in the National Guard. Col. Sanger's record includes service as Major and Quartermaster of the Third Brigade, Jan. 4, 1886, and the same position in the Second Brigade, Oct. 5, 1886; Major and Inspector of the Second Brigade, Oct. 24, 1889; Major of the Thirteenth Regiment, Oct. 29, 1890; Assistant Chief of Artillery, March 3, 1893, and Lieutenant Colonel of the Two Hundred and Third New York Volunteers during the Spanish war. Col. Chapin joined the Sixty-fifth Regiment as First Lieutenant in March, 1880, was appointed Adjutant in June, 1880; promoted Major in August, 1883, and resigned in May, 1884; appointed Adjutant in March, 1886, and was elected Lieutenant Colonel in January, 1892. During the Spanish war he served as Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers.

***

The proceedings at the annual convention of the National Guard Association of New York, to be held in Albany, will, it is expected, interest every Guardsman in the State, and those in charge are working hard to this end. The date of the convention has been changed to Feb. 8.

***

A professional boxer who was hired some time since by a certain regiment as athletic instructor found that the men of the command came up to him so fast and that a number of them proved so skillful that he found it necessary to throw up his job.

***

The Sixty-ninth Regiment has broken all records. During the past few months nineteen elections have been held without a row.

***

The following members of Company A, Seventh Regiment, have performed 100 per cent. of duty during the past drill season: Capt. Townsend, Sergts. Scriven, Roosevelt, Fiske, and Hook; Corps. Swinnerton, Budenbach, Naisawald, Bullwinkle, and Morgan, and Privates Dickson, Green, Geoghegan, Hopkins, Hull, Lockwood, Minor, Muller, Osborne, Quackburner, Sands, Thomas, Paepke, Schenck, Wilson, Wightman, and Curnen.

***

Col. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment has decided upon Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, as the date when Gen. H. S. Hawkins, United States Army, will review the regiment. One of the interesting ceremonies of the evening will be the presentation of the colors which the Seventy-first carried during the campaign against the Spanish in Cuba to the Regimental Veteran Association. A reception will follow the military ceremony.

***

In rifle practice at Creedmoor the past season the Seventy-first Regiment has made one of the best records in its history. This result is very largely due to the efforts of Capt. A. S. Williams, under whose supervision the shooting was done. The banner companies are D and B. In the aggregate 56 sharpshooters have qualified, against 38 last year, and this season there are seventeen experts, against 16 in 1898; 533 marksmen qualified this season. The result in detail is as follows:

	Marksmen.	Sharpshooters.	Experts.
Field and staff	11	1	0
Non-commissioned staff	12	2	0
Company A	47	6	1
Company B	58	10	3
Company C	55	4	1
Company D	86	11	4
Company E	44	6	3
Company F	46	2	1
Company G	49	6	1
Company H	41	4	1
Company I	41	2	1
Company K	34	2	1
Hospital Corps	9	0	0
Total	533	56	17

The above record is the best of any of the regiments that served in the volunteers.

***

Quite a number of members of the Twelfth who held commissions in the United States Volunteers in the Spanish war are still holding their old National Guard grade

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES

UNIT AND STANDARD.

The speech which Senator ALDRICH made day before yesterday on the Currency bill proposed by the Senate Finance Committee as a substitute for that of the House of Representatives was able and cogent. We commend especially to the misinformed editors and politicians who have been insisting that the gold standard needs yet to be established by legislation, the Senator's explicit declaration that "the act of Feb. 12, 1873, made the gold dollar the sole unit of value;" and that the purpose of the present bill is to declare "anew" that gold is the monetary standard of the United States. The amount of nonsense that has been uttered in contradiction of these facts is little flattering to the intelligence of our people.—The Sun.

A unit is handy for reckoning. A standard is necessary for appraising.

If Senator ALDRICH had gold money in his trousers pocket, silver money in his coat pocket, and paper money in his waistcoat pocket, the unit measure of our currency would, for purposes of enumeration, be perfectly applicable to all three. It would satisfactorily answer the question, How many dollars are there of each kind?

The unit measure does not answer the question, What are these dollars worth, respectively? For that the standard measure must be applied, the measure of value. There is one standard measure of value the world over. It is gold. Even the silver countries, with their units of value reckoned in taels, pesos, rupees, and Mexican dollars, habitually, even if unconsciously, refer to the gold standard measure in estimating the value of their commodities. The daily quotations of the gold premium in the silver standard countries proves that their silver unit is not a final measure or standard of value.

If the Rhode Island Senator turns to the Federal Statutes he will, to be sure, discover that the act of 1873 makes the gold dollar "the unit 'of value.'" But he will discover, also, that the act of February, 1878, is entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar;" and that the Sherman act of 1890 directs the Secretary of the Treasury to coin silver bullion "into standard silver dollars." His confusion of mind will be further increased by the language of the repeal act of 1893, which declares it to be the policy of the United States "to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money." Plainly, here are two standards, the one fixed and serviceable, the other fluctuating, delusive, and worthless. Solid ground is reached only in the declaration of the act of 1890 declaring it to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other." That puts the faith and credit of the Government behind each silver and paper dollar in the Senator's pockets. The gold dollars need no backing. They will take care of themselves.

A good many of the lifelong friends of sound money agree with the recent converts that the gold standard has existed in this country since the enactment of the act of 1873. The fact that this position is widely disputed and that the matter is under discussion shows that there is doubt about it. It can be removed only by an explicit and unmistakable statutory declaration establishing the gold standard. Neither the doubt nor the danger can be removed by saying that anybody who differs from you about it must be an idiot.

A GLANCE AT THE TREASURY STATEMENT

The United States Treasury issues daily a statement of its condition at the close of business on the previous day. To this is added a statement of the receipts and expenditures for that day, for the current month up to and including that day, and for the expired portion of the fiscal year—that is, for the year for which the annual appropriations are made, which begins on the first day of July. It is, therefore, quite within the reach of the taxpayer, who is a sort of silent partner in the business of the Treasury, supplying means for its transactions but having only a limited and indirect influence on its management, to know from day to day in a general way how much money is coming into the Treasury and from what sources, how much is going out and for what purposes, and how much remains and of what kinds. Probably very few men follow all these details attentively, but they are all of them extremely interesting, and those that relate to the actual stock of money, its nature and its incoming and outgoing, are often very important elements in the larger calculations of business men.

The statement for the close of the calendar year, which was printed in our ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW, affords a particularly interesting study. The first thing that strikes the reader is the very large amount of money in the Treasury and the very small proportion of it that is in the forms of currency to which we are accustomed in the exchanges of daily business life. We find that the actual "available cash balance, including the gold reserve," is, in round numbers, $300,000,000. When we examine the various items that yield this net amount we find that, in the first place, there is in the Treasury nearly $400,000,000 of gold coin and gold bullion, in the proportion of about five-eighths of coin and three-eighths of bullion. Against this there are outstanding some $186,000,000 of gold certificates, of which the Treasury itself holds some $27,000,000, leaving the net amount of gold at $239,000,000. In other words, the Treasury has fully four-fifths of its available cash balance in gold. Of what is generally known as the paper money of the country the Treasury has less than $17,000,000 in greenbacks, about $6,000,000 in silver certificates, $4,000,000 in National bank-notes, and less than $1,000,000 in Treasury notes of 1890. The item of standard silver dollars is peculiarly curious. Of these there have been coined in all $405,279,020, but the certificates issued against them amount to $395,303,520, leaving a little less than $10,000,000 of them in the Treasury.

The cause of this low balance of the money used in daily exchanges is, of course, the need for this sort of money outside of the Treasury, for though the taxpayer has no choice as to whether he will pay his dues to the Treasury or not he has a wide choice as to the particular kind of money he will pay in. In the past he has invariably paid in the form of money in which he had the least confidence. As late as 1893 and 1894 he paid in the Treasury notes of 1890 and previously he paid in silver dollars or in the certificates representing them. Now he has equal confidence in all, and he pays in that form of money which is least convenient in his business. The forms that he was accustomed to "shove on" into the Treasury, very much as he paid out his smooth quarters first, he now retains and finds advantage in doing so. This state of things throws a good deal of light on the safe use of money based on credit in whole or in part, as were the silver dollars. They can be kept at par so long as their volume is strictly limited to the amount actually required in the daily exchanges of business. It was on this principle that Mr. FAIRCHILD, when he was Secretary of the Treasury, proposed that the coinage of silver dollars under the Bland act should be suspended so soon as they began to accumulate in the Treasury. Had that simple plan been adopted the country would have been saved an enormous amount of confusion and loss.

If we turn from the cash on hand to the statement of receipts and expenditures, we find that so far in the fiscal year everything is going smoothly for the Treasury. The income for the past six months has been from all sources $283,034,181, and the outgo has been only $262,652,000, leaving the comfortable surplus of over $20,000,000 for the half year. This is due to the unexpected yield of both the customs taxes and the internal revenue taxes, the former having increased some $18,000,000 and the latter some $15,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year. But while this is comfortable for the officers of the Treasury it is not permanently desirable for the country, and we have no doubt that it would give Mr. GAGE great satisfaction if he could see the income, and the outgo as well, sharply reduced.

THE PROGRESSIVE STORY OF THE RACE.

The geologist poking about among the boulders or the botanist bending with his microscope over a weed gets no impression of the beauty of the landscape. If you give your time to the study of brush strokes, pigments, and the weave of the canvas, the meaning of the painter's composition escapes you altogether. A knowledge of the facts that GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS spoke four languages and that WALLENSTEIN was gloomy and superstitious does not constitute a sufficient basis for an ethical judgment of the Thirty Years' War.

The bearing of these observations, which lies in their application, will be made clear to the thoughtful by a study of this compact, masterly, illuminating and co-ordinated judgment of certain events in the past and contemporaneous history of the world:

"The River War" was not merely the overwhelming of certain picturesque barbarians in the Middle Nile Valley, it was a logical and an important incident in the progressive story of our race. The British occupation and control of Egypt, the Anglo-Egyptian reconquest of the Soudan, the stand against a French station at Fashoda, the insistence that the British sphere of influence must include the Bahr El Ghazal, the British occupation of Uganda, and of all of the old Egyptian provinces of the Equator, the dashing capture of Rhodesia, the slow development of the South African colonies into English States, and, finally, the war with the Boers, all these are part of one great movement. This movement is centuries old. It has its vicissitudes, but it is the most persistent political phenomenon now visible to mankind. It is the forward movement of the men born to speak the English tongue.

The passage we quote is the opening paragraph of a review of WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL'S "River War," published in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW yesterday. It is from the pen of Col. HENRY G. PROUT. In reading it you breathe the air of the mountain tops. It takes you up where, if you have the eyes, you can trace the broad stream of history winding down its valley from the head waters; you no longer have to judge its direction from one reach, or its volume from a single pool or noisy cataract.

In forming a judgment of the Boer war and making an award of sympathies between the combatants it is, to an enlightened mind, quite irrelevant whether your ancestors came over in the Goede Vrouw and bartered gin for peltries with the Indians at Fort Orange, or landed at Plymouth Rock and broke the monotony of an Algonquin Winter in Massachusetts with their flintlocks and long prayers. Even if Westmeath or Tipperary was the ancient seat of your line, there are other sentiments than hatred of the Sassenach which it would become a reasoning mind to entertain. Nor is it enough to know that PAUL KRUEGER is pious and that his country and the Orange Free State are called republics.

The fundamental guiding principle is clearly pointed out in Col. PROUT'S article. "This movement is centuries old. It is the forward movement of the men born to speak the English tongue."

Are you for it or against it?

THE RESCUED PRISONERS.

It cannot be said of LAWTON, as it was said of HAMPDEN, that "this deceased Colonel has left none his like behind him." It is the tradition and spirit of the United States Army that LAWTON embodied. These are embodied also in his survivors. The exploit of Col. HARE in running down the custodians of American prisoners of war and releasing their captives is evidently one of which any man who ever wore the uniform of the army might be proud.

It has been evident throughout our campaign in Luzon that no training could have been better for the work our army has had to do than that which its officers have received in "Indian fighting." The work they have had was work with which they were already familiar. The greater number of the Filipinos was offset by the superior formidableness of the Indian, taken individually. Col. HARE had his training in this best of all possible schools. The French used to say that Algeria was worth more than it cost them on account of the post-graduate course which the small wars that were always going on there furnished to their officers. Certainly that is true of our Indian wars, although the "practice" is likely henceforth to be lost from a failure of subjects. But it was in this school that Col. HARE took his finishing course. His country has now got the benefit of it. The chase of the Filipinos who had the prisoners in charge must have been an awful ordeal for the pursuers. Since officers of the army are not given to recounting their adventures on paper, except through the dry medium of official reports, from which little or nothing of human interest is allowed to escape, we shall not know how awful it was until they return and tell their experiences in conversation. But it must at least be evident to everybody that the rescue of these prisoners has been a very notable feat of arms.

It must be evident also that organized resistance in Luzon is already almost a thing of the past, and that our problems there are henceforth much more political than military. How could it be otherwise? The current number of Harper's Weekly gives two pages of portraits of the military leaders of the insurrection, which ought to be looked at and pondered by all the anti-imperialists. The Generals are all striplings or hobbledehoys, and all immensely conscious of their uniforms. In fact, the uniform seems to be as main an ingredient in their choice of the profession of arms as the gold whistle was in AGUINALDO'S dreams of a dictatorship. To contrast these likenesses of them with the portraits of LAWTON in the same issue is to be reminded anew that "the wolf does not count the sheep."

THE TRAFFIC IN FIFTH AVENUE.

It is to be hoped that Mr. GUGGENHEIMER will not allow to languish the excellent resolution which he introduced into the Municipal Assembly for regulating the traffic of Fifth Avenue. There is really only one side to the question raised by the proposal. If the public opinion of the city could be fairly brought to bear upon the question, it would be settled at once. As things now are, there may be some municipal legislators from the outlying boroughs who imagine that there is some political capital to be made by playing the demagogue on the question and pretending that a reservation of one avenue out of a dozen for the benefit of the great majority of those who use it is "class legislation." In fact, as we have shown, it is "class legislation" to allow a minority of truck and wagon drivers to obstruct Fifth Avenue, when they themselves could move much faster and carry on their own business much better by taking an avenue less crowded than that to the congestion of which they so greatly and inexcusably contribute.

This is the view that has been taken by some of the most important of the brewers whose wagons have been among the most serious obstruction. They have voluntarily ordered their drivers to keep off Fifth Avenue during the crowded hours. If this good example were followed by all the owners of delivery wagons, the question would settle itself. An appeal to such owners would probably be successful.

There is another matter to which the attention of owners of delivery wagons may properly be called. That is the fact that many of them habitually threaten the public safety, if they do not violate a specific ordinance, by putting their vehicles in charge of incompetent and reckless drivers, often small boys. Nothing is more common than to see a horse and wagon standing loose before a door, without even a hitching weight attached to the horse, while the driver is delivering goods inside. A fatal accident occurred not long ago through one of the runaways which such a practice invites. It is not too much to say that the delivery wagon is one of the chief terrors of all our streets, as well as one of the chief obstructions of Fifth Avenue. It is high time that it should be subjected to much stricter regulation.

The ineradicable tendency of human beings to "put their heads together and talk about the weather" is amply justified by the experience of the people of New York so far in this remarkable Winter. Doubtless there are meteorologists in plenty armed with records and statistics, thermometric and barometric, to confound us in our assertion that there is anything at all remarkable in the weather we are enjoying as compared with the weather of other years. But their evidence is not of the slightest interest. What every healthy human creature in this neighborhood is remarking is remarkable, and you can't get away from it. It exists and the enjoyment of it exists, and every drop of coursing blood in the veins testifies to it. If any one is inclined to dispute about it that only adds to the fervor of the discussion. A Winter in which golf and wheeling alternate for weeks together with skating, and, now and then, in favored spots, with coasting, and in which even the semi-dormant citizen who takes his sunshine and his ozone in the most perfect attainable quiet, cannot escape stimulus, is a Winter to be glad of and thankful for. Of course there are in store for us frosts and fogs and snows and rains and ice, but the time in which they can worry us will be short. For the present we can think of them with cheerful incredulity.

The case of HOWE against SKINNER, which has been occupying the attention of Judge TRUAX'S court for several days, is one of a class which undoubtedly ministers to the enjoyment of all those not immediately concerned in it. Their enjoyment may be even heightened, according to the cynical observation of LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, by the sufferings of the parties to the controversies, of whom at least one is not in court of his own volition. Also, it is of indubitable interest to see a respectable household turned upside down and inside out by the judicial Asmodeus, an interest which our esteemed yellow contemporaries occasionally cultivate by undertaking to do the overturning themselves without waiting for the law. Although the verdict of the jury has not yet been "given out," it has been rendered, and the case is by that fact, we suppose, "released" for the comments of a cold and heartless world. We have no intention of availing ourselves of the release to comment upon the merits of the case. We may, however, remark that if a young woman whose capital of accomplishments appears to consist of that proficiency in music and in modern languages which all finishing schools profess to impart is entitled to recover, for the use of these accomplishments, at the rate of $6,000 a year, having already received free board and lodging, there ought to be no further complaint of a want of employment for women. A verdict for the full amount of the plaintiff's claim ought to settle that question forever for young women who have rich and childless acquaintances.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Little perspicuity is required to discover the real object of Senator MITCHELL'S bill, introduced at Albany on Wednesday, to create a County of Bronx. Somebody has seen in this scheme the possibility of a lot of new offices more or less well remunerated, and nothing else was needed to win for it the enthusiastic support of the not inconsiderable number of patriots who know from personal experience that there are not at present offices enough to go around. Of course the Bronx statesmen are careful to explain that they do not desire separation from New York City, the rich and generous mother of adopted children with taxes for her to pay and improvements for her to make. No attention is given to the fact that the division of the city by county lines is already a source of frequent embarrassment and unnecessary expense. A further division of the same sort would increase both, but what of that, when it would also provide some more salaried positions?

—President ANGELL of the University of Michigan says in his annual report that the number of women in the institution last year was 674, or about one-fifth the number of men. In the literary department of the university, however, 44 per cent. of the students were women. And President ANGELL notes the interesting fact that more than one-half of the students who were graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, for which work in both Latin and Greek is required, and of those graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, for which work in Latin is required, belong to the hitherto less scholarly sex. On the other hand, of the fifty-three students graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Letters, for which neither Latin nor Greek is asked, only twenty-two were women. There is nothing to cause surprise in these figures. The girls who go to college, whether in Michigan or elsewhere, are both able and willing to undertake the tasks supposed to be most difficult, and their success in performing them may bear to much of the existing antipathy to coeducation the direct and simple relation of cause to effect.

—Full agreement is expressed by The Boston Transcript with our statement that the Boston City Council was censurable, not because it had denounced the British and praised the Boers, but because it meddled with a matter on which it had no right to formulate an official opinion. The Transcript declares, however, that our censure was too comprehensive. "The City Council," it says, "consists of the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council. We believe the former did not consider the moral aspects of the South African struggle as coming within the proper scope of its functions. It was only the Common Council, or kindergarten branch, that undertook to settle that great question. It considers itself competent to settle any great question. In fact, the greater the question the better it likes it, and the more it chortles over its decisions." Oh, well, it doesn't make much difference, and the undeserved criticism can be applied on some other count. Doubtless the Boston Councilmen go wrong often enough to prevent any waste of blame. Even The Transcript doesn't seem to be quite sure which branch of its local Legislature wasted time in meddlesome folly, and the chances are that we did no serious injustice. New York, too, has a double-barreled nuisance of the same sort, and though one-half of it is a little better than, or not quite so bad as, the other, a stone thrown in the general direction of the City Hall can usually be trusted to guide itself aright.

The Danger of Gas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of late there have been numerous instances reported in the daily papers of persons asphyxiated by gas. These statements are usually accompanied by suggestions of carelessnes or of an intention to commit suicide on the part of the persons affected. In particular, the papers of to-day all contain accounts of eleven persons overcome in this borough, two of whom are in danger of dying.

I feel it my duty, therefore, to lay before you an incident which occurred in my own experience. About three weeks ago, upon retiring, two gas jets were left burning at my residence, turned down slightly, so that the light was moderately dim, but the flame left was still large enough to maintain itself in case of any draught of air. In the morning both lights were out, and the gas was turned on in the same way as it had been left the previous evening. Upon sending to the company for an explanation, the meter was changed, but even since this time I have noticed a most decided flicker at times when the gas is turned down. It seems to me that this may explain the occurrences above referred to. It occurs to me that it may be possible that during the night a change of pressure takes place sufficient to put out the gas, and then, upon restoration of the pressure, the light being out, the gas escapes into the room. To my mind, the subject is one well worthy of consideration, as it presents a positive danger to every family using gas for illuminating purposes. MANHATTAN.

New York, Jan. 4, 1900.

TYPEWRITTEN PRIVATE LETTERS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On various occasions recently THE TIMES, with its happy faculty of feeling the pulse of the public to diagnose its needs, has called attention in its columns to the unfortunate prejudice against the use of typewritten letters for private correspondence, with a reasonable plea for the removal of a ban which adds so largely to the constantly increasing burden of a busy man's up-to-date correspondence.

At the same time a suggestion is offered that the use of some accepted word in the place of the business "dictated," to be recognized as meaning "autograph letter," would smooth away difficulty in the cases of those who really do their own typewriting, but are limited in its use by the demands of courtesy.

An eminent oculist further strengthens the contention by the published opinion that the personal use of the typewriter entirely in composing by those of large correspondence would for reasons given be of invaluable aid in saving the eyes.

With these points admitted, it would be well for us to inquire if both writers and recipients are not really separated unconsciously by a mere thin crust of prejudice that is bound in time to break through of its own weight, so that the only question, after all, is how to hasten the relief.

The fact reveals itself that just two difficulties stand in the way of a speedy remedy. If, as suggested by THE TIMES'S editor, the supposed obnoxious third party could be eliminated and some word be substituted for "dictated," as "personally printed," or its abbreviation, "P. P.," or other equivalent to convey such assurance, the first objection would be largely done away with. The second, however, is harder to combat, being a deep-rooted aversion to the idea of "printing" as a medium of personal thought transference.

In a friendly letter the use of an amanuensis might be tolerated; the "pictorial effect" (thank the experts for the phrase) of the chirography being presumptive evidence of individual time and handiwork bestowed; but to be put off, as it were, with a newspaper clipping as expressing the sentiments of the sender, argues to many minds a brevity of consideration—hence a lack of deference—distasteful at first thought.

And yet a little reasoning will show a radical difference between typewriting and printing which ought to reconcile us to the acceptance of the former as the twin of handwriting. It has been held by courts in the United States "that impressions made on paper with a typewriter are written, not printed." The postal authorities also give it the status of handwriting and fix its rate of postage accordingly.

And now three Judges over in New Jersey have clinched the matter by declaring that it is no printing at all, but the most barefaced kind of writing. "Take it away," they cried to the attorney, as he tried to slip the typewritten briefs upon their desks. "We will none of it; it hurts our eyes; there is no warrant in law for it, anyway, and we shall not even look at those briefs until they are presented in printed shape." And the printer chuckled as he pocketed his $200, as one who had come into his own again; and the Judges ruled for once to suit themselves; the attorney made himself good somehow; and the poor client's pitifully thin pocketbook was the Clearing House where it was all straightened out.

So we might as well be reasonable and graciously yield a point which we must perforce concede a little later on. Over and over again does the history of social usage show instances of such evolution as might best be expressed by that quotation which was so nearly worn out in the currency debate last week, (could I but be allowed to patch it up and use it once more): "We first abhor, then endure, and then embrace." Not beyond the memory of the living was the use of an abbreviation for an announcement on a calling card an offense to good taste; as I note by a yellowed card at hand, which yet dates back nearly to the time when they still prayed in church for those who were going down to the sea in ships.

In this case, wherein a "genteel" young lady took leave of her friends, the contraction was all in her own personality, as may be seen in the modestly minute script of the name, "L. L. D. Dix," engraved faintly in the middle, while from the lower left corner starts boldly the legend, "Pour Prendre Congé." The last part of our proposition seems proved as I run over a package of sample visiting cards sent from a fashionable stationer's of to-day, and chance upon that of the above-mentioned lady's grand-niece of the same name, by which I see that modern expansion now controls the personality, and "Miss Laura Louisa De Lancy Dix" stretches quite across the pasteboard in bold roman lettering, while unobtrusively down in its corner "P. p. c." explains itself.

But bear in mind that in the days of the first happening no one had yet been assured even in a business way that everything was "O. K." And no man then on earth had ever been bidden to a friend's funeral at 1 P. M. sharp!

This same roman lettering, moreover, is another proof of elastic powers of adaptability. For two years it hung fire, unaccepted. "Like nothing but printing," it was said; "just like the headlines in a newspaper." And then a society stationer bethought himself to good purpose, and fixed the price of a "roman letter" plate at $6.85, as against $1.75 for "plain script." That settled it! We all knew what was correct thereafter. It is true that I must with pain agree with my friend who took my advice, when he reproachfully tells me that, owing to the way his name is built, it looks like nothing else but "Died in Hoboken," (as though he had migrated with the trusts to the "Orange Free State,") and that for one hundred times will he need to hand out his own obituary notice with a misery for which the extra $5.10 is no compensation.

It seems to me the remedy sought lies with the class for whom your editorial plea is made, and that opposition is now ready to crumble away before a tactful persistence in the use of a convenience that ought to give additional relief to those overburdened with correspondence. Heroic measures on the part of letter writers would doubtless bring about a gracious acceptance of the situation by the other side. The wished-for concession may be ready and waiting.

New York, Dec. 28, 1899. X. Y.

PRESIDENT KELLER'S SPEECH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to thank you for the report given in THE TIMES of the speech of President John W. Keller of the Department of Public Charities at the Seventh Assembly District meeting of the Tammany organization. This little speech is the most amusing of any I have read for a long time. Coming from a Tammany politician and office holder, it reminded me of the old saying, "Satan reproving sin." Mr. Keller referred to England as stretching her hands across the sea only for gold and diamonds. If that is so, why does he complain? Did not Mr. Croker assert that the motto of Tammany was "To the victor belongs the spoils"? Did he not say that Tammany leaders were looking after the interests of their own pockets first, and last, and all the time? Has it not been proved, time and again, that Tammany politicians are more greedy for gold and greenbacks than they are interested in public morality, honest government, or the welfare of the people at large? "Hands across the sea!" "Gold and diamonds!" Mr. Keller must either be a humorist or an expert in sarcasm. Why, Mr. Editor, every honest citizen of New York knows that there is more avaricious greed in the Tammany Hall organization, in proportion to their numbers, than is to be found in the entire Government and aristocracy of all England.

There are just two classes of readers, those who read for edification and those who read for pastime. Mr. Keller's speech will certainly fail to edify any of those who heard it or read it, but he is to be congratulated on the excellent pastime which he has afforded to the numerous readers of THE TIMES and other newspapers.

New York, Jan. 5, 1900. M. R. B.

ON RETURNING LOST PROPERTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I became very much interested in the news item in to-day's issue headed "Thinks Honesty Doesn't Pay."

The right of reward for a service rendered is a fundamental law of social order. In the return of Mr. Smith's ring Mr. Stieglitz rendered a service and was entitled to pay which should be commensurate with the service. A man who returns a "find"—something that was really lost—renders just as much a service as a detective in searching up the article or a lawyer who recovers wealth to the rightful owner. Reward for the return of lost goods should not be loked upon as a bounty, unless it be above an amount commensurate with the service rendered. The detective, the lawyer, and the physician all charge for their services, and the right of charge is deemed legitimate. Now, the fact that the finder of goods has the goods in his possession by virtue of the finding, and is morally bound to yield up that which is another's does not in the least destroy the equally forceful fact that in so doing he renders a service; neither does it free the loser form the morally bounden duty of paying for that service—and anything less than a return in reasonable proportion to the service is not pay.

The physician is morally bound to render service to him whose life is in jeopardy. But that is the physician's business—livelihood, some say. Yes, but the fact that I am a weather prophet does not invalidate my claim to reward when I help to unload the cargo of a ship.

Now to the case at hand: The ring is valued at $75. Stieglitz asked $10, which was perhaps asking too much—13 1-3 per cent. of the value; on the other hand Smith's offer was too small—$2, only 2 2-3 per cent. of the value of the ring; $4.50, which is 6 per cent. of the value, would have been a reasonable amount. But no one could blame Stieglitz for expecting so much, in view of the fact that Smith advertised a "large reward."

Smith's proceedings in calling up the police and charging Stieglitz and his friend with burglary was an outrage against them and decency. The men were at his house; he knew who they were, and could therefore recoved his ring through due process of law. Such dealings as his encourage dishonesty. The "large reward" was only a sham, a trap. But let Stieglitz know, despite all this injustice to him, that honesty does pay.

In conclusion, I have often thought, and take this opportunity to express it, that there should be some legislative enactment declaring the return of lost goods a service entitling the performer of such service to a reward equal to so much per centum of the returned wealth. Anything given above this legal requirement would be considered a bonus. GEORGE F. MILLER.

Brooklyn, Jan. 5, 1900.

A "BACKBITING CONFERENCE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Administration seems to be having as much trouble with Schley as the late Mr. Macbeth had with the ghost of the departed Banquo. There is no record that Banquo's ghost worried itself about what Macbeth was doing, and the parallel seems to hold even at this late day. Having made the tactical mistake of recommending Schley for promotion for distinguished gallantry in a battle where his ship was hit oftener than all the others together and Sampson for distinguished gallantry in a battle in which he had no part, and both under a statute covering only actual presence and gallantry in battle, the Administration is now seeking to discredit Schley with the American people. Hence, insinuations of "reprehensible conduct," &c., all without tangible basis in fact. The effort, or rather that on the surface, is to get Schley to ask for a court of inquiry. If one may judge of the composition of a court appointed by the present Administration for that purpose from what is reported to have been done at the recent conference of civil and naval officers in Washington, Schley does well not to trust his reputation to such a court. 'Courts have been "organized to convict" ere this in this land of liberty, (Commodore Uriah P. Levy, Gen. Fitz John Porter.) The conference agreed, so it said, that no one against whom the charge of "reprehensible conduct" remained without explanation satisfactory to a court of inquiry—mayhap "organized to convict"—should ever be made a Vice Admiral. There is something delightfully vague and indefinite about that charge of "reprehensible conduct" anyway; was it being in the right place at the right time while the official favorite happened to be in the wrong place? Anyway, it was an unlucky wight who nipped that scheme in the bud by bringing up the ex post facto clause of the Constitution and so spoiling a fine opera bouffe situation in posse.

Then look at the extreme fairness of waiting until Schley is reported to have arrived at Montevideo with his flagship before holding that conference. Schley is absent, and the absent are always in the wrong, says the proverb. Schley's back is turned, and the conference is held and his reputation is picked to pieces by all, with one honorable exception. All last Summer and Fall Schley was in the United States, and could have attended at any conference on the subject and have defended himself from the charge of "reprehensible conduct"—said to have been made by the only Captain who found the solitude of a conning tower congenial during the battle—but his presence might, and doubtless would, have been decidedly inconvenient to those who find backbiting more to their taste than standing up and taking it, so he is first packed off to South America, where the mails are slow in arriving, say, five weeks or more from New York City. War heroes are decidedly inconvenient to the politician at times, and there is an election next November. But people have been known to overreach themselves ere this, and it may well happen that the covert attempt to discredit Schley in the eyes of the American people may have results even more distasteful to some officials than making him a Vice Admiral with a dozen "unexplained" charges of "reprehensible conduct" hanging over his head would be.

A PLAIN AMERICAN.

New York, Jan. 5, 1900.

LONGEVITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a paper of yesterday, under the heading "Old Records of Long Lives," after giving the ages of Old Parr, Henry Jenkins, and a few others, it gives "Martha Rorke, who died at the age of 133 in 1840," ending with: "Some others there are who got well past the century mark, but not beyond the age of 125."

Glamorganshire, South Wales, affords many instances of ages exceeding 125, of which a few extracts may be interesting:

"Ienan, the son of Rhys Brydydd, or Rhys the Poet, of Llanharan, had a son called Thomas, the son of Ienan, the son of Rhys, and commonly he was called Ywm Ivan Prys. He was put in prison in the Castle of Oynfig by Sir Mathew Cradock, (for his Lollardism;) after this Sir Mathew gave him his freedom, and put land under his management in some place in that neighborhood; and after this he lived at Margam, and after that at Llangynwyd, and in his old age he came to live at Llandidwg, and ended his days at Margam. He was a good domestic poet and maker of songs; but on account of his being of the new faith he had many against him and was hated very much; he lived to a great age, for he said in a rhyme as follows:

"'Un mil chwech cant yn gywrain,
Aphedair blwydd yn gyfain
Dechreu Ionor, cyfrif teg,
Wyf gant a deg ar hugain.'

"In one thousand six hundred exactly,
And four years complete,
The beginning of January, (fair computation,)
I am one hundred and thirty."—Iolo Mss.

(Out of the book of Mr. Lewys of Penllyn:)

William Edwards, Aged 168.—"An extraordinary instance of longevity is connected with this place, (Caeran.) On the further side of the dingle, immediately to the east of Caeran Church, appear some vestiges of a house, garden, and orchard, where local tradition says an 'Old Man,' named William Edwards, lived to an extraordinary extension of human existence, having witnessed the entire duration of the sixteenth century and nearly seventy years of the seventeenth. The site of his residence is still called by the surrounding natives 'Ty yr Hen Ddyn,' or the 'Old Man's House.' Many years ago a tombstone inscribed to his memory was to be seen in this church under the south window. Without giving an account of the rubbing, &c., (Malkin's 'Scenery of South Wales,' Volume II., Page 548,) and a diagram of the slab, the following is one of its inscriptions, in capital letters around it:

"'Heare Lieth The Body of William Edwards of The Cairey Who Departed This Life February Anno Domini 1668 Annoque Aetatis Sui 168.'"

Ivan Yorath, Aged 180.—"But a much more extraordinary instance of longevity is recorded in an old parish register of Lanmaes juxta Lantwit Major, where the following entry appears: 'Ivan Yorath buried a saterdaye the XVII. daye of July anno doni 1621 et anno Regni regis vicesimo primo annoq aetatis circa 180, he was a soldier in the fighte of Boswoorthe and lived at Lantwit Major, and he lived muche by fishing.' There are other very remarkable ages recorded in this register of Lanmaes, but Ivan Yorath's, being the greatest, as well as the best supported by circumstances, is the only one selected here. (See Malkin's 'Scenery of South Wales,' Volume II., Page 545, for numerous instances of longevity, supplied among other extensive contributions to that interesting work by Edward Williams.)"—Jolo Mss.

Edward Williams, above named, was an eminent antiquary and poet, who is better known by his bardic appellation of Iolo Morganwg. From his collection of documents was compiled the important and invaluable "Myvyrian Archaiolog of Wales," printed in London in 1801, in three volumes, which was jointly edited by Owen Jones, Dr. Owen Pughe, and himself, and the elaborate historical preface and review of ancient Welsh manuscripts was written by him.

A volume containing selections from his collection was printed by the Welsh Mss. Society in 1849, entitled "Iolo Manuscripts." His life closed on the 18th of December, 1826, he having reached the advanced age of eighty-one.

ANEURIN JONES.

New York, Jan. 1, 1900.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND DOG SENSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The inclosed verses, which have recently come into my possession, may interest those of your readers who, like myself, read with both interest and amusement a recent paragraph on the remarkable intelligence reported of a dog named Leo, and the attempt of one of your correspondents to deduce from it the reasonableness of certain claims of the Christian Scientists. I do not think the author of the verses ever heard of Leo or of your correspondent; the aptness is entirely accidental.

Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1900. E. HUTSON.

THE APOTHECARY'S TALE.

I will not leave you in the dark;
My little doggie's name is Spark;
He has a queer Peruvian bark
For any insolent remark.
He knows my drugs as well as I,
Of arsenic is monstrous shy,
To see lobella makes him cry.
And if I but to him say, "Hie!"
Straightway he barks, "Oscyamus,"
As if to say, "Oh! die I mus',
If henbane is to be my bean;
Pythagoras was right, I ween,
That time he said, 'Of beans beware!'"
O, yes! my dog's beyond compare,
And if you'll tell the folks who read
The thoughts in mind, 'tis they'll give heed
To what I say about my dog;
They know, most spirits live incog.

C. W. H.

THE MUNICIPAL ART COMMISSION

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that Mr. O'Donovan's letter in your issue of this morning calls for a brief reply, as one statement in it is likely to mislead.

The Municipal Art Commission, it may be presumed, contains the best available expert opinion of the city, as a majority of its members are appointed from a list prepared by the Fine Arts Federation of New York. This federation consists of representatives appointed as such by the eleven leading art societies of the city. The Society of Landscape Architects is not a member of the Fine Arts Federation. This society had in June last only eleven members, of whom but a minority are known even to those interested in the subject. Consequently Mr. O'Donovan would seem to be overstating the case when he calls it "the most competent authority."

The above is written without any desire to contradict Mr. O'Donovan's arguments on the subject of the proposed site for the monument, or to discredit a society which has, no doubt, its function in the world, even if it be not "the most competent authority," but solely in the performance of what I conceive to be the duty of every art-loving citizen to uphold the hands of the Municipal Art Commission whenever it is possible against all attacks. No one who is acquainted with the long-continued struggle to obtain such a commission for this city will witness unmoved any attack upon it which can be avoided, more especially one which is based upon a misstatement.

EDWARD HAMILTON BELL.

New York, Jan. 4, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Had a Variety.

Friend—Hello, Jinks, how is your cold?
Jinks (hoarsely)—Which one?—New York Weekly.

Don't.

Do not let a quick-tempered person stand between you and a powder magazine; you might get singed.—Corning Journal.

Chicago's New Spell.

Fonetic speling will hereafter rule in the ofishul publicashuns ov Chicago University.—Chicago News.

Its Sole Defect.

Scholar—Professor, your mnemonic system is wonderful, and I am sure that any one, after mastering the rules, can learn to remember anything. But I am handicapped by one difficulty.

Professor—What is it?

Scholar—I can't remember the rules.—Brooklyn Life.

Always Ready.

Caller—We are trying to raise a little money to help the starving millions in—

Average Man—All right. Just get half a dozen theatrical companies to give a tenacellar combination benefit performance for one dollar and a half, and I'll go.—New York Weekly.

TO ARMS!

Alfred Austin in London Telegraph.

I.

Now let the cry, "To Arms! To Arms!"
Go ringing round the world;
And swift a wave-wide Empire swarms
Round Battleflag unfurled!
Wherever glitters Britain's might,
Or Britain's banner flies,
Leap up mailed myriads with the light
Of manhood in their eyes;
Calling from farmstead, mart, and strand,
"We come! And we! And we!
That British steel may hold the land,
And British keels the sea!"

II.

From English hamlet, Irish hill,
Welsh hearths, and Scottish byres,
They throng to show that they are still
Sons worthy of their sires:
That what these did, we still can do,
That what they were, we are,
Whose fathers fought at Waterloo,
And died at Trafalgar!
Shoulder to shoulder see them stand,
Wherever menace be,
To guard the lordship of the land,
And Trident of the sea.

III.

Nor in the parent Isle alone
Spring squadrons from the ground;
Canadian shore and Austral zone
With kindred cry resound:
"From shimmering plain, and snow-fed stream,
Across the deep we come,
Seeing the British bayonets gleam,
Hearing the British drum

Provisions and the Question of Contraband.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By JOHN BASSETT MOORE,

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THE reported seizure by a British cruiser in Delagoa Bay of certain ships laden with flour and perhaps other articles of food, and bound to the Portuguese port of Lorenzo Marques, from which a line of railway runs to the Transvaal, has given rise to the supposition that the British Government has taken the ground that provisions, though ostensibly intended for a neutral port, may be seized as contraband of war, if there is reason to believe that they are ultimately destined for a belligerent country. But, apart from the circumstance of the seizure, I am not aware of any fact which would justify us in inferring that the Government of Great Britain has assumed or intends to assume that position. The circumstances of the case, for aught that has appeared in the public prints, have not been definitely ascertained; nor can we be certain as to the manner in which the facts may properly be established, until we are informed as to the course which the captor really has taken. Where a capture is duly submitted to the prize jurisdiction, the circumstances can, in the first instance, be authoritatively determined only by the judicial tribunal before which the ship and cargo are sent, though, for the purposes of provisional diplomatic representation, the statements of the owners, verified in the usual manner, may be received as a sufficient basis. In certain cases during our recent war with Spain, where a capture was made under evident mistake, orders were, before the institution of judicial proceedings, given by the Navy Department for the vessel's release. In this way summary justice was done to the innocent owner, while the Government was saved from heavy claims for damages. But, where the ship had been delivered into the custody of the courts, the claimants, even though they might strongly assert the unlawfulness of the capture, were required to pursue their judicial remedy, securing the release of the ship on bond in proper cases; and the final decision of the Supreme Court in some of the cases has only lately been announced. This rule of procedure is all the more reasonable, because even the final decisions of the courts in prize cases are not necessarily conclusive, except as to the title to the properly transferred under them. After such a decision has been rendered, the Government of the claimant may, on the ground that the judicial judgment is not in harmony with the principles of international law, demand from the Government of the captor a direct response to the diplomatic claim for redress.

At various times during the civil war in the United States excited demands were made upon the British Government to require the immediate release of ships which had been seized as prizes by the American cruisers and taken before the prize courts for adjudication. Such demands were very insistently made in cases like those of the Peterhoff and the Springbok, in which it was alleged that neutral vessels with innocent cargoes bound to neutral ports had been unjustly captured. In a remarkable series of papers in The London Times, known as the "Letters by Historicus," Sir William Vernon-Harcourt ably and eloquently vindicated the principle that, when a question of prize has been submitted to the proper court of the captor, it belongs to that tribunal, as a matter of right, to pronounce, in the first instance, on the legality of the capture, and that a diplomatic demand for the previous termination of the judicial proceedings would constitute a violation of well-settled principles of law, the preservation of which is essential to the maintenance of the prize jurisdiction. In only one case, ostensibly of prize, was a demand made by the British Government for direct and immediate redress. This was the well-known case of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the Confederate Commissioners who were taken by an American cruiser on the high seas from the British mail steamer Trent. The steamer, however, in that case was permitted to go on her way, and the captured individuals were treated as prisoners of war. No judicial proceedings against the ship or persons were undertaken, and in reality the release of the ship had rendered the usual and regular proceedings impossible. The captor had by his own act withdrawn the case from the sphere of legal adjudication.

It is obvious that if no judicial proceedings against ship and cargo are taken, or if it appears by authentic evidence, such as an avowal of the Government of the captor, that the capture was made under governmental orders violative of the law of nations, the neutral Government may at once assume an attitude of protest.

But, apart from any particular case, the question of provisions, as related to the subject of contraband, is always interesting in time of maritime warfare, because of the important part which it has heretofore played, and which it may yet play, in the conflict between belligerent and neutral rights.

According to the classification of Grotius, commodities may be considered, with reference to the question of contraband, under three heads:

1. Articles "which are of use in war alone, as arms."

2. Articles "which are useless in war and which serve only for purposes of luxury."

3. Articles "which can be used both in war and in peace, as money, provisions, ships, and articles of naval equipment."

Concerning Classes 1 and 2, there is no controversy, except possibly as to the inclusion or exclusion of some particular article; but, in regard to Class 3, there has always been a fierce dispute, and this dispute has often raged about the question of provisions. For the purpose of avoiding dangerous controversies of this character, many well-known treaties of the last three centuries have defined the subject of contraband, both positively and negatively, by an explicit enumeration of the articles which may and of the articles which may not be considered as coming within the category. Nevertheless, the absence of such stipulations between certain powers, and the disregard of them by others, gave rise, near the close of the last century, to the most interesting international litigation of which the question of the contraband or the non-contraband character of provisions in time of war has ever formed the subject. I refer to the controversy between the United States and Great Britain during the first war between the latter power and France growing out of the French Revolution. By a decree of the French National Convention of May 9, 1793, the commanders of French ships of war and privateers were "authorized to seize and carry into the ports of the republic, merchant vessels which are wholly or in part laden with provisions, being neutral property, bound to an enemy's port, or having on board merchandise belonging to an enemy." Merchandise belonging to the enemy was declared to be "lawful prize, seizable for the profit of the captor." Provisions, if belonging to a neutral, were to be "paid for at the price they would have sold for at the port whither they were bound"; the vessels, if neutral, were to be released as soon as the provisions found on board should have been landed, or the seizure of the merchandise effected; freight was in such case to be settled at the rate paid by the charterer, and proper compensation to be granted by the tribunals for the detention of the vessels. From this decree, however, the National Convention, hopefully looking to the United States as an ally in the war, by another decree of May 23 declared American vessels to be exempt. In communicating these decrees to the Government of the United States in September, 1793, M. Genet, the French Minister, declared that the considerations which prompted the second decree were, on the one hand, a disposition on the part of France scrupulously to observe the treaties with the United States, and on the other "the thorough confidence she has that the Americans will not abuse this privilege by carrying to her enemies those productions by which they ought to assist in the defense of a cause as much their own as hers." At the same time, he said he was "informed that the English Government have declared their determination to carry into the English ports all the American vessels laden with provisions for the ports of France." The French Republic expected that the United States would "hasten to take the most energetic measures to procure a recall of this decision"; and if the measures taken to that end should prove to be "insufficient or fruitless," and the neutrality of the United States, as had previously been the case, "serviceable" only to "the enemies of France," France would "exercise a very natural right in taking measures to prevent a consequence so injurious to her."

The determination of the British Government to which M. Genet referred was embodied in an order in council dated the 8th of June, 1793. By this order the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war and privateers were authorized "to stop and detain all vessels loaded wholly or in part with corn, flour, or meal, bound to any port in France or any port occupied by the armies of France, in order that such corn, meal, or flour may be purchased on behalf of his Majesty's Government, and the ships be released after such purchase and after a due allowance for freight," or in order that the masters of such ships might, on giving due security, "be permitted to dispose of their cargoes of corn, meal, or flour, in the ports of any country in amity with his Majesty." It should be observed that the word "corn" is used here in the English sense, comprehending the seeds of cereals generally, such as wheat, barley, rye, and oats, and more especially wheat.

These instructions, though dated the 8th of June, were not issued to the Admiralty till the 28th of the month. The British Government assumed to justify them on the ground that "by the law of nations, as laid down by the most modern writers," and particularly by Vattel, all provisions were to be considered as contraband, and as such liable to confiscation, in the case where "the depriving an enemy of these supplies is one of the means intended to be employed for reducing him to reasonable terms of peace." or in any case but that of a place actually blockaded, was "entirely new"; that reason and usage had established "that, when two nations go to war, those who choose to live in peace retain their natural right to pursue their agriculture, manufactures, and other ordinary vocations; to carry the produce of their industry, for exchange, to all nations, belligerent or neutral, as usual; to go and come freely, without injury or molestation; and, in short that the war among others shall be, for them, as if it did not exist." To these mutual rights, nations had allowed one exception—that of furnishing implements of war to the belligerents, or anything whatever to a blockaded place. Implements of war destined to a belligerent were treated as contraband, and were subject to seizure and confiscation. Corn, flour, and meal were not of the class of contraband, and consequently remained articles of free commerce. The state of war between Great Britain and France furnished neither belligerent with the right to interrupt the agriculture of the United States, or the peaceable exchange of its produce with all nations. Such an act of interference tended directly to draw the United States from the state of peace in which they wished to remain. If the United States permitted corn to be sent to Great Britain and her friends, and refused it to France, such an act of partiality might lead to war with the latter power. If they withheld supplies of provisions from France, they should in like manner be bound to withhold them from her enemies also, and thus to close to themselves all the ports of Europe where corn was in demand, or else make themselves a party to the war. This was a dilemma into which no pretext for forcing the United States could be found. Great Britain might, indeed, "feel the desire of starving an enemy nation, but she can have no right of doing it at our loss, nor of making us the instrument of it." Such were the contentions of the United States.

When Mr. Jay a year later was sent to England on a special mission, he was instructed to demand compensation for the seizures made under the order in council of June 8, 1793, upon the principle, among others, "that provisions, except in the instance of a siege, blockade, or investment, are not to be ranked among contraband." By Article VII. of the treaty which was concluded by him with Lord Grenville, Nov. 19, 1794, it was agreed that the claims for further compensation for the seizure of provisions, as well as various other claims, should be submitted to a mixed commission consisting of five persons. This commission was duly organized and sat in London. Great Britain was represented on the board by Sir John Nicholl, an eminent civilian, who then shared with Sir William Scott the honors and practice of the Admiralty Courts, and by John Anstey. Sir John Nicholl afterward resigned, and was succeeded by Maurice Swabey, LL. D. The American Commissioners were Christopher Gore and William Pinkney. The fifth Commissioner, who was chosen by lot by the other four, was Col. John Trumbull of Connecticut, who had accompanied Mr. Jay as secretary. Among the questions determined by this board, none was more elaborately argued than that of the legality of the order in council of June 8, 1793, in relation to provisions. The order was justified by the British agent, not only on the grounds previously disclosed in the diplomatic discussion, but also on a new ground, alleged to exist in the treaty itself. Article XVIII. of the treaty, after referring to the "difficulty" in agreeing on "the precise cases in which alone provisions and other articles not generally contraband may be regarded as such," stipulated that "whenever any such articles, so becoming contraband according to the existing law of nations," should for that reason be seized, they should not be confiscated, but should be paid for, and that the captors, or, in their default, the Government under whose authority they acted, should pay the masters or owners of the vessels "the full value of all such articles, with a reasonable mercantile profit thereon, together with the freight, and also the demurrage" incident to the detention. By the British agent it was contended that this stipulation recognized the contraband character of provisions according to the law of nations. To this contention the American agent replied that the stipulation in question, since it referred to "the existing law of nations" as the criterion, did not effect any alteration in the rules which previously governed the subject; and that, according to those rules, the prospect of reducing the enemy by famine must be actual and immediate, as in the siege, blockade, or investment of particular places, and not vague and impalpable. In the case before the board there was, so the American agent maintained, no such prospect. While the enforcement of the order was productive of inconvenience to the enemy, there was no possibility of producing an actual famine by it. In urging this argument, the agent of the United States merely maintained the construction which the Government of the United States placed upon Article XVIII., both before and after the ratification of the treaty. The same construction was maintained by Alexander Hamilton, in a series of papers published in defense of the treaty. Indeed, when we consider the importance of the question of provisions and the difficulties encountered in the effort to secure the ratification of the treaty, it may well be doubted whether that effort would have been successful if any other construction had been placed by the Administration upon the article, though its duration was limited to twelve years.

The British Government, in making voluntary compensation for the seizure of provisions under order of June 8, 1793, had allowed the invoice price with a mercantile profit of 10 per cent. The owners who appeared before the mixed comm ission claimed, as an additional compensation justly due them, the difference between this allowance and what would have been the net value of the cargo at the port in France to which it was bound. This claim was resisted on the part of the British Government, not only on the ground that the capture was lawful, provisions being, under the circumstances of the case, liable to be treated as contraband of war, at least to the extent to which they were so treated in the order under which the seizures were made, but also on the ground that the British Government had at any rate the right to seize provisions and pre-empt them under the circumstances at the time existing. The board, by a majority consisting of the two American Commissioners, Messrs. Gore and Pinkney, and the fifth Commissioner, Col. Trumbull, held otherwise, and allowed the compensation demanded. Formal opinions were not filed by the minority Commissioners. The opinion of the majority, able, learned, and exhaustive, may be found in ful at Page 3,843, Volume IV., of the "History and Digest of International Arbitrations," lately published by the United States. A general history of the mixed commission may be found in the same work, Chapter 10, Volume I., Page 299. In these places the full record of the great litigation in question, is, I believe, for the first time rendered accessible to the public. The amount recovered on account of the seizure of provisions was about £720,000, or about $3,500,000.

Although in the war following the rupture of the peace of Amiens many extravagant claims in respect of blockade and other belligerent rights were advanced by the contending powers, England did not renew the pretension put forward in the order of June 8, 1793. The doctrine of her prize courts, as expressed by Sir William Scott in the case of the Jonge Margaretha, 1 Rob., 193, is that provisions, though bound to the enemy's country, are not generally contraband, but may become so under particular circumstances, as when bound to a port of naval equipment or to a naval armament. The same rule has been applied in the United States in the case of The Commercen, 1 Wheat., 382.

In 1885 the French Government, during the Tonquin war, announced to neutral powers that it would, after the 26th of February in that year, treat shipments of rice for Chinese ports north of Canton as contraband of war. Various neutral Governments protested against the announcement, while others seem to have remained silent. Great Britain was among those that protested. The French Government alleged, as a special circumstance justifying its action, "the importance of rice in the feeding of the Chinese population" as well as of the Chinese armies, thus implicitly claiming that articles of food might be treated as contraband in order to put stress upon the non-combatant population. Lord Granville notified the French Government that Great Britain would not consider herself bound by the decision of any prize court that should give effect to this doctrine. The controversy never assumed a practical form. Shipments of rice seem to have been stopped by fear of capture, or else to have been diverted to other quarters, and, the war soon coming to an end, no seizure was made. (Hall's International Law, fourth edition, Page 688; Hertslet's State Papers, Vol. 76, Page 423; Foreign Relations of the United States, 1885, Pages 161, 162, 363, 364.) When we consider the historical position of the United States on the subject, it seems scarcely doubtful that, if a case had arisen affecting the property of citizens of the United States, this Government would have taken the same position as that announced by Lord Granville for Great Britain.

By General Order No. 492, issued by the Navy Department in concurrence with the Department of State during the late war with Spain, for the guidance of blockading vessels and cruisers of the United States, the position of this Government on the subject of contraband was explicitly set forth. Premising its definition with the explanation that "contraband of war comprehends only articles having a belligerent destination, as to an enemy's port or fleet," the order specifies certain articles as "absolutely contraband" and others as "conditionally contraband." The articles enumerated under the former head comprise such things as are directly used in war, such as arms and ammunition. Articles "conditionally contraband" are defined as follows: "Coal when destined for a naval station, a port of call, or a ship or ships of the enemy; materials for the construction of railroads and telegraphs, and money, when such materials or money are destined for the enemy's forces; provisions when destined for an enemy's ship or ships or for a place that is besieged."

If it be true, as undoubtedly appears to be the case, that provisions cannot be generally treated as contraband on the ground that they are bound to an enemy's port, it necessarily follows that they cannot be treated as contraband when bound to a neutral port, simply because they may, forsooth, be ultimately destined for a market in the enemy's country.

The doctrine, familiar to us in the discussion of the subject of "continuous voyages," that the "ultimate destination" of the merchandise, if such destination be belligerent, and not the immediate destination, if the latter be neutral, is the one to be considered in determining the question of contraband, is, unless carefully limited, capable of the most mischievous and destructive extension, as in the case, for example, of implying the ultimate belligerent destination of a certain cargo from the mere fact of the existence, at the neutral port of immediate destination, of more than the ordinary supply of a particular article; but I am not aware that any partisan of the doctrine of "continuous voyages" and "ultimate destination" has ever gone so far as to assert that the allegation of an ultimate belligerent destination may have the effect of actually enlarging the list of contraband, and of making that contraband which would not be so if bound directly to a belligerent port. No doubt provisions bound either immediately or only ultimately to a belligerent country may find their way to the enemy's army. But this does not alone suffice to render them contraband. On such a theory we might logically be obliged to admit the practical inhibition of trade in time of war with neutral countries which happened to border on belligerent territory, and we might even be compelled to witness the starvation of the peaceful inhabitants of those countries in order that the cutting off of supplies to the enemy's army might be rendered certain.

Apparently there are no two nations which have to-day a greater interest in restricting within proper limits the doctrine of contraband as applied to provisions than Great Britain and the United States. Unless the estimates of certain British authorities are very much at fault, the people of Great Britain are singularly dependent upon the renewal from foreign sources of their supply of daily bread. On the other hand, the United States, as a great producer of foodstuffs and of much else, is deeply interested in maintaining all rights which may justly be claimed in respect of neutral trade. Belligerent convenience is not the sole test of right and wrong in time of war; nor is it always expedient for a belligerent to consult its temporary convenience. The rights of neutrals are as real and as important as those of belligerents, and their maintenance may in the long run be as important to belligerents as it is to neutrals themselves. It certainly would be a shortsighted policy which should sacrifice the general and permanent interest of belligerents and neutrals alike to the purpose of gaining a temporary and perhaps illusory military advantage.

JOHN BASSETT MOORE.

The British Tactics Ever the Same.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By CAPT. LESLIE J. PERRY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the lurid descriptions of "desperate fighting" and "bloody work" in South Africa, it is a fact the British losses in actual killed and wounded in all their engagements up to date do not much if at all exceed their losses in the single battle of New Orleans with raw American volunteers, Jan. 8, 1815, the eighty-fifth anniversary of which occurs to-morrow. Interesting comparisons of these South African battles and their mortality have been made with Albuera, Waterloo, Inkermann, and other British battles of the century, but it is singular that so far in speculations of the sort the tremendous and speedy slaughter of Britons at New Orleans has been apparently overlooked.

There is a curious parallel between the recent Modder River and Colenso battles and that of New Orleans, which will be cited further on. Meanwhile, New Orleans was a far bloodier collision to the British Army than the two fights of Methuen and Buller combined. Moreover, it resulted in the immediate defeat of the enemy's objective and their speedy retreat from Louisiana. Now, as a matter of fact, the Boers defeated neither Methuen nor Buller; they were merely repulsed, though their immediate plans were completely frustrated and their columns brought to a standstill. Nevertheless, they remained in the Boer vicinage maturing other designs and preparing for another onset.

But at New Orleans a force of British veterans of the Napoleonic wars, about equal to that of Methuen at Modder River, in a similar foolhardy attack upon a fortified and well-defended position, was defeated in thirty minutes by half their numbers of Western yeomanry, mainly riflemen, and unerring shots like these Boers. In that awful thirty minutes 700 British soldiers were killed and 1,400 more were wounded. Besides which, some 500 prisoners were captured.

The British journals point with sad pride to the great mortality among officers in South Africa. It has certainly been great; Methuen, slightly wounded himself, is reported to have lost 61 officers killed and wounded at Modder River. But at New Orleans the British commander was killed within 150 yards of the American lines; Major Gen. Gibbs was mortally wounded, dying the next day; Major Gen. Keane seriously wounded, besides which eight Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels, six Majors, eighteen Captains, and fifty-four subalterns were killed and wounded—not during the course of a whole day's leisurely fighting, but in a half hour of what the late Gen. Sherman sententiously called hell. New Orleans was more a massacre than a battle, except in the aspect of results achieved, because Jackson's loss, while doing all this killing, was only eight men killed and thirteen wounded.

One stands aghast at the terrible discrepancy, lost in wonder as to how a combat could be so contrived, even by agreement, that one side should have more than 2,000 men struck down and the other only two dozen. It is almost incomprehensible. In his ten hours' "desperate fighting" against the Boers' intrenched position, Methuen's losses pale into insignificance besides these bloody figures of New Orleans. But it is to be said in Methuen's behalf that, although like Packenham, he attacked at exactly the point where they were best prepared for him, he inflicted more serious losses on the Boers than Jackson's riflemen suffered from the enemy at New Orleans.

In all the various comparisons and animadversions, from whatever source, there is no question of the unblenching quality of the British courage. It has been demonstrated on too many fields. It was just as conspicuous at Modder River and Colenso as at Waterloo and New Orleans. The general idea apparently is rather to show that in the Boer war the English have not yet been subjected to the supreme test, have not been staggered by any great blood-letting episode like a general battle. In their final, concentrated effort a catastrophe like that of New Orleans would wind up the war, and out of the ruins of the British Empire would rise the Dutch Republic of South Africa, perhaps eventually of all Africa. Who knows? But after the moderate lessons they have already received of Boer pluck and efficiency, it is hardly conceivable that the English will repeat the New Orleans tragedy of eighty-five years ago.

The analogy between British operations and generalship in South Africa and at New Orleans lies in the utter disregard of strategy and battle tactics, with a view to success as well as the saving of life, and the hurling of commands with brutal recklessness squarely against impregnable positions, with the inevitable result that men and officers are shot down like pigeons by a concealed foe who comes off comparatively unhurt. That was ever the British way. The parallel lies also in the quality of the foe, and the costly mistake of holding him too cheaply, both in valor and efficiency. The Boers are not drilled soldiers, but irregular militia. Being pioneers in a new land, they are inured to hardships. They are self-reliant farmers and shepherds, and as hunters have been familiar with fire-arms all their lives.

Such, too, were Andrew Jackson's hardy backwoodsmen, reinforced by a few hundred regulars, and the volunteers of New Orleans. With these nondescripts he beat back Wellington's Peninsular veterans, and forced them to retire beyond the limits of Louisiana. These American pioneers were undisciplined, but brave and enterprising. They were dead shots with the rifle. In every fighting desideratum they were similar, and perhaps not superior to the Dutch race which, eighty-five years afterward, is contending on another continent against the same enemy, and meeting him precisely as he was met and vanquished at New Orleans. It may indeed be that Oom Paul and his General, Joubert, have read and are endeavoring to apply the lesson of New Orleans. But in all the other attributes of manhood and civilization Jackson's Tennesseeans, Kentuckians, Louisianians, and Mississippians were far in advance of the slow and thick-headed Boers of our day.

Events have made it certain that in all South Africa there is no Andrew Jackson. Jackson's successes were not the result of blundering accident. He was the next thing to a military genius. His activity in preparation, his intuitive judgment and quick decision, the ready ability with which he "adapted his means of defense most shrewdly to the character of his own forces no less than to that of the enemy," stamp the American leader as the master of any of the African commanders, be he British or Boer. There was an electrical something about his personal presence that made for victory. With the British fleet of transports off the coast and New Orleans bare of troops, and no considerable force within 250 miles, Jackson's mere arrival upon the scene inspired the desponding with confidence. It immediately called into action the latent energies of the loyal people of New Orleans.

Nor again have either British or Boer movements been marked with the fierce energy that characterized the concentration of the little American army. Jackson at the head of the Boers, a people admirably fitted for the purposes of such a commander, would have driven the British to the wall within four weeks after the declaration of war. The very hour the Dutch ultimatum expired, Jackson would doubtless have been ready to strike a decisive blow. In this the Boers have failed. It is almost impossible to grasp the difficulties under which Jackson's defensive campaign was prosecuted, and the quick wisdom of nearly all his measures, or, finally, the magnitude of his victory.

To Gen. Coffee, one of his old and tried Lieutenants, then near Baton Rouge coming on with reinforcements, Jackson wrote in haste: "You must not sleep until you reach me, or arrive within striking distance." Coffee marched 120 miles in two days, and arrived at New Orleans in ample season. Under similar admonitions, Col. Hinds's Mississippi Dragoons marched 230 miles in four days. Gen. Carroll was also urged to hurry forward his division. To Carroll, Jackson used this language: "I am resolved, feeble as my force is, to assail him on his first landing, and perish sooner than he shall reach the city." And he did. Carroll, too, marched with rapidity and arrived in time. These officers were inspired by a chief who knew not what failure was.

Such was Jackson, and such the elements at his command in that crisis. His followers were not veterans, like Packenhams, but they were fighters. Without uniforms, one-third of them unarmed, inadequately equipped and clothed as they were, Jackson was yet confident of success from the first. It is said he believed he could capture the whole British army. At all events his followers were fully convinced that he was thus confident, and this was half the secret of his success. It is recorded as a fact that during the most trying period, although weak and ill, Jackson did not sleep for five successive days and nights.

The American commander was surrounded by a large disaffected element and many spies. It must not be forgotten that the British invasion occurred only twelve years after the Louisiana purchase. The French creoles were true and loyal, but there were some expatriated Frenchmen who were lukewarm, even secretly favorable to a British conquest, because England had overthrown Napoleon and restored the Bourbons. There were also a good many disaffected Spaniards. To these doubtful elements Jackson issued an address in which he said in part:

"Believe not that the threatened invasion is with a view to restore the country to Spain. It is founded in design, and a supposition that you would be willing to return to your ancient Government. Listen not to such incredible tales; our Government is at peace with Spain. It is your vital enemy, the common enemy of mankind, the highway robber of the world, that has sent his hirelings among you to put you from your guard that you may fall an easier prey."

It is true that the English believed they would meet with the sympathy if not the active support of the greater part of the inhabitants. In this they were woefully deceived.

There is no design and no necessity to go into a hackneyed account of the battle of New Orleans in proof that nothing like it has taken place in South Africa, except the same bull-headed English generalship which gives battle exactly at the point the enemy most desires it, and the deliberate coolness of the Boers in defensive battle. But there are a few general observations which may be interesting if not instructive.

Quite recently I read a learned disquisition on the vulnerability of American seaports to the attack of a maritime enemy, in which the writer gravely cited the easy approach of the British fleet to New Orleans by way of the Mississippi River! Now, the British did not come up the river, as is commonly supposed. There was an attempt of some of their shipping to do so, but they were repulsed at Fort St. Philip. They came in barges through shallow Lake Borgne, landing fifteen miles away on Bayou Bienvenu, to which point it is supposed they were guided by Spanish fishermen. On the 23d of December, 1814, they unexpectedly emerged from the cypress swamps, about seven miles below the city, and immediately went into bivouac on the river bank, along which they must move to the attack. There was no chance for manouvring; the ground was merely a narrow, flat plain, hemmed in by swamp and river.

Military experts say the city must have fallen an easy prey had the enemy advanced at once. But there was no Jacksonian energy and nerve on that side. In accordance with the determination expressed to Carroll, Jackson attacked the British advance furiously after nightfall on the day of its landing, on front, flank, and right rear, very nearly stampeding the whole force. After sustaining some loss, but inflicting much heavier losses upon the enemy, he withdrew in fairly good order. The affair raised the morale of his troops, and correspondingly depressed the British, who were astounded at the boldness and cohesion of this remarkable night attack. Through these causes it really won the final victory. Not one General in a hundred under the circumstances would thus have taken the bull by the horns and delivered that night assault on the confident enemy. The sway of indomitable individual will power, confidence, courage, and comprehension over the multitude was never more potently demonstrated than by Andrew Jackson at New Orleans. It was his hour and his occasion.

Jackson's little army now had the faith of victory. The bold operations of an enemy heretofore held in little esteem caused the British to hesitate, and for more than two weeks the final blow was suspended. When delivered it was too late.

Between river and swamp the level bottom was about a mile wide. Jackson's task was easy if the British General persisted in a front attack. He took position across this narrow neck behind an old canal or mill race. Its embankment, on the side opposite the British, was raised and greatly strengthened. It could not be flanked, because an impassable swamp covered the left, and the Mississippi River, the right of the American line. The enemy had no other alternative than to go square at it.

Jackson's breastworks were not made of cotton bales, as is popularly supposed. It was a mud work, with a redoubt on the right, near the river. Some cotton bales were at first employed in their construction, but the enemy's heavy ordnance, in an attack on Jan. 1, knocked these about like ten pins, setting them on fire, and they were perforce discarded. Our destructive artillery fire also played havoc with the hogsheads of sugar in the British defenses, and they were thrown aside, giving place to earth.

Here, then, the English were confronted with an almost impregnable line, with a ditch in front—in itself a matter of difficulty to cross. One military officer said that had it been wholly undefended the heavily incumbered British infantry would have found it serious work to have mounted the slippery breastwork. But behind it were some of the deadliest marksmen in the world, imbued with a burning hatred of the invader, lying in wait for him to arrive within reach of their rifles. Here was exactly where Gen. Jackson desired them to come, just as the Boers desired Methuen to attack their fortified lines at Modder River, and Buller those at Colenso. And just as Buller and Methuen willingly met the enemy's wishes in South Africa, so did Packenham agreeably meet Jackson's invitation to try the strength of that fortified line at New Orleans. He bravely charged the fatal embankment, and his army was literally torn in pieces in half an hour, and he paid with his life the penalty of his ill-advised rashness. Will British Generals never learn anything?

After the sanguinary repulse of Packenham's forces, Col. Hinds asked Jackson for permission to go out and assume the offensive. Hinds and others believed the British army was at our mercy, and could be utterly destroyed. But most singularly, Jackson, the impetuous, declined permission to attack. Of course, afterward, "what could have been done" was fervidly discussed, but the General commanding was unquestionably right. In explanation of his caution he said: "My reason for refusing was that it might become necessary to sustain him, and thus a contest in the open field brought on. From the numerous dead and wounded stretched out on the field before me, I felt a confidence that the safety of the city was most probably attained, and hence that nothing calculated to reverse the good fortune we had met should be attempted."

These reasons were valid. But nevertheless it was curious reasoning coming from such an officer as Andrew Jackson. It was almost exactly the same ground taken by the Federal Gen. Meade at Gettysburg, after the repulse of Pickett, for not assuming the offensive against the Confederate army under Gen. Lee.

LESLIE J. PERRY.

Women Dress to Please Women, Not Men.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By ROMYN HITCHCOCK.

THE contribution of Emma M. Hooper, entitled "Rational Dress for Women," published in THE TIMES of Sunday, Dec. 24, is an obvious and weak attempt to explain and to defend irrational dress. It is so far from being a reasonable, not to say considerate, reply to the well-timed address of Mr. Bush-Brown, that the present writer is disposed to add a few words in very plain language. While not exceeding the bounds of the highest courtesy toward the author of the communication referred to, it will do no harm for the cause of good dressing to meet misrepresentations with vigorous words, even if their author is a woman. For as much consideration of what a writer may have said is due from a woman critic as from a man.

There is no reason why the subject of woman's dress should be avoided by men, since only by giving expression to their ideas can women be made to understand what men would wish them to recognize and consider. Miss Hooper may regard Mr. Bush-Brown as "an amoosin little cuss" if she will; but he has a rather large companionship among men.

Miss Hooper begins her article with a radically false assumption, excusable only if at all because it is so entirely feminine in origin. Perhaps it is because women so often fail to understand what a man says, whether in plain words or wisely discreet, that our difficulties in effecting changes or reforms are increased. The impression made upon my mind by Mr. Bush-Brown's address was that he advocated the best and most appropriate art and style in woman's dress. Miss Hooper seems to have received a totally different impression, for she writes: "If any of the masculine gender is thirsting for information why women do not dress in a sensible manner, devoid of fashion, art, becomingness, and that quality which we call style," &c. Is not this a typical example of deliberate misinterpretation? There is not a man on earth who would have a woman do any of those things except the first. Mr. Bush-Brown said nothing of the kind. Does Miss Hooper mean to say that fashion, art, becomingness, or style are incompatible with a sensible manner of dressing? It is a very serious admission which women generally will surely resent; but such seems to be her meaning.

Then she goes on to tell us that "if the feminine sex did attire themselves after this advice men would not notice them and would run after the giddy ones, who do not care a farthing for sensible dress." This is rather bad. Evidently, in Miss Hooper's mind, sensible dress is something to be avoided by this day and generation of women. One may question to what extent this notion finds root in the minds of women generally. But with Miss Hooper, and I do fear with some others of her sex—let us hope not with any large aggregate of them—sensible reasoning, sensible regard for what is said, sensible consideration for courteous and well-meant criticism, often meet the same fate. Yet one might suppose that what is most sensible would be regarded as best, for that which is sensible must be so by reason of its qualities of adaptation, appropriateness, and esthetic merit.

Miss Hooper has set up a man of straw to shoot with arrows, and she hits the mark archly, no doubt; but the real man is of a different sort. The old, old story about dressing to please the men may still apply among barbarians and primitive peoples, but with us it is only a persisting fiction brought up to do duty when there is a dearth of facts or reasons. It is possible that some women dress with that end in view. I have no doubt that a considerable number of them try to delude themselves into the belief that they are thus inspired. But the truth seems to be not from psychological studies, but from the tangible results frequently manifested—that men have very little indeed to do with the matter. The women dress for each other. With envy, malice, and all uncharitableness, they strive to outdo each other in elaborateness and costliness of apparel, following the fashion plates of the season without regard to whether they are pleasing to the eye or repulsive distortions.

In writing thus one must rely upon the discrimination of the reader in the application of a statement which, taken literally, would comprehend more than is intended. Space forbids qualifying every point, and my fair readers will, I trust, know that I do not mean to include them all in such an accusation.

To say that a trailing skirt is worn in the street to attract the men is utterly untrue. It is an abomination which men tolerate because they are helpless against the dictates of feminine fashion. To say that the great, awkward, overshadowing hats are made to please the men is just as false. The tight-laced corset, which has given us the constricted waist, has always been deplored by men; but the fashion plates of the day perpetuate it in caricatures of women distorted beyond redemption. The enormous hoopskirts which were worn a generation since were detested by men. High-heeled boots and slippers were never made to please the men, who admire the natural Trilby foot and detest the deformations made by crowding the ball of the foot into a pointed cone of leather.

Then the hair dressing which has prevailed, not so much just now as in the past, but which is liable to return upon us at the arbitrary dictation of the designers of fashions! Monumental pilings up of hair and wire and wadding of some kind, to make woman appear like something she was not born to be—church steeples or towers on her head, or "waterfalls" down her back! Just think of it all—on the pretense that it is to attract the men! The men simply detest the whole business.

Then there are the horrible distortions of birds on hats. Is there not a significance deeper than mere sentiment in this arraignment of gentle, sympathetic, tender-hearted woman, from a lover of birds who, referring to the local slaughter of 40,000 terns in a single season for millinery use, writes as follows: "Is there no appeal from fashion's decree? Woman alone can answer these questions, and the case is so clear that she cannot shirk the responsibility of replying. Aigrettes are decorative, quills difficult to identify; neither bespeak death, and ignorance may lead the most humane woman to wearing either. But with the tern no such excuse exists, and the woman who places its always disgustingly mutilated body on her bonnet, does so in deliberate defiance of the laws of humanity and good taste." Again, it is the men who protest. It is the men who deplore the useless slaughter, and who condemn and never have condoned in the slightest degree the use of plumage, because of its inhumanity and its offensiveness to good taste.

A man's idea of the "common-sense girl" is more complimentary to woman than is Miss Hooper's. His ideal of a woman is one who possesses and who manifests common sense at all times. The frivolous, fashionably dressed woman may serve to while away the time where only commonplaces and gossip, on which she lives and has her being, seem available or appropriate. But the common-sense woman who has ideas of her own, whose influence is felt wherever she may be, whose education and ability make her an honored and loved member of society, is the woman who will attract the men. She may be dressed in the prevailing style, or she may not, the result will be the same; for of this one may always be certain, she will be well and tastefully dressed. Indeed, less of a blind follower of extremes, possessing independence and a cultured taste, she is able to appropriate to herself what is pleasing and suitable. Thus it is that the best women, those who are most thoughtful and companionable, are usually the best appareled. If they follow fashions every season, it is not without protest now and then, but they dislike to appear conspicuous in last year's gowns. On the other hand, Miss Hooper's type of woman glories in the greater notice which her new gown gives her. And a man, above all things, dislikes to be made prominent in any place because of his apparel.

The evil of feminine fashions is far more serious in its consequences than all this signifies. Miss Hooper has brought up the subject of expensive dressing. The age is growing too luxurious for healthy, natural life. The cost of the unceasing competition among women in dress and adornment is inordinate and increasing at a fearful rate. The cost is not in money alone, but far more in the constant strain and nervous energy and worry of the heads of families, who, but for the great and pressing demands of fashion upon wives and daughters, could live in comfort and ease. Men who make fortunes every year have but little to leave in profits when they die. Insurance policies constitute the mainstay of many a family whose wives and daughters moved in high circles of wealth and luxury, while the fathers lived and worked out their lives.

Out of all the costs of living and supporting a family in these days, the sums squandered for clothing the wives and daughters are utterly disproportionate to the total income. And now Miss Hooper would have us believe that it would be almost criminal to restrict these expenses, because so many workers are earning a pittance in fashionable tailoring establishments and sweatshops, who would then be thrown out of work. Such sophistry may pass with the unthinking, but it is not good social economy, and manufactures will not die out because good taste is cultivated.

If this subject is to be treated at all, let it be with honesty of purpose. The men wish the women to dress well, as richly as their means allow, but always in good taste. To pervert their words into a different meaning leads to no useful purpose.

ROMYN HITCHCOCK.

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Additional bonds to be issued later for completion of plant. (*Interest provided by special deposit of $35,000 with the Trustee*)	750,000
Limit of bond issue upon completed plant, including Saratoga Co.	$1,500,000
Capital Stock	2,000,000

SINKING FUND.

The $750,000 bonds herein offered will be retired numerically at the rate of $50,000 per annum, beginning 1914, through the operation of a sinking fund to be maintained from the surplus earnings of the Company. The remaining $750,000 of the issue falls due at the end of thirty years.

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The Hudson River Water Power Co. was organized for the purpose of acquiring the water power created by the fall in the Hudson River between Glens Falls and Palmer's Falls, New York, and for the electrical development of said water power and the transmission and sale of such electricty. **The plant** will consist of a dam seventy-two feet high, to be constructed just above Glens Falls, upon solid rock, capable of developing at least 10,000 horse-power in the driest portion of the year, which will be increased to from 15,000 to 20,000 horse-power at other times. The present flow of water in the river will be further increased upon the carrying out of the present plans of the Forest Preserve Board of New York State, which has entered upon a system of storage reservoirs in the Adirondack region at the head-waters of the Hudson for the purpose of equalizing the flow of the river. As a part of this plan a large reservoir at Indian Lake has already been completed. **A power house** will adjoin the dam, in which electricity will be generated, whence it will be transmitted for light and power purposes to Glens Falls, South Glens Falls, Saratoga, Sandy Hill, Fort Edward and Ballston, aggregating 50,000 population, where a demand for such power already exists at remunerative rates. Upward of 5,000 horse-power has already been applied for. No other available site or power exists upon the Hudson River which is not already utilized, hence the Hudson River Water Power Co. will enjoy a natural monopoly in the section of country served.

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Estimated annual receipts from sales of 10,000 horse power at minimum rate of $25 per h. p.		$250,000.00
Gross receipts of Saratoga Gas, Elec. Light and Power Co. for 1898	$80,350.32	
Operating expenses	39,893.40	40,456.92
Gross annual revenue of Hudson River Water Power Co.		$290,456.92
Estimated expenses of operation		25,000.00
Net earnings, showing interest more than three times earned		$265,456.92
Annual interest charge on $1,500,00 5% bonds		$75,000.00

William Barclay Parsons, Esq., Civil and Consulting Engineer, and head of the Rapid Transit Commission of New York, has been retained by us, and is taking entire charge of planning and supervising the construction of the power plant of this Company.

Messrs. Storey, Thorndike & Palmer, Attorneys, have charge of all legal matters pertaining to the formation of the Company and the issue of bonds, and we are prepared to furnish copies of their opinion in evidence of the legality of all steps pertaining to the same, together with mortgage, etc.

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$25,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st Mortgage 7s (Guar. by Del., Lack & West. R. R.)	**$15,000** Illinois Cent. R. R. 1st Mortgage Gold 3½s
$30,000 Morris & Essex Consolidated Mortgage 7% (Guar. by Del., Lack. & West. Ry. Co.)	**$25,000** Third Avenue R. R. 1st Mortgage Gold 5s
$85,000 New York, Lack. & West. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6s (Guar. by Del., Lack & West. R. R.)	**$25,000** Oregon Short Line R'way 1st Mtge. Gold 6s (Underlying Union Pacific System.)
$150,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul General Mtge. Gold 4s	**$30,000** Nash., Chattanooga & St. Louis 1st Mtge. 7s
$150,000 Chi., Mil. & St. P. (Ch. & Pa. W. Div) 1st Gold 5s	**$200,000** Erie Railway 1st Consol. Mortgage Gold 7s
$125.000 Chi., Mil. & St. P. (Wis. & Minn. Div.) 1st Gold 5s	**$35,000** Norf. & West. R'y Imp. & Ext. Mtge. Gold 6s
$50,000 Chi., Mil. & St. P. Terminal Mtge. Gold 5s	**$15,000** Ches. & O. R. R. (Pen. Ext.) 1st Mtge. Gold 6s

FOR SALE BY

Goldman, Sachs & Co.,
BANKERS,
31 Nassau Street, New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, December 27th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from January 2d, 1900, until the morning of January 10th, 1900. W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at No. 32 Liberty Street, on Monday, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 12 M. and reopen on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
FRANCIS R. FORAKER, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST 42D ST.,
New York, December 23d, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, December 28, 1899.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Number 62 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of three (3) and four (4) P. M. CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
New York, December 30, 1899.—The annual election for Directors of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
3 East 14th Street.
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
New York, December 28, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of eleven A. M. and 12 M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Second National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 6, 1899.
The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 190 5th Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be opened from 10 to 11 A. M.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the International Banking & Trust Company, to supply the places of those whose terms expire, will be held at its offices, 149 Broadway, January 17th, at 11 A. M.
JOHN B. DUER, T. H. FROEHLICH, } Secretaries.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN,
BANK BOOK No. 365,761 of the EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK. Payment stopped. Please return book to Bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lit Brothers Incorporated.
TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 6.—Lit Brothers of Philadelphia filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State here to-day. The authorized capital is $500,000. The company will conduct a department store. The incorporators are Samuel D. and Jacob D. Lit, and Rachel P. Wedell. This firm was burned out recently.

FINANCIAL.

We offer for Investment
SHARES OF THE
United States Trust Company,
Union Trust Company,
Central Trust Company,
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company,
Guaranty Trust Company,
U. S. Mtge. & Trust Company,
Colonial Trust Company,
National City Bank,
Manhattan Company Bank,
Merchants' National Bank,
National Bank of Commerce,
National Park Bank,
Fourth National Bank,
Western National Bank,
Mechanics' National Bank,
Bank of New York.
ALSO MANY OTHER PRIME
Bank and Trust Co. Stocks.

In view of the high rates of interest that have prevailed during the past six months, and which are likely to continue well into the year 1900, we recommend the shares of the leading New York City Trust Cos. and Banks as most desirable investments.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.
38 WALL STREET.

DIVIDENDS.

United States Rubber Company.
9-15 Murray St., New York, January 4, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company as the second quarterly dividend from the net earnings for the fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., January 15th, 1900, payable January 31st, 1900.
The Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M., January 15th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M., February 1st, 1900.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

United States Rubber Company.
9-15 Murray St., New York, January 4, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common or General Stock of this Company from the net earnings of the Company to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., January 15th, 1900, payable January 31st, 1900.
The Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M., January 15th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M., February 1st, 1900.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST DIVIDEND.
Citizens' Insurance Company,
No. 156 Broadway,
New York, Jan. 3d, 1900.
A dividend of four per cent. (4%) is payable on demand.
F. M. PARKER, Secretary.

FRENCH RAILROAD BUYS STEEL CARS.

Large Order Is Placed with a Firm in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 6.—Lucin Marechal, Chief Engineer of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railroad of France, who is in this country on a tour of inspection, placed an order with the Pressed Steel Car Company of this city to-day for 500 steel gondola cars of a special design.
This order marks the introduction of American steel cars on the European Continent, and may be considered a new epoch of railway equipment in the Old World.

Tin Plate Plants to Resume.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 6.—The Pittsburg and New Kensington (Penn.) tin-plate plants, which were closed down by the American Tin Plate Company about six weeks ago, will resume operations on Monday next. The resumption will give employment to 1,000 men.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Inter-State Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis has decided to file articles of reincorporation in accordance with the provisions of the legal reserve law enacted by the Indiana Legislature last year.

The Insurance Field of Louisville, Ky., makes a statement to the effect that about the only States within the jurisdiction of the Southeastern Tariff Association which will show a profit on fire underwriting during 1899 are North Carolina and Mississippi, and possibly Louisiana.

The management of the Home Insurance Company of Nashville, Tenn., announces that its decision to reinsure its business in the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, and then go into liquidation, was a direct result of the prospective enforcement of the graded commission rule of the Western Union in the State of Tennessee.

The insurance on the property of the Dressel Railway Lamp Works, at 3,876 Park Avenue, which was badly damaged by fire Friday night, was distributed as follows: On Building—Commercial Union, $5,000; Hartford, $4,750; Hamburg-Bremen, $4,750. On Contents—Hartford, $11,200; Hamburg-Bremen, $11,200. C. R. Young & Co. will adjust the loss.

The Executive, Arbitration, and Brokerage Committees of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange have decided upon a joint recommendation that Section 18 of the Exchange agreement in regard to the regulation of branch offices be amended so that the words "and to Brooklyn as defined before the union with New York" shall be changed to read "and to the Borough of Brooklyn." The recommendation, which may affect the arrangements of several members, will be presented at the adjourned meeting of the Exchange, to be held on Wednesday.

The London dispatch published yesterday and stating that the competition in the fire insurance business in this country is so hot that it is becoming doubtful whether results make it worth the while of the British companies to try for American business, was commented upon unfavorably in the local offices, and it was generally regarded as an emanation from one of two or three companies, whose American business has not yielded returns at all comparable with those of the other companies during the last ten years.

Boston advices state that a friendly bill in equity has been filed by the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Germany against the State Treasurer and Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts for the recovery of the company's deposit of $200,000, made in Massachusetts in 1896. The action is brought because of the company's recent deposit of $500,000 in this State. Commissioner Cutting of the Massachusetts Insurance Department ruled that he was not competent to permit the removal of the deposit in that State, unless authorized by a court decision. The case was set down for Feb. 5.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street markets at the opening of the year are erratic, sharp advances and equally sharp declines marking the course of prices, and few movements seeming to reflect any well defined business cause. Such a market course is not unnatural, as sequel to the extraordinary disturbance which overwhelmed Stock Exchange serenity during December.

Much is heard of work by pools in various parts of the market and manipulative agencies show in a variety of ways. A market developed under such patronage is not one that may prove altogether satisfactory—is one in which just such erratic movements as have taken place this week are certain to be disclosed.

It is to be said, however, that, though pool manipulation has been a conspicuous feature in Stock Exchange business at the opening of the year, such transactions do not by any means stand for the market as a whole. The very conspicuousness of the work done by manipulators gives it apparent importance beyond the real consequence of it. Throughout the Stock Exchange list there has been in evidence sturdy absorption of securities for investment accounts. It was not a fact at all neglected by wideawake people able to take up stocks that panicky times just before Christmas turned Wall Street into a bargain counter. Prizes could be readily picked up, and that alert contingent which is forever on the outlook for just such opportunities was industrious. Thus, as always follows such occasions, Wall Street oracles have ever since been announcing that stocks have passed into "strong hands." The philosophy of this expression may not be altogether soothing to those interests which, by comparison, are classed as weak handed, and who for some time to come may spend time in dressing financial wounds; but Stock Exchange tests are reflected in the characterization, and in the view of practical Wall Street there is not only warrant for the contrast so made but good reasons for relief, if not gratification, over the fact of it.

Wall Street continues to gossip in free and easy fashion of the affairs of conspicuous men and corporations. Agreement that the upset of last month was "a rich man's panic" seems to be regarded in some parts of Wall Street as giving license for the discussion of the business affairs of interests that have been prominent in a variety of industrial flotations. Authenticity can be attached to not a single circulating tale of the sort which most gets attention and repetition, and most of such representation may be set down to the inventive genius of two kinds of fable makers—one class aiming at being sensational and another having malicious ends to serve. By the latter class a number of active agencies are employed, a fact so easy of proof that it seems curious that there are not criminal court sequels. To the credit of the bear speculative contingent of Wall Street it is easy of recognition by fair-minded observers that 90 per cent. of current scandalmongering comes not from efforts for market effect but from quarters where spite and jealousy are to be served. And some men of millions cut curious figures in examples evident.

In money market matters nothing new yet develops of importance enough to warrant confident calculations upon the immediate course of the loan market. Funds are returning from the West in large volume, as yesterday's bank statement reflected, but European demands for gold extend, yesterday's shipments of $4,000,000 not figuring in the Clearing House showing for the week. In banking circles no marked recession in interest rates is expected immediately, such sentiment being the effect of the gold export movement, and the possible extension of it. It is of record, in fact, that some of the most important bankers in Wall Street have during the past week been advising commercial customers to make sure of accommodation by taking short-time loans rather than depend upon the call money market, which might be affected by a variety of influences apart from the course of business affairs here.

Great Britain's war situation becomes more and more a factor in international finance. They who at the outbreak of the Boer war apprehended financial disturbance because of the suppression of South Africa's gold output add now to their bearish views calculations as to what effects will be exerted upon the money markets of the world by a new big British war loan, and such elaborators of blue views lay stress, too, on nervousness which holders of money may feel over complications between Great Britain and other nations. Several times during the past week forcible efforts were put forth to depress security market values by announcements of English complications with Russia, Germany, and France; but at no time were scarecrow cable dispatches effective. Wall Street has had to submit to tests so severe lately that only actual developments are influential—prophecies, however gruesome, having become matters ordinary.

Two annual meetings to be held this week will get especial Wall Street attention, one being of Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the other of the Sugar Trust. At both of these meetings, so it has been freely promised in Wall Street, detailed statements are expected of essential facts in the affairs of the properties. For the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company it is semi-officially stated now, however, that no such statement is being prepared. The company's fiscal year ends in June, and it is pointed out that any special statement presented for a half year would be unusual, quite different from what corporations generally do. But exceptional conditions just now exist. Enemies of the property in and out of Wall Street have been aggressively assailing its credit. And better than offering rewards for the apprehension of libelers would be the easier process of officially showing precisely what is the company's situation, what its current earnings are, what are its expenses, what composes its assets, and what its liabilities. Under existing circumstances the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company can afford to do something "unusual"—not merely can afford it, but should not hesitate in the performance of duty owed absolutely. Why should there be mystery? Why should mischievous stock jobbers be per-

mitted to make use of opportunities which the corporation itself can cut off?

As to the Sugar Trust, the suggestion that an understandable statement of its affairs will be issued gets credence nowhere. Upon ordinary subjects they who have forecast such a statement would command confidence; but this Sugar Trust promise serves only as text for mockery. Yet why shouldn't the Sugar Trust be candid, why should its business affairs be hidden from its own security holders? Why, indeed, should not those security holders insist upon publicity, insist upon fair treatment? Their rights are outraged, they neither know nor are able to get even hints of anything which can enable them reasonably to determine what real value attaches to their share in the property. Lawyers of reputation say the courts can be relied upon to make corporation records available, but stockholders are so neglectful that no financial manager of a blind-pool Trust feels disposed to give attention to such enforceable rights. The neglectful security owner, meanwhile—whether from apathy or from cowardice—is reckless utterly, is inviting penalties which eventually are bound to come.

SATURDAY.

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 6	232,735
To date this year	2,821,806
Corresponding date last year	3,606,327

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 6	$863,700
To date this year	$7,808,100
Corresponding date last year	$25,192,400

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	3	Erie Tel. & Tel.	⅞
Am. Ice	¾	Federal Steel	⅝
Am. Tin Plate	¾	Laclede Gas	1⅛
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	Nat. Lead	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2½	Pressed Steel Car	1
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1½	Third Avenue	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. pf.	1½	Int. Paper	⅝
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Laclede Gas pf.	1½
Am. S. & R. pf.	½	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Manhattan	½
Anaconda Copper	½	Met. Street Railway	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	1¼	Missouri Pacific	¾
Canada South	½	National Biscuit	1
Ches. & Ohio	½	National Steel	1
Chi., B. & Q.	1	N. J. Central	1⅛
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	6
Chi., I. & L.	1⅛	N. Y. Central	⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Northern Pacific	½
Cont. Tobacco	1¼	Pacific Mail	1⅛
Cont. Tobacco pf.	½	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1½	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Del., Lack. & W.	2½	Southern Pacific	¾
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Union Pacific	¾
Federal Steel pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
General Electric	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Great North. pf.	1	West. Un. Tel.	¾
Hocking Valley pf.	⅝		
Illinois Central	⅞		

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Bonds Advanced.

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

B'klyn El. 1st	1½	Den. & R. G. con. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1½
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	1¼	St. L. S. W. 2d	1½
		Wabash deb., A	1

LIFE INSURANCE AS AN INVESTMENT.

[FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The great increase in the volume of life insurance shown by the latest reports, and the large accumulation of resources by the leading companies, are suggestive of the extent to which life insurance is used nowadays as a means of investing savings, apart from the consideration of the protection of families and dependent persons against the loss of their main support by death. Agents, intent upon multiplying their commissions, are apt to magnify this inducement to taking out policies, but the conservative officers of the companies deprecate giving it too much prominence. While they insist that life insurance is really the best and safest form of investment for savings, all things considered, they do not claim that on the average there is an actual profit in it equal to what may be realized from some other investments in themselves safe. They do not like to have the legitimate purpose of "protection" and the necessity of indemnity for death losses overlooked. Insurance for a certain term of years, with a view to profit on the money paid in, may be disappointing if the other considerations of life insurance are lost sight of.

At the rates of the leading companies, a man fifty years of age who takes out a twenty years' endowment policy and lives to realize on the investment at the end of the term, will received over $500 more than he has paid on each $1,000 of insurance. It may be figured out what $1,000 invested at different rates of interest or profit would yield in the same time; but during this term, which the assured person has outlived, other policy holders have been dying without having paid nearly so much as their beneficiaries have received. Every policy holder has been paying for protection against this chance of death, and the companies calculate the cost and the value of this protection per $1,000 for the twenty years' term at over $700, so that they consider that the benefit which the insured gets in excess of his payments is worth over $1,200 instead of $500. This they reckon as part of the return upon the investment, even when one does not die to realize upon it, because he has the satisfying assurance that his family is provided for in case of his death, and that is what in part he pays for.

What might be called the profit of life insurance has been diminished in recent years by the payment of liberal surrender values upon policies which lapse from nonpayment of premiums. Some of the more conservative officers think that in the competition for business these payments have been made too liberal, making it easy for those who are tempted to use their money in some other way to give up their insurance. This is naturally done most by those who have the best chance of life, and who think they can readily reinsure, while those are likely to hold on to their policies who are the "porest risks" for the companies. Hence the encouragement of these surrenders by liberal payments is deprecated as "bad business."

But the chief claim of life insurance as an investment is its certainty, and not its profit. Every insurer is certain of getting his money back and something more, either for himself or for those for whom he chiefly desires to "lay up money." If he dies "early in the game," his family gets the full benefit, however few his payments may have been; if he survives his term of endowment insurance, he gets the full amount and a considerable bonus. It is always a question whether his average chance in any other investment would not have been loss instead of gain. The advantage of the payment of premiums over the most cautious and prudent depositing or investing of savings lies in the greater likelihood of perseverance in saving for the purpose, and the greater difficulty of withdrawing and spending the growing fund. A person feels that he must pay his premiums, when he does not feel bound to add to his deposit; and he will not readily surrender his policy, when a slight stress or temptation would induce him to "draw out" money which he can easily get without seeming to lose by it. A good case can be made out for life insurance as an investment without comparing it with any other as a producer of direct profit. A. K. F.

New York, Jan. 5, 1900.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued shortly before the close of business yesterday was a surprise to many people who had not followed the movement of money during the week, and who lost sight of the fact that most of last week's gold exports and little of this week's would show in the statement. To close observers, however, the figures presented were about what was expected, the surplus reserve increasing $589,650, the loss in cash due to exports being more than offset by the gain from the Sub-Treasury and the return flow of money from the interior.

The increase in legal tender of $2,311,400 and in specie of $504,800 was considered especially favorable, while the increase in loans of over $4,100,000 was taken to indicate that the banks were beginning to feel that the necessity for their policy of contraction was nearing an end.

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Following the publication of the statement the market, which had been feverish and, so far as some special stocks were concerned, actually weak, took on a better tone, and much of the loss of the earlier part of the day was recovered.

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This week's averages of the banks compare with the same period in 1899 and 1898 as follows:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$677,797,000	$713,883,800	$604,774,900
Deposits	748,953,100	826,881,700	685,592,500
Circulation	16,341,000	18,858,200	15,571,900
Specie	144,001,700	173,442,100	106,588,500
Legal tend's	54,994,300	56,808,700	87,074,200
Total reser.	$198,996,000	$230,250,800	$193,662,700
Res. required	187,238,275	206,720,425	171,398,125
Surplus reser.	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,575

LEVI P. MORTON'S VIEWS.

Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, discussing the business and financial situation, says little, but what he does say is to the point, as follows:

"Conditions are exceptionally good—in fact, they could scarcely be better; the outlook is most encouraging."

IN THE NEW SOUTH.

Discussing Southern trade conditions, W. G. Macdowell of Roanoke, Va., says:

"You cannot exaggerate the wonderfully good times in the South. We were, perhaps, somewhat slower than the North and West in getting into full swing, but now that we are active our activity is nothing short of remarkable. The talk of a new industrial South is not fancy; it is fact. Our iron and steel industries are showing astonishing development, our manufacturers and merchants were never so active, while in timber, phosphate, and other special lines, we are doing famously.

"Railroads are especially prosperous. Earnings more than keep up, and the rate situation is better than it has been for years."

GOOD TIMES IN OHIO.

J. O. Moss, President of the National Bank of Sandusky, Ohio, and receiver of a number of railroads now in the Baltimore and Ohio group, though still retaining their separate corporate existence, has this to say of the situation in Ohio:

"I do not remember when Ohio was in better condition, financially and otherwise. The situation could not be better, and so far as I can see the outlook has in it nothing but what is encouraging. Money has been easy with us—in fact, we have been lending it in the East.

"The railroads have been making much money, and I know in the systems in which I am interested—the Central Ohio, the Midland, and the Sandusky—our business is simply limited by our capacity, and we are taking the cars as fast as the Baltimore and Ohio—in which system these roads now are—can furnish them.

"Manufacturers are rushed to fill orders, and there is profitable employment for workingmen."

PROSPERITY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The story of improved business conditions in Philadelphia and throughout Pennsylvania has been told before, but never with more force than in these words of E. V. Douglass of Philadelphia:

"Times in Pennsylvania, and particularly in Philadelphia, were never better. We have no reason for complaint; much reason to be satisfied. Merchants and manufacturers, farmers and artisans—all are doing well, and from present prospects will continue to do so for some time to come. In fact, there is no end of the prosperity in sight.

"Of course we have had a little tight money in Philadelphia, just as you have had it in New York; but it was only temporary, and at no time had sound business interests any difficulty in getting money at reasonable rates."

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

The bears who on Thursday and Friday seemed to be less aggressive than usual toward Brooklyn Rapid Transit, took another drive at the stock yesterday and succeeded in forcing the quotation down 1¼ points on sales of some 17,000 shares. The only news concerning the stock was the statement that there still is a very large short interest in it on the Consolidated Exchange, where the stock is loaning at a premium.

In this connection it is announced that the stock of the company, released from the voting trust, will be quoted in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange on Monday. All transactions in the certificates may be settled by delivery of the new stock.

SUGAR STOCK WEAK.

Sugar Trust stock fell as low as 129 yesterday, though it rallied with the rest of the market on the publication of the favorable bank statement, closing for the day at 130⅜, a net loss, however, of 1½ points.

The annual meeting of the company is to be held this week, and many operators are inclined to await developments.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Discussing a published report that the Baltimore and Ohio is now considering a very comprehensive financial scheme, which may involve the raising of $30,000,000 additional capital in some form or other, to put the road in the best physical condition, William Salomon, Chairman of the board, says:

"I don't know where any such figures came from. Certainly I did not authorize them. The fact of the matter is that a very great deal more is being said about our system than is warranted by the facts. We have told everything that we feel that the public is entitled to know. We have certain ideas as to how we want to handle our subsidiary properties, but we have not formulated any exact plan. In due time, however, all things will be made known."

PRESIDENT FINK'S DENIAL.

Since the stories of important trunk line deals, pending or completed, have been told, many other stories have been put upon the Street which have little or no foundation in fact.

Discussing one of these—to the effect that he had been in conference at the Waldorf-Astoria with President Ingalls of the "Big Four" and President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania—President Henry Fink of the Norfolk and Western said yesterday:

"There is not a word of truth in it. I was at no conference, nor do I know of any. We are going along in our own way, attending to our own business. Our relations with neighboring roads are, and always have been, friendly; but nothing more. As for our joining or being merged into any other system, that is ridiculous. Not unnaturally, inasmuch as rates for the year are made between now and April, we are anxious to get the best figures we can, and so far as we are able to do so without violating the law we are adjusting these matters with other roads.

"Business in the Southern States continues excellent, and we are very active. Our earnings are steadily increasing, and the outlook is most assuring. As is generally known, we take action on the preferred stock dividend in a few weeks."

FOREIGN SELLING.

International stocks again were the heaviest sufferers in the early decline yesterday, thanks to fresh liquidation in Berlin and selling by London of some 10,000 shares, principally Baltimore and Ohio and the Pacifics. The uncertainty in respect to the financial situation in Berlin and the fear of international complications growing out of the South African war were said to be largely responsible for this continued foreign selling, which, so far, at least, as Berlin is concerned, was thought to be over.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

Delaware and Hudson shares were weak yesterday, following the announcement by the company of the proposed new bond issue. Previous to the meeting of the company on Friday there had been talk of an increased dividend, which, however, did not materialize.

INCREASE IN WAGES.

The announcement of the 7½ per cent. increase by the American Steel and Wire Company in the wages of its 30,000 employes is referred to by friends of the company as striking evidence of its prosperity and as signifying that the officers of the concern have much faith in the future. President John W. Gates of the company will be in the city this week.

CHANGES IN FIRMS.

The New York Stock Exchange has issued a list of dissolutions of co-partnerships, new co-partnerships, and changes in firms. The changes in firms are given as follows:

Stewart Barr & Co., John Bensinger admitted; Fellows, Davis & Co., E. Bayard Halsted retires; Eames & Moore, Morgan Davis admitted; C. C. Goffe & Co., Charles H. Hilliard admitted; Halle & Stieklitz, Albert J. Erdmann admitted; H. M. Hume & Co., Edward A. Levy admitted; Homans & Co., Robert N. Seney admitted; Jesup & Lamont, John A. Hance and Guy R. McLane admitted; A. W. Kilborne & Co., Robert Stewart Kilborne admitted; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Solomon Loeb retires, Mortimer L. Schiff admitted; J. P. Morgan & Co., George S. Bowdoin retires, Edward F. Whitney and William Pierson Hamilton admitted; W. D. Moore & Co., J. V. L. Rainhard retires, H. G. Asten admitted; E. & C. Randolph, Hartman K. Evans admitted; White & Wainwright, John T. Wainwright retires, William P. Wainwright admitted; Seymour, Johnson & Co., J. H. Robertson and J. M. Fortier retire, David Webster, special partner, admitted; Winthrop, Smith & Co., Philadelphia, W. Brentwood Smith admitted; Worden & Co., William M. Murray admitted; Winslow, Lanier & Co., J. H. Latham retires.

Dissolution of co-partnerships—new members in the majority of cases being admitted—are noted in the following cases: Curtis & Motley, Boston; H. I. Diltman & Lauer, William H. Hurley, Jr., & Co., Philadelphia; H. I. Judson & Co., Mason & Smith, Charles Minzesheimer & Co., Price, McCormick & Co., Schulz & Ruckgaber, and Walter C. Taylor & Co.

EARNINGS ARE AUDITED.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that the International Zinc Company, Limited, of Joplin has all its accounts supervised and regularly certified as correct by professional accountants. The firm of Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co. has certified the earnings of the International Company's mines, and will regularly audit the accounts, and certify to shareholders each quarter the earnings and net profits of the company.

HUDSON RIVER WATER POWER.

Announcement is made of the purchase by the Hudson River Water Power Company of all the land for four and one-half miles on both sides of the Hudson River, beginning some five miles below Glens Falls, N. Y. At Glens Falls a water power of 10,000 horse is developed, and at the point where the newly purchased lands begin another 10,000 horse is available. The company has also bought the Saratoga Gas, Electric Light and Power Company, a going concern, with present net earnings of $40,000 per annum. It is proposed to issue $750,000 5 per cent. thirty-year gold bonds to pay for the two properties, and on account of the construction of a seventy-two-foot dam and power and transmission plant. These bonds will be offered at 101 and interest. The total issue is limited to $1,500,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statements: Exchanges, $233,302,100; balances, $9,430,881; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $858,863.

Money on call in London at 5 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4½ per cent. for short and 4¼@4¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88⅛ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83@$4.83¼; demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.82¼@$4.82⅜.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21⅛@5.22½ less 1-16 and 5.17½ reichsmarks, 94¾@94 3-16 and 95@95 1-16; guilders at .39 15-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@20c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—American securities fluctuated somewhat after a steady opening and then declined. Prices showed general weakness, following sales for Germany and fears of political complications. The closing was weak, with sellers predominating.

Consols for money, 98 13-16; consols for the account, 98 15-16; Canadian, 93¾; Erie, 11½; Erie first preferred, 33; Illinois Central, 114¾; Union Pacific preferred, 76¼; St. Paul, 120¾; New York Central, 130¾; Pennsylvania, 67½; Reading, 9¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 74⅞; Atchison, 19⅝; Louisville, 80¾; Anaconda, 6⅞; Grand Trunk, 7⅞.

Bar silver firm at 27¼d per ounce. Money, 5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4½ per cent., and for three months' bills, 4¼@4⅜ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £161,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.90; Madrid, 28.55; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.17½. Spanish 4s closed at 64¾.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened fairly firm, but subsequently eased in consequence of less encouraging London advices, a disinclination to operate, and the uncertainty of war news. Later business was better in sympathy with the improvement in rentes and large investment buying. Kafirs closed firmer. De Beers Mines were heavy.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f. 62½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 24c. for checks.

Spanish 4s, 66.37½ ex interest.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weak in consequence of Russian political rumors. Local shares and Americans were particularly affected.

Exchange on London, 20 marks, 52 pfenigs for checks. Private rate of discount, 5⅛ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 6.—Business opened quiet on the Boerse to-day, but subsequently was depressed on large arbitrage sales.

London Board of Trade Statement.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The statement of the Board of Trade for the month of December, 1899, shows a decrease of £4,625,900 in imports and an increase of £1,060,100 in exports.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Apart from the trading in one or two issues, recently become prominent, transactions in the market for outside securities yesterday were not in very large amount, and most of the day's net changes were relatively unimportant. Variations of a point or more were mostly on the side of advances, showing the market to be fairly strong. Buying of a kind called good continues a feature of the market, and where, a short time since, brokers with selling orders were the more urgent, the disposition now is to procure stock. Pressure has almost entirely disappeared, and in its place is a more or less general expression of confidence as to the course the market is likely to follow in the immediate future.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS held the position which it assumed on the previous day, and only slight variation in the prices of the several issues appeared. Notable strength was shown by the preferred stock, which seemed in much better demand than the common, and stronger even than the bonds. In this issue bidders find it difficult to procure stock, which, during the past week, has been very firmly held. The steadiness of the New Amsterdam issues is to some degree a further assurance of the correctness of the opinion, which is now fairly general, that settlement of the gas war has been practically accomplished. Many who have been careful observers of conditions affecting the local gas situation and of the relation of the several gas companies of the city say that only details remain to be arranged between the several interests represented in these companies, and they point to the strength of the gas stocks as proof of the correctness of this view. New Amsterdam preferred closed with a net gain of half a point at 47 bid, with no stock offered under 50. Sales amounting to about $30,000 were made in the bonds from 95½ to 95, and they closed at 94¾ bid, a fractional net decline. Disposition was also shown to sell the common stock, which ended the day at 23½ bid, a net loss of half a point.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was a feature of the market. It was actively traded in from 7 up to 8, and closed at 7⅞ bid, a net advance over Friday's closing bid of 1⅛ points. No further information was had in regard to the plans of the company, and most of the talk in regard to the stock is still in relation to the extraordinary course which it followed during the recent manipulation.

AMALGAMATED COPPER opened at 83½, the previous day's closing bid, and on fairly active trading advanced to 84½, gaining 1 point net for the day. Feeling in regard to the stock seems to be generally bullish, and traders now are inclined to work for higher prices, having completely changed their position taken some time since and held until a week or two ago.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was, as far as reported, not traded in at all, but closing bids showed fractional changes in both issues. Bids for the preferred stock advanced half a point, to 27½, while the common stock declined as much, to 8. Present gossip in regard to the company is of a favorable character, and insiders are quoted as speaking most encouragingly of the earnings of the company. It is said that the net earnings of one alone of the several companies absorbed will be sufficient to pay the full amount of the dividend on the preferred stock of the Distilling Company.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL was notably strong, advancing nearly a point in the common stock, and enjoying a still larger gain in the preferred. Transactions in the former amounted to 400 shares, all of which changed hands at 17½. It closed with a fractional net gain at 17 bid. Trading in the preferred stock was limited to 100 shares, which sold at 61, and this issue ended the day at 59½ bid, an advance of 1½ points.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold at 12⅛ and closed at 11⅜ bid, a quarter of a point recession from the previous day's final figure. None of the transportation stocks were active to a greater extent than 200 or 300 shares.

STORAGE POWER sold at 14 and closed unchanged for the day at 14 bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	¼	1½
New Amsterdam	23½	24½
New Amsterdam pf.	47	50
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	94¾	95¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	31	34
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	75	79
American Bicycle	15	20
American Bicycle pf.	45	55
American Bicycle bonds	92½	93½
American Woolen Goods	25	25½
American Woolen Goods pf., ex. div.	89	90¾
American Writing Paper 5s	85	88
Distilling Company of America	8	8½
Distilling Company of America pf.	27½	28¼
Electric Axle Light & Power	5	5½
Electric Boat	24	27
Electric Boat pf.	35	40
Havana Commercial	17	19
Havana Commercial pf., ex. div.	59½	61
International Pump	15	17
International Pump pf	63	65
National Gramophone, ex. div.	59	63
National Salt	47	48
National Salt pf		80
National Tube	44	45
National Tube pf.	91	93
Otis Elevator	22	26
Otis Elevator pf.	87	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94½	96
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	79	80
Sloss-Sheffield	31	33
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	69	72
Standard Oil of New Jersey	488	493
U. S. Pneumatic Hose Collar	¼	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex. div.	84½	85
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton		60
Arizona Land	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12¾	13¼
British Columbia Copper	10½	11¼
Chicago & Alton sub.	103	105
Chicago & Alton 8s, new	103	106
Electric Vehicle	65	70
Electric Vehicle pf.	85	95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1⅛	1⅜
Fle nington Coal & Coke	20	
General Carriage	6¾	7
Illinois Transportation	3½	4
*Markeen Copper	6	7
Mexican 5s		97½
New England Transportatin	6½	7
New York Transportation	11⅜	12
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20	22
St. Louis subs	127½	129
Storage Power	14	15
Tennessee Copper	13¾	14
Trust Company of America	201	205
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28	30
Whipsaw Copper	12¾	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, new	84	86
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	65	70
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	91	93
Nassau Electric 4s	90	94
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	20½	20⅝
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	30¾	31
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	107	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	32
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	104	106

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	108	109
Consolidated Gas of Newark		55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds		103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	40	45
Denver Gas 5s	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	300	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	22	24
New England Gas & Coke bonds	74	75
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	108
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	72	76
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	157	160
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Jan. 6, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
111	115	125	Adams Express	114	114	114	114	+3
13⅞	14	370	Am. Car & Foundry	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	.....
61½	62	175	Am. Car & Found. pf.	62½	62½	61¼	62¼	.....
35½	36	200	American Ice	35¾	35¾	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅜
33¾	34¼	150	American Cotton Oil	34	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	.....
12¼	13	17	American Linseed	12½	12½	12¼	12½	.....
54½	54⅞	377	Am. Linseed pf	54⅝	54⅞	54⅜	54⅞	+ ⅛
29	30½	300	Am. Malting Co. pf.	30	30	29½	29½	−1½
36½	37	400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	36½	36⅞	36½	36⅝	− ⅛
88	89	335	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	88⅜	88⅞	88	88	− ½
81½	82½	470	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	81½	82	81½	82	.....
46⅞	47	5,470	Am. Steel & Wire	47	47½	46¾	47	+ ⅛
130⅜	130½	39,190	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	131½	131⅜	129	130⅜	−1½
91	97	30	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	98	98	98	98	.....
31½	32	100	American Tin Plate	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅜
80½	83	11	Am. Tin Plate pf.	83	83	83	83	.....
102¾	102⅞	8,910	American Tobacco	102½	103½	100½	102⅞	+ ⅛
39	39½	400	Anaconda Copper	38½	39	38½	39	− ½
19¼	19⅝	1,040	At., T. & S. F.	19¼	19¼	19⅛	19⅜	− ⅛
60⅜	60¾	18,570	At., T. & S. F. pf.	60¾	60⅞	60¾	60¾	− ½
56⅞	57	2,910	Baltimore & Ohio	56⅞	57	56⅞	56⅞	− ⅜
74	74½	2,445	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	74⅜	74½	74	74¼	− ⅝
72	72¼	18,465	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72¾	73	71½	72	−1¼
147	149	400	Brooklyn Union Gas	148	148	148	148	.....
49	50	200	Canada Southern	50	50	49½	49½	− ½
30⅝	30⅜	9,035	Chesapeake & Ohio	31	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	− ½
121¾	121⅞	6,740	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	122½	122¾	121¾	121⅞	−1
37	38	200	Chicago Con. Traction	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¾	− ⅛
99	92	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	91	91	91	91	+1
12⅝	12⅞	400	Chicago Great West.	12½	12¾	12½	12½	.....
34	35	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	− ⅝
15	15½	300	Chi. Ind. & Louis.	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	−1⅛
117⅝	117⅞	4,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	117⅝	117⅞	117¼	117⅜	− ⅛
106	106⅛	1,960	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106¾	107	105½	106¼	− ½
63⅞	64	4,395	C., C., C. & St. Louis	64⅜	64½	63⅜	64	− ⅜
108½	110	500	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	108½	109½	108½	109½	+2½
47	50	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	48	49	48	49	+1½
42⅞	43	580	Colorado Fuel & Iron	42	42¾	41¾	42¾	− ⅜
21½	22	100	Colorado Midland pf.	22	22	22	22	.....
5⅞	5⅝	100	Colorado Southern	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
14½	15	100	Col. Southern 2d pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½	− ⅛
15	16	25	Col. & H. C. & I.	16½	16¾	16½	16½	.....
192½	194	1,000	Consolidated Gas	194½	194½	194	194	.....
33	33½	3,370	Continental Tobacco	34	34	32⅝	33¼	−1⅛
85¾	86	360	Continental Tobac. pf.	86	86	86	86	− ½
114¼	114½	2,040	Delaware & Hudson	115	115	114	114½	−2½
176	176¾	386	Del., Lack. & West.	176¾	176¾	176½	176½	−2½
67	68½	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½	− ½
14½	15½	100	D. M. & Ft.

74½, closing at 75½. The certificates brought 25, and $6,000 worth of the bonds sold at 94¼@94¾. Other prices showed no material difference.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
100	Linseed	13	13	13
385	Linseed pf	54⅜	54¾	54⅝
185	Tin Plate	32	31¾	32
20	Tin Plate pf	82	82	82
10	Radiator	50	50	50
50	Radiator pf	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
805	National Biscuit	35¾	35½	35¾
135	National Biscuit pf	91	90¾	90¾
4	Chicago Edison	157	157	157
50	Metropolitan El. ctfs	25	25	25
4,067	Metropolitan El. pf	77	74½	75½
26	Diamond Match	121	119¼	119¾
12	South Side Elevated	101	101	101
50	Street's W. S. C. Line	22	22	22
310	West Chicago	110½	110	110½
100	Union Traction	29⅜	29	29

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—In the Boston market it was a day of light trading and general steadiness. Sugar was practically the only active stock, and that jumped up and down rapidly. The coppers continue to ignore the general market, and, inspired by the strong showing of Amalgamated, climb on their own account. Montana, Tamarack, and Amalgamated were the feature, although Isle Royale and Parrot had gains to their credit at the closing. Erie Telephone and Pullman were the best stocks outside of the coppers.

At the local Clearing House to-day 6 per cent. was the quoted rate between banks, and New York funds sold at from 20c to 10c discount.

Locally money is easier, and a reduction of Clearing House rates has been predicted within a few days. Money on call runs from 6 to 7 per cent. Time money is offered at 5½ and 6 per cent. There is a good market for commercial paper at 5½ and 6 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	6½	Old Colony	4¾	5
Allouez	3	3½	Old Dominion	21	21½
Arcadian	20	21	Osceola	73	75
Arnold	6¾	6¾	Parrot	42	42½
Ash Bed	1		Pioneer	2	3
Atlantic	25½	26	Quincy	145	150
Baltic	18½	19	Rhode Island	4½	5
B. & Cr. C.	30		Santa Fé	6	6½
Bos. & Mont.	285	286	Santa Ysabel	7¾	8¼
Butte & Bos.	50	53	Shoe	32½	33
Cal. & H.	753	757	Tamarack	345	350
Centennial	18	19	Utah Cons.	28	28½
Franklin	14¾	15½	Washington	1	1½
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	12	18
Isle Royale	25	26	Winona	4¾	5
Mohawk	16½	17½	Wolverine	40	41

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	242	244	
Bos. & Low.	241		
Bos. & Me.	202		
Bos. & Prov.		300	
Bos. Elev.		114	
Bos. Gas 5s.	80	84	
Cent. Mass.	12	13	
Cent. M. pf.	61	70	
Fitchburg pf.	124	125	
N.Y. & N. E.			
	110	112	
N. Y. & N. H.			
	210		
Old Colony		210	
Rutland pf.		60	
Vermont & Mass.		170	
West End pf.	93	94	

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	341	Mex. Tel.	3⅛
Chi. Stk. Yds.	136½	N. E. Tel.	135
Dom. Coal	46	U. S. Coal	24½
Dom. C. pf.	115½	West. Elec.	105⅜
Erie Tel.	107	West. El. pf.	61
Lam. Store	35		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—There was a steady inquiry for Union Traction all day, and Cambria Steel found ready buyers, but in Electric Company of America there was an inclination to sag on small transactions. Notably heavy was Pennsylvania Railroad. That stock fell 1½ per cent., to 55½, in response to the weakness in New York, but good buying was attracted at the low level. Philadelphia Electric held steady, but Weisbach Light receded another point on a sale of 100 shares. With a few exceptions, prices closed unchanged from last night. A feature of the dealings was the steady absorption of all offerings.

Money is steadily growing easier in Philadelphia. From the country banks the institutions here have received upward of $500,000 this week and loans have been curtailed by stock market liquidations. This is a point that will tell upon prices, but nobody expects a quick recovery. The rapid, it will be healthier for its measured progress.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cam. Steel	21⅝	21⅞	Phila. Trac.	95⅜	96
Choctaw	34½	35	Phila. El. Co.	5¾	5⅞
Diam. Steel	5¾	5⅞	Sus. I. & S.	4½	4⅝
Dary. Iess.	3⅛	3¼	Union Trac.	39	39¼
El. P. Trans.	13	13½	United Gas.	153	153½
Lehigh Val.	24⅝	25	Weisbach	41	
Marsden	10⅝	11	W.N.Y. & P.	5½	5⅝

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup 1,000	110½	Met W S E, Chi, 4s 34,000	95½
Small bonds 200	110¼	Mex Intern con 4s 10,000	87½
U S 3s, registered 5,000	109⅝	Mex Cent 1st inc 10,000	21
Virginia Fund Debt 2-3s 11,000	85	Metro St gen 5s 1,000	119½
Adams Express 4s 4,000	103	Mo, K & Tex 2d 4s 3,000	68
Atch. & Santa Fe adjust 4s 20,000	79½	Mo, K & Tex 4s 10,030	67¾
2,000	79⅝	Nash, Chat & St L 1st 7s 2,000	127
5,000	79½	Nash, Chat & St L con 5s 1,000	104⅞
Gen 4s 12,000	99⅝	N Y Cent & Hud Riv, Lake Sh col 3½s 10,000	97¼
31,000	99⅝	N Y Gas & Elec L H & P con 5s 2,000	93
8,000	99⅝	Norf & W con 4s 500	91
500	99⅝	North Pac gen 3s 1,000	65¾
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000	90½	6,000	65½
7,000	106⅛	North Pac 4s 3,000	103¼
Aus & N W'n 1st 5s 5,000	95¾	Oregon Sh Line 1st con 5s 1,500	110½
Balt & Ohio 3½s 8,000	93½	Ore R R & N con 4s 10,000	101¼
12,000	93⅝	Pac Coast 1st 5s 1,000	104½
Balt & Ohio 4s 81,000	98¾	Pac of Mo 1st 4s 4,000	105¾
5,000	98¼	Peo & East 1st 4s 4,000	86¼
Balt & Ohio, S W'n Div 3½s 10,000	88	1,000	86
Brooklyn Rap T 5s 1,000	105	1,000	86½
Brooklyn Un Elev 1st 14,000	94	Reading gen 4s 8,000	83⅞
Canada So 1st 5s 12,000	106	9,000	84
Canada South 2d 11,000	108	Rio Gr West 1st 4s 6,000	95
Cent of N J gen 5s 1,000	118½	St L & M & So 4s 25,000	78¾
Cent of Ga con 5s 1,000	90	5,000	96¼
4,000	89¾	10,000	96½
Cent Pac gtd 3½s 7,000	82	Chi, Bur & Q, Neb 1st 4s 1,000	109¾
2,000b5F	82	13,000	109½
2,000	82	St L & S F gen 5s 2,000	107
Cent Pac gtd 4s 21,000	95½	San A & A P 4s 2,000	77¾
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000	96	13,000	77½
5,000	96¼	St Paul, M & M, Dakota Ext 6s 10,000	119¾
10,000	96½	So Pac or Ariz 1st 6s 6,000	110¾
Chi, Bur & Q, Neb 5s 1,000	107	St L S W'n 2d 4s 1,000	54
Chi & N W'n gold 7s, registered 5,000	108¾	South Pacific 4s 7,000	81¾
Sinking Fund 5s 1,000	109	5,000	80¾
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 20,000	104	2,000	81
Chi Term Tran 4s 7,000	94	Southern Ry 1st 5s 4,000	106¾
Chi, Mil & St P, 8o Minn Div 6s 7,000	117⅝	3,000	107
Chi, St P, M & O 6s 5,000	131½	1,000	106¾
Col & South 1st 4s 12,000	83	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 8,000	111½
Del, M & M 1 g 3½s 1,000	84	Tex & N O con 5s 7,000	102
Den & Rio Gr con 4s 5,000	97½	Ulster & Del 1st 5s 2,000	103½
Den & Rio Gr 1st 7s 5,000	102¾	Union Pac 1st 4s 40,000	102¼
Erie 1st con 4s 1,000	88½	2,000	102⅜
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & P Div 5s 9,000	101	Wabash 1st 5s 1,000	113½
Hock Val 1st 4½s 9,000	99½	3,000	113½
Lacledo Gas Light of St L 1st 5s 5,000	109	3,000	113⅝
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s 1,000	108½	Wabash deb, Ser A 1,000	84
L Sh & M So 3½s 25,000	109½	Wabash deb, Ser B 13,000	35¼
Leh & W B Coal 5s 2,000	100½	10,000	35½
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s 1,000	98	5,000	35¼
2,000	97	32,000	35½
3,000	96¾	Wab, Des M Div 4s 22,000	91½
Total sales	$863,700	West N Y & Penn 1st 5s 1,000	110½
		Wilk & East 1st 5s 1,000	104¾
		2,000	104
		West Shore gtd 4s 2,000	110¾
		5,000	110⅞
		Wis Cent 1st 4s 1,000	89⅝

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $10,258,913. The imports of specie were $50,022 and the exports $3,517,633.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

Following is the New York Clearing House bank statement in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits of the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits	Per Cent.
$2,000,000	$1,960,200	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$13,000,000	$2,302,000	$1,090,000	$12,747,000	27.4
2,050,000	2,114,100	Bk. Manhattan Co.	18,867,000	3,581,000	2,808,000	22,271,000	28.7
2,000,000	1,162,500	Merchants' National	11,896,600	1,652,400	1,451,600	13,068,500	23.8
2,000,000	2,197,100	Mechanics' National	19,082,000	2,176,000	936,600	19,493,000	29.7
1,500,000	2,814,200	Bank of America	18,015,900	4,795,500	1,104,700	21,221,700	28.1
1,000,000	252,500	Phenix National	4,061,000	785,000	249,000	3,931,000	26.1
1,000,000	4,938,700	National City	41,317,200	23,944,000	3,864,900	106,098,100	26.1
300,000	6,560,100	Chemical National	23,093,600	7,536,300	2,346,200	26,511,000	37.3
600,000	207,000	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,285,100	727,200	466,800	4,705,900	25.4
1,000,000	1,718,600	Gallatin National	7,785,800	1,116,600	596,700	8,408,000	20.7
300,000	101,600	Nat. B. & Drovers'	1,064,200	283,200	54,100	1,194,500	28.2
400,000	129,800	Mech. & Traders'	2,106,000	264,000	206,000	2,296,000	20.5
200,000	16,600	Greenwich	923,500	106,300	201,600	876,200	35.1
600,000	505,300	Leather Mfrs.' Nat.	4,101,100	1,475,400	354,600	4,813,000	38.0
200,000	200,500	Seventh National	3,125,500	727,000	269,400	4,301,100	22.6
1,200,000	528,000	Bk. State of N. Y.	5,701,500	288,500	459,900	3,261,500	22.9
5,000,000	2,651,800	American Ex. Nat.	27,538,000	3,575,000	1,965,600	22,072,000	25.1
5,000,000	3,778,800	Nat. Bk. Commerce	23,215,400	937,900	2,915,600	17,667,100	21.8
1,000,000	1,624,300	National Broadway	5,808,300	1,135,600	186,700	5,161,200	26.0
1,000,000	1,084,800	Mercantile National	10,086,000	2,387,500	735,700	11,723,000	24.1
422,700	492,200	Pacific	2,778,900	258,000	435,700	3,201,000	22.3
1,500,000	974,100	Nat. Bk. of Republic	16,235,600	4,015,400	1,079,100	17,822,800	28.0
450,000	991,300	Chatham National	5,858,500	637,000	880,200	5,878,700	25.9
200,000	298,400	People's	2,087,700	251,800	373,900	2,783,100	22.4
1,000,000	633,200	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	12,115,300	2,765,800	886,600	13,677,100	26.1
1,000,000	2,711,400	Hanover National	32,720,300	10,934,300	1,550,900	42,230,600	30.3
500,000	412,200	Irving National	4,001,000	378,100	456,000	4,013,000	20.8
600,000	383,200	National Citizens'	2,886,700	521,500	145,300	2,943,900	22.7
500,000	264,800	Nassau	2,415,700	341,400	255,000	2,732,700	21.8
300,000	1,017,900	Market & Ful. Nat.	5,694,900	1,017,600	499,900	5,871,000	22.8
1,000,000	170,100	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,437,100	795,900	255,800	3,927,200	26.8
1,400,000	1,731,500	Corn Exchange	16,397,800	1,761,900	2,782,000	18,769,300	24.2
1,000,000	521,600	Continental Nat.	4,911,000	1,150,000	372,200	5,940,700	25.6
300,000	305,600	Oriental	2,090,000	180,000	477,600	2,205,000	29.8
1,500,000	5,829,800	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	23,452,000	4,579,000	1,169,000	23,042,000	24.7
2,000,000	3,339,500	National Park	35,748,000	10,473,000	1,553,000	43,359,000	27.7
250,000	148,200	East River Nat.	1,463,400	245,600	167,100	1,532,800	26.9
3,000,000	2,171,800	Fourth National	20,767,600	3,998,900	1,155,200	20,957,700	24.2
1,000,000	534,500	Central National	9,838,000	1,859,000	828,000	12,405,000	21.7
300,000	776,000	Second National	7,543,000	1,468,000	330,000	8,027,000	22.4
750,000	172,100	Ninth National	2,605,400	415,200	297,200	2,726,000	22.8
500,000	7,767,300	First National	31,417,700	5,692,000	1,172,100	29,640,300	23.2
300,000	78,100	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	2,134,100	315,000	310,400	2,310,300	27.1
250,000	682,500	Bowery	3,440,000	505,000	320,000	3,753,000	22.0
200,000	413,600	N. Y. County Nat.	3,215,200	640,000	320,300	3,844,200	25.0
750,000	318,500	German-American	3,552,100	674,100	279,100	3,626,800	26.3
1,000,000	1,596,700	Chase National	28,924,200	5,992,200	4,883,300	36,484,400	29.8
100,000	1,211,500	Fifth Avenue	8,044,200	1,782,500	416,000	8,817,900	24.8
200,000	585,400	German Exchange	2,573,000	201,900	824,100	3,460,200	29.7
200,000	774,600	Germania	2,835,300	403,500	411,000	4,177,300	19.5
500,000	818,200	Lincoln National	8,839,400	2,316,400	564,500	10,176,200	28.3
200,000	979,100	Garfield National	5,868,300	1,422,800	443,000	6,926,200	26.9
200,000	331,800	Fifth National	2,178,100	327,200	189,300	2,242,200	23.0
200,000	911,600	Bk. of the Metropolis	5,752,900	1,110,600	614,600	6,784,000	25.4
300,000	382,300	West Side	2,710,000	474,000	224,000	2,962,000	26.9
1,000,000	620,500	Seaboard National	9,736,000	1,380,000	1,568,000	11,647,000	25.4
2,100,000	1,202,800	Western National	12,643,300	7,289,000	1,243,700	31,980,800	26.6
300,000	529,400	First Nat., B'klyn	4,112,900	440,000	578,000	4,253,000	23.9
1,200,000	1,301,700	National Union	15,173,800	2,820,500	388,500	13,275,100	24.1
1,000,000	1,145,900	Liberty National	4,982,500	774,000	222,500	4,565,400	21.8
1,000,000	329,900	N. Y. Produce Exch.	3,535,500	466,300	327,400	2,976,500	26.7
250,000	397,400	Bk. of N. Amsterdam	3,419,600	659,600	318,200	3,780,800	25.6
250,000	191,400	Astor National	3,065,400	314,200	480,000	3,748,200	21.2
500,000	252,500	Hide & Leath. Nat.	2,259,800	134,900	303,000	1,590,400	27.5
$48,000,000	$66,438,300	Total, National Bks.					
11,422,700	14,541,900	Total State Banks.					
$59,422,700	$80,980,200	Total	677,797,000	144,001,700	54,994,300	748,953,100	26.6

*As per official reports—45 National banks, Dec. 2, 1899; 19 State banks, Dec. 4, 1899.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,074,439.00	$22,604.00	$99,312	$155,878.00	.....	$1,275,044.00
Columbia	300,000	2,094,000.00	139,000.00	100,000	118,500.00	$5,000.00	2,049,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,236,883.50	36,150.15	50,582	142,978.92	.....	1,338,805.58
Gansevoort	200,000	694,208.70	14,120.96	44,425	15,084.90	20,516.13	624,302.41
Hamilton	200,000	1,209,900.00	64,100.00	94,900	97,800.00	.....	1,379,600.00
Home	150,000	993,932.54	40,274.47	75,322	60,471.00	3,727.48	851,479.62
Mutual	200,000	1,377,146.76	41,753.43	104,078	994,963.00	3,877.15	1,410,392.39
19th Ward	100,000	964,600.00	23,300.00	98,000	215,300.00	670.00	1,338,900.00
Riverside	100,000	816,194.98	14,099.12	58,695	82,022.55	.....	896,952.91
State	100,000	2,602,000.00	234,000.00	117,000	157,000.00	78,000.00	3,243,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,130,400.00	34,800.00	184,400	115,600.00	22,000.00	1,025,200.00
Union Square	200,000	2,098,193.32	59,234.03	227,401	220,055.41	.....	2,548,028.58
Yorkville	100,000	1,597,400.00	62,300.00	169,500	68,000.00	26,000.00	1,589,200.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Badford	150,000	987,673.00	25,337.00	92,730	163,061.00	100,000.00	1,181,380.00
Broadway	100,000	1,305,148.15	14,104.00	122,321	179,305.00	481.74	1,483,455.18
Eighth Ward	100,000	336,300.00	11,700.00	21,600	47,000.00	1,000.00	279,400.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	572,300.00	20,500.00	23,100	51,700.00	13,800.00	503,200.00
Mfrs.' Nat.	252,000	2,470,300.00	238,800.00	382,200	522,300.00	.....	2,941,200.00
Mech. & Trad's.	100,000	920,947.27	63,900.00	18,043	67,305.42	7,205.35	851,433.73
Merchants'	100,000	308,983.32	5,016.14	21,025	20,660.00	977.49	314,498.83
National	300,000	3,874,000.00	122,000.00	274,000	622,000.00	30,000.00	4,265,000.00
National City	300,000	2,351,000.00	162,000.00	244,000	342,000.00	48,000.00	2,667,000.00
North Side	100,000	679,076.17	13,194.95	54,062	40,062.08	36,082.00	623,609.43
Schermerhorn	100,000	487,637.00	24,150.00	24,056	64,193.00	50,000.00	511,512.00
17th Ward	100,000	480,486.00	15,482.00	35,674	72,470.00	20,000.00	417,112.00
Washington	200,000	1,648,500.00	96,300.00	10,500	115,000.00	8,500.00	909,000.00
26th Ward	100,000	433,359.00	10,014.00	26,102	56,788.00	2,313.00	435,761.00
Union	100,000	300,013.00	10,080.00	20,160	38,049.00	4,600.00	214,141.00
Wallabout	100,000	655,200.00	35,300.00	21,600	33,900.00	32,500.00	639,200.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First National	100,000	677,110.00	17,289.00	11,460	119,305.00	.....	653,100.00
Bank of S. I.	25,000	460,110.00	15,220.00	22,209	73,252.00	8,000.00	520,660.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	5,100,100.00	258,100.00	758,900	738,900.00	92,400.00	5,533,100.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,153,080.00	91,025.00	72,748	291,150.00	149,340.00	2,176,346.00
Second National	250,000	1,306,800.00	64,500.00	34,600	298,700.00	.....	1,200,300.00
Third National	200,000*	873,677.81	25,327.48	75,358	93,850.19	84,861.02	907,470.51
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	1,922,200.00	118,800.00	98,400	179,600.00	28,800.00	1,651,500.00
Second National	125,000	805,611.00	55,600.00	44,600	74,300.00	28,000.00	816,000.00

42,480

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
$9,000	Am. Gas 5s	95½	95½	95	95

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows an increase in reserve of $589,650. The banks now hold a surplus of $11,757,725 above legal requirements.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Dec. 30.	Jan. 6.	Increase.
Loans	$673,689,400	$677,797,000	$4,107,600
Deposits	740,046,900	748,953,100	8,906,200
Circulation	16,042,700	16,234,100	191,400
Legal tender	62,082,900	54,994,300	2,311,400
Specie	143,496,900	144,001,700	504,800
Reserve	186,179,800	198,956,000	2,816,200
Reserve req'd	185,011,725	187,238,275	2,226,550
Surplus	11,168,075	11,757,725	589,050

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$11,757,725	1895	$35,862,050
1899	23,530,375	1894	83,796,650
1898	22,264,575	1893	8,942,450
1897	43,991,450	1892	18,961,125
1896	27,183,100	1891	13,354,250

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
640	Am. Steel & W.	47½	46¾	47¼
19,650	Am. Sugar Ref.	131⅝	129⅝	130⅝
900	Am. Tobacco	102¾	101½	102¾
1,140	T. & S. F. pf.	61	61	60	60½
9,420	Brooklyn R. T.	73	73⅛	71⅝	72⅛
20	Ches. & Ohio	30⅝	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝
2,600	C., B. & Q.	122½	122⅝	121⅝	122⅛
2,120	C., M. & St. P.	117⅞	118	117⅛	117⅝
130	C., R. I. & P.	106⅝	106⅝	105⅝	106
10	C., C., C. & St. L.	64¾	64¾	64	64⅜
50	Col. Fuel & I.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜
350	Cont. Tobacco	24⅝	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞
10	Del., Lackaw.	174	174	174	174
2,970	Federal Steel	52	52⅞	51⅝	52⅛
480	Louis. & Nash.	78⅝	79⅛	78⅜	78⅝
930	Manhattan	95⅜	95⅝	94⅜	95
400	Mo. Pacific	40⅝	40⅝	39¾	40¼
10	N. Y. Central	136⅜	136⅜	136⅛	136⅜
70	N. Y., O. & W.	21⅞	21⅞	21¾	21⅞
40	Norfolk & West.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜
150	Nor. Pacific	52½	52⅝	52¾	52½
10	Pacific Mail	45	45	45	45
130	People's Gas	103¾	104¼	103½	104⅛
200	Reading	18	18	18	18
120	Reading 1st pf.	51⅝	51⅝	51½	51⅝
1,020	Southern Pacific	36⅞	37⅛	36¾	36⅞
10	Southern Ry.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
50	Southern Ry. pf.	53	53	53	53
100	Tenn. C. & I.	84	84	83½	83½
720	Union Pacific	46⅞	46⅞	46¼	46⅝
180	Union Pac. pf.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅛	74⅜
830	U. S. Leather	16⅛	16⅝	16	16⅛

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
$9,000	Am. Gas 5s	95½	95½	95	95

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con	.04	.04
Andes	.11	.11
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.23	.21
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.46	.45
Challenge Con	.11	.09
Chollar	.10	.09
Confidence	.66	.60
Con. Cal. & Va	1.45	1.45
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.14	.11
Gould & Curry	.22	.23
Hale & Norcross	.38	.39
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washinton Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.31	.31
Occidental Con	.17	.17
Ophir	.70	.69
Overman	.09	.09
Potosi	.21	.20
Sage	.10	.08
Sav Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.44	.43
Standard	2.60	2.60
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con	.27	.26
Utah Con	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.23	.22
Silver bars	58	58
Mexican dollars	47⅝@48¼	47¼@48¼
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 6.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	40	41¾	41½	42
Alamo	16	18	16	17
Anaconda	45⅜	47	45	47⅜
Anchoria	76	80	76	80
Argentum	18	19	18	19
Bankers'	13¼	14½	13⅝	14¼
Bell	35	36	35	36¼
Blue Bell	11¾	13	12½	13
Coin	245	259	220	259
Columbine	20	21½	20	21
Consolidated	16	16⅞	16	16¼
Doctor	28	29	28	28⅝
Elkton	120½	121	120¼	121
El Paso	34½	35½	36	38
Findlay	14¾	15	14⅝	14⅞
Fleece	25	31	25	31
Garfield	17⅛	17¼	17	17¼
Gibson	20	24½	25	28
Gould	34½	35	34¾	35
Isabella	140	140½	140¾	141
Independence	53½	56⅜	51⅝	52
Jackpot	59	60	59½	61
King	100	101	100	101
Moon Anchor	69¼	73	69½	74
Matoa	28	30	28⅜	30
National	12	12½	12¼	12¾
Ophir	59	61	55	59
Pharmacist Con	14⅜	15	14⅞	15
Pinnacle	29⅞	30¼	28¾	29
Portland	237½	238½	233¼	235
Raven	80	81½	80	88
Rawlings	30	33	30	31
Rosa	57	58	57	58
Sovereign	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞
Tornado	49½	50	49½	50¼
Union	44¼	44½	44	44½
Vindicator	150	170	150	170
Work	32	32½	31⅜	31⅞
Zenobia	20½	22	20	20½

Vindicator, quarterly dividend, 5 cents; Portland, January dividend, 2 cents.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The R. C. McClure Company of Syracuse, to deal in hardware; capital, $50,000. Directors—Robert C. McClure, John McClure, Chase; John H. Costello, Syracuse.

Ogdensburg Roller Mills of Ogdensburg, to manufacture flour; capital, $35,000. Directors—John Hannan, John Dor

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Mater Severa.

Stephen Gwynn in The Spectator.

Where the huge Atlantic swings heavy water eastward,
Ireland, square to meet it, shoulders off the seas;
Wild are all her coasts with stress of cliff and billow,
On her northern moorland is little sheltered ease.

Well is with the salmon, ranger of her rivers;
Well is with the mackerel shoaling in each bay;
Dear is all the land to the lonely snipe and curlew;
Ay, but for its manfolk—a bitter lot have they.

Thankless is the soil; men trench, and delve, and labor,
Black and spongy peat amid barren knowes of stone;
Then to win a living overseas they travel,
And their women gather, if God pleases, what was sown.

Harvesters, a-homing from the golden tilth of England,
Where they sweat to cope with increase of teeming years,
Find too oft returning, sick with others' plenty,
Sunless Autumn dank upon green and spindling ears.

Or a tainted south wind brings upon the root-crop
Stench of rotting fibre and green leaf turning black;
Famine, never distant, stalks nearer now and nearer,
Bids them rake like crows amid mussel-beds and wrack.

Bleak and gray to man is the countenance of Nature;
Bleak her soil below him, bleak her sky above;
Wherefore, then, by man is her rare smile so cherished?
Paid her niggard bounty with so lavish love?

Not the slopes of Rhine with such yearning are remembered;
Not your Kentish orchards, not your Devon lanes.
'Tis as though her sons for that ungentle mother
Knew a mother's tenderness, felt a mother's pains.

Many an outward-bound, as the ship heads under Tory,
Clings with anguished eyes to the barren Fanad shore.
Many a homeward-bound, as they lift the frowning Foreland,
Pants to leap the league to his desolate Gweedore.

There about the ways God's air is free and spacious;
Warm are chimney corners there, warm the kindly heart;
There the soul of man takes root, and through its travail
Grips the rocky anchorage till the life-strings part.

The Exaltation of the Hohenzollerns.

Prof. Delbruck in The North American Review.

Germany leaves the direction of her foreign affairs to the Emperor and trusts that the sovereign will do the best he can, choose the most able counselors he can find, and that he will be prompt as well as prudent. Since all he does for the nation he does also for himself, for his own greatness and glory, for the splendor of his family, and for the future of his children and posterity, all his interests depend upon and are included in the success of German policy and the welfare of Germany. The house of Hohenzollern never can be separated from the fortunes of the nation. Therefore, the nation may safely confide its fortunes to the house of Hohenzollern; and even now, when public opinion has evidently taken quite a different view of things from that of the Emperor, or at least from that which he seems to hold, no public organ would propose, nor would the Reichstag itself wish, to alter the German Constitution with regard to this particular point.

A Good Guess.

"Reminiscences." By J. Kegan Paul.

Before Wilberforce became a Bishop he had been Archdeacon of Surrey, and his old Archdeaconry became a part of his later Bishopric of Winchester. At a meeting of the clergy at Clapham his chaplain told him that an old Dr. ——, who had been many years in the diocese, was vexed at having been forgotten. "Yes," said the Bishop, "I have not the smallest recollection of him, but I will make it all right, and will go out and speak to him. Which is he?" He was pointed out, and the Bishop made his way to him. "My dear Dr. ——, I have not had a moment for a real conversation with you. I need not ask how you are after all these years. Do you still ride your gray mare?" "Yes, my Lord, how good of you to remember her," &c. The chaplain, who was within earshot, said, when he again came near the Bishop: "Then you did remember Dr. —— after all?" "Not a bit of it," said the Bishop; "I saw the gray hairs on his coat and I chanced the sex."

A South Pacific Princess.

From Blackwood.

The ceremony of dressing is simple when one's garments number one, or at most two, and when neither soap nor water is an available commodity. Under shelter of the grass mat which has formed bed and blanket, the worn tapa vala was exchanged for a fresh one of gaudy cotton print. A loose bodice, so short as to leave a large stretch of warm, sherry-colored flesh visible above the waist, replaced the travel-stained one. A little cocoanut oil rubbed over the face and glistening shoulders, and Madame's state toilet was complete. The Royal Princess, it is true, was possessed of all the luxuries of a dressing-case, in the shape of half a ragged comb and a strip of looking-glass, and with these rudimentary implements she passed half an hour arranging her curly locks.

On the Pronunciation of "Water."

From Notes and Queries.

Mr. Clerk was pleading in a Scotch appeal before the House of Lords. The question at issue was in regard to a right of water. Mr. Clerk, more Scotico, pronounced the word watter. "Pray, Mr. Clerk," said one of the law peers, "do you spell water with two t's in Scotland?" "No, my Lord," was the dignified and scorching answer of the great lawyer, "but we spell manners with two n's."

For a Great Street in London.

From The Spectator.

Sir J. Wolfe Barry believes that the "retardation" of business traffic between east and west, more especially coal traffic, costs the trade interests of London £900,000 a year, the owners of vehicles £1,189,000, and pedestrians £65,000, or a total of £2,150,000 a year. This he would correct by cutting a single mighty street, 125 feet wide and five and one-half miles long, from west to east, and this, with its subsidiary connections, would cost £6,120,000. This had been ridiculed when originally proposed, but when the loss was fully understood it would be found that the saving fairly repaid the cost. The arterial street is, we fear, a brilliant dream for the present, but if London advances for twenty years as it has done for the past twenty something very like it will have to be constructed. We wonder if it would be quite impossible on the great lines to construct underground lines, confining their use to the conveyance of goods. That would enable us to pass a law which would relieve London more than any new openings—namely, a law insisting that all vehicles in motion shall travel at an equal speed. We always speak of the "stream" of London traffic, but it is the absence of streaminess which produces the fretting delays that take a year from the life of every active man.

Khaki for Uniforms.

From Blackwood.

I think it was in the year 1885 that Lord Roberts, who had just taken over the office of Commander in Chief in India, took up the question of khaki in the same energetic manner in which he went into every military question. He was early convinced of the suitability of this color for uniforms in the field, and he went further—he issued an order to have the whole equipment of field and mountain batteries, including even the wheels and guns themselves, painted khaki. This was a striking change from the dark color they had previously been painted, and which presented such a contrast to the usual surroundings of an Indian landscape. The rage for khaki at that time was so general that some wit proposed that all horses should be painted khaki before being sent on service. An excellent idea, but unfortunately unpractical till some one can manage perhaps to breed out a khaki horse.

South African Plagues.

From Ainslee's.

South Africa imports hides, wool, and mohair, and the ranchman would revel in riches were it not for the various pests that decimate his flocks and herds. The most deadly one is the rinderpest, a cattle plague which in the last ten years has been slowly creeping from Central Africa southward, leaving a wake of whitened bones. In traveling through Natal I saw fifty oxen lying dead about a spring where they had tumbled one over the other, so suddenly had the disease attacked them. It was almost impossible then to get an untainted piece of steak at a restaurant, though the proprietor resented any such charge, and a plethoric German traveler who called in a loud tone for "roast rinderpest" in the railroad café at De Aar Junction, Cape Colony, had to be picked up in fragments. Dr. Koch and other eminent specialists tried in vain to stop this plague. The country is now recovering from it slowly.

Another pest is the tsetse fly, an insect resembling our common house fly, but three times as large. Its bite will kill a horse, cow, or any other domestic animal in about ten days, but, strange to say, does not affect a wild animal or a human being. A less dangerous but more troublesome pest is the white ant, which is about one-quarter of an inch long and ubiquitous in many parts of the country. They live under the ground, and can only be routed by killing the queen, which sometimes reaches the size of one inch in length. This insect is particularly harassing in Rhodesia. At Buluwayo my traveling companion inadvertently left his boots on the floor after turning in at night, and he arose next morning to find the uppers carefully separated from the soles. "Lucky you didn't leave your clothes on the floor," was the hotel keeper's consolation. These ants will eat through anything but metal, and for that reason much of the building is done with corrugated iron. The ant hill is one of the conspicuous landmarks in traveling over South Africa.

The Leading Article.

From The Cornhill.

"I know what 'leaders' are, for I have written them," said Benjamin Disraeli in the course of a speech in the House of Commons, and though all of us may not have written "leaders" for The Morning Post and other newspapers, like Disraeli, we all at least know the meaning of the term "leaders." For more than 100 years after the publication of the first daily newspaper, The Daily Courant, which consisted of a small sheet, printed on one side only—and made its appearance in London, March, 1702, the "dailies" confined themselves to what is perhaps the proper business of a newspaper—the publication of the largest possible amount of news, and made no attempt whatever to mold or direct public opinion. At the opening of the nineteenth century "the leading article" first appeared in the morning papers. It was originally called the "leaded article," because of the "leads" or spaces introduced between the lines, to spread out the article and give it an imposing appearance, in order that it might at once attract the eye of even the most casual reader. After a time it was called "leading article" or "leader" or "editorial," names by which it is now universally known in newspaper offices. At the beginning, "leaders" were published only tentatively. Their publication was irregular; in form they were brief—we should call them "editorial paragraphs"—now—and they were principally used to direct special attention to some important event recorded in the news columns. But seventy-five years ago they became a settled and regular feature of the daily newspaper, and a potent agency for promoting opinions, political, religious, and social.

The Fate of the Transvaal Mines.

Interviewing John Hays Hammond in The Engineering Magazine.

Will the mines on the Rand suffer destruction, as has been threatened (according to newspaper report)—will they be seized and worked in the interest of the Boer Government—or will they merely lie idle and take only the damage due to neglect? Unfortunately, no direct answer seems obtainable. It is not to be believed, however, that any destruction of equipment could receive official sanction. In the first place, contrary to the generally received opinion, the ownership of the mines is vested chiefly on the Continent. British interests are a minority only, the majority of the shares being held in Germany, France, and other European countries. The large neutral interests involved would deter the heads of the Government from directing or sanctioning any wrecking of property or plant. Whether or not the recklessness and lawlessness of the lower elements of the community could be restrained is quite another matter. Wholesale destruction is not to be apprehended, but more or less vandalism of a desultory character. For the present, it is likely (as reported) that some of the mines (though only a very few) will be worked for the gold needed by the Boer Government, and that such work will be so prosecuted as to yield the largest immediate returns. Only the richest ore is likely to be taken; no attention to maintenance or repairs can be expected; it will, beyond question, be a systematic robbing of the mine and driving of the machinery to death.

Two Women.

She crept into the vacant church
Through empty aisles and bare;
A faint perfume hung o'er the gloom,
Vague as an unpraved prayer;
In robe and crown each saint looked down
And frowned to see her there.

Each gazed upon her from his place—
Peter and John and Paul;
She found nor peace nor pain's surcease,
So coldly looked they all.
As she faltered lone to the altar stone,
Where shone the candles tall.

And there enthroned, immaculate,
Tender and pure and wise,
She saw the grace of a woman's face,
The love of a woman's eyes;
And Marv's smile bent down the while,
Above her mute surprise.

Not hers to know the might that lies
In throned majesty;
She could but guess the tenderness,
The sister sympathy;
She made her prayer to Mary there
With lowly heart and knee.

The tall saints watched her as she went,
Each in his gold and blue,
Aloof from her, a trespasser,
Stern men they stood and true.
But Mary smiled, and the clasped Child
He understood and knew.
—THEODOSIA PICKERING GARRISON in the New Lippincott's.

The Cafe.

From Scribner's.

Not in Paris only, but all over France, in every garrison town, provincial city, or tiny village, the café is the chief attraction, the centre of thought, the focus toward which all the rays of masculine existence converge.

For the student in Paris, newly arrived from the provinces, living in furnished rooms, to whose modest purse the theatres and other places of amusement are practically closed, the café is a supreme resource. His mind is molded, his ideas and opinions formed, more by what he hears and sees there than by any other influence. His restaurant is of no importance. He may eat anywhere. But the choice of his café will often give the bent to a young man's career. It indicates to his acquaintances his exact shade of politics and his opinions on literature, music, or art. In Paris, to know a man at all is to know where you can find him at the hour of the apéritif—what Baudelaire called

L'heure sainte
de l'absinthe.

When young men form a society among themselves, an establishment of this kind is chosen as their meeting place, and thousands exist only by such patronage, as, for example, the Café de la Régence, Place du Théâtre Français, which is frequented entirely by men who play chess.

New Year's Day in Japan.

Onoto Watanna in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

The 1st of January bears the significant title of Gansan, (the Three Beginnings,) meaning beginning of the year, beginning of the month, and beginning of the day. And to this might be added the beginning of a new and better life. What Christmas is to the Occidentals New Year's is to the Japanese, although greetings and congratulations are not confined to the first day of the year, but at any time between the 1st and the 15th.

The Japanese begin to prepare for the new year nearly a month before, and in fact give their houses and possessions a thorough cleansing, just as the good American housewife does in the Springtime. Even the very poorest people do this, laying mats of rice straw, and cleaning every nook and corner with fresh bamboo dusters and brooms, which are said to symbolize prosperity and good fortune. And after the house has been aired and cleaned, it is decorated with pine and bamboo, for the Japanese venerate both of these because they keep green through the entire Winter and symbolize longevity. The Japanese read in the most insignificant natural objects some striking significance, and there is a meaning attached to almost every decoration or ornament in the house. The outsides and gardens of the houses are also beautifully decorated, to say nothing of the streets, which present a most interesting and animated spectacle at this time.

On New Year's Eve the streets and stores, which at this time display their most attractive goods, are thronged with people intent on buying the requisites for the coming year. At night the streets are beautifully illuminated with lines of big lanterns, family crests, flags, shop signs, &c., hung from every store. On this eve many of the people remain up all night and watch the old year out and the new year in, though a few old-fashioned ones prefer the custom of rising very early in the morning to worship the first rising sun of the new year.

A New Year Proposal.

"What resolutions have I vowed to keep
the coming year?
Come, sit beside me, maiden fair, and
straightway you shall hear:
I've pledged myself to choose one girl from
out the throng so gay,
And love her with an honest love forever
and for aye.

"I'll work for her with brain and brawn,
with all my might and main,
Until I've won her everything that honesty
can gain;
I'll fill her life with all that's good, till life
itself is done—
And while we train our minds and hearts
we'll not neglect the fun.

"Now tell me, won't you, maiden fair, what
you have vowed to do—
For I've laid bare my inmost soul to no one
but to you!"
"I've made no pledges," she replied in so
demure a tone,
"But, if you don't object, I'll try to help
you keep your own!"
—WALLACE IRWIN in VINCENT in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Lawrence, the Infant Prodigy.

In The Century.

Raphael, with genius at his back, did not come to maturity so quickly, nor did Rubens, triumphant at Antwerp, hold popular applause so long; for Lawrence kept his admiring public to the last, and was something of a wonder both as man and boy. His whole career was brilliant, yet not through intrinsic force; his art was successful without being great; he was honored and praised down to his grave, and yet he possessed not genius. There are men who achieve popular success without genius. Lawrence was one of them.

The father was a man of some birth and education, but he had what is called "the poetic temperament," and never got on very well in the world. He was at different times a barrister without a brief, an actor without a part, a keeper of the White Lion Inn at Devizes without guests enough to make it pay. When young Lawrence was three years old his father made a change of base, and moved into the Black Bear Inn. It was here that the boy was placed upon the table to recite Shakespeare for the guests. Here also he developed a wonderful gift of making portraits in pastel of the passing public. A guest could have a portrait painted while he waited, and the speed of the artist was not less wonderful than his age. The Duchess of Devonshire and Lord and Lady Kenyon were among his early sitters, and the record is preserved that Lady Kenyon's likeness was drawn in profile because, as the child artist declared, "her face was not straight." In a short time he had attracted the attention of Garrick, Foote, Wilkes, Burke, Sheridan, and Johnson, and his father began traveling with him about the neighboring country and exhibiting him as one of the wonders of the age.

The Bishop's Dog.

From "The Life of Edward White Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury." By A. C. Benson.

He was often accompanied to church by our collie, Watch, who had a place in the pew in the transept, and whose claws we could sometimes hear pattering in the aisle, if he found his accustomed seat draughty or felt impelled to change it. Watch had also a special place under a window in the chapel, which he always attended, as well as the 8 o'clock matins, and a special rug of his own. It was at Truro that the two adventures of Watch occurred that gave my father such delight. My father was reading the lesson, which was the thirteenth chapter of St. Mark, in which the word "Watch" occurs several times. The dog, who had been slumbering peacefully, became very restless, and as the Bishop ended with the words, "What I say unto you I say unto all, Watch," in a very imperious voice, there followed a great scuffling and scratching, and Watch emerged hastily from his place, and proceeded to the door of my father's stall. The other occasion was on the evening of an ordination, when some twelve candidates were staying in the house. Watch, seeing so many grown, sensible men about, when compline had just begun—it was before the chapel was fitted up—took the opportunity to go and rout in the bit basket, and, selecting a crumpled envelope, he offered it to each in turn, to be thrown for him—then, failing to attract attention, he put it down in the middle of the room, looked piteously at my father, and wagged his tail.

Finding Beer.

From "Aids to Scouting for Non-Commissioned Officers and Men." By Col. Baden-Powell.

I was riding one day across an open grass plain in Matabeleland, with one native, scouting.

Suddenly we noticed the grass had been recently trodden down; following up the track for a short distance it got on to a patch of sandy ground, and we then saw that it was the spoor of several women and boys walking toward some hills about five miles distant, where we believed the enemy to be hiding. Then we saw a leaf lying about ten yards off the track—there were no trees for miles, but there were, we knew, trees of this kind at a village fifteen miles distant, in the direction from which the tracks led. Probably, then, these women had come from that village, bringing the leaf with them, and had gone to the hills.

On picking up the leaf it was damp, and smelled of native beer. So we guessed that according to the custom of these people (remember, as I said before, to study the habits and customs of your enemy) they had been carrying pots of native beer on their heads, the mouths of the pots being stopped with bunches of leaves. One of these leaves had fallen out; but we found it ten yards off the track, which showed that at the time it fell a wind had been blowing.

There was no wind now, but there had been at about 5 A. M., and it was now nearly 7.

So we read from these signs that a party of women had brought beer during the night from the village fifteen miles distant, and had taken it to the enemy on the hills, arriving there about 6 o'clock.

The men would probably start to drink the beer at once, (as it goes sour if kept for long,) and would by the time we could get there be getting sleepy from it, so we should have a favorable chance of reconnoitring their position.

We accordingly followed the women's tracks, found the enemy, made our observations, and got away with our information without any difficulty.

A Mormon Proposition of Marriage.

Mrs. J. K. Hudson in The New Lippincott.

Three men were ushered into the room. One was tall and of strong, well-marked features and dignified presence. The other two were stout and florid and rather nervous in manner, brothers apparently.

Without waiting for a formal introduction, one of these motioned inconsequently toward me and said, "Is she of the Lord's people?"

The woman offered them chairs with a slight inclination of the head, that might have been taken either for answer or for an invitation to be seated.

Was she afraid? I could not tell. The men paid no attention to the invitation for the moment and ignored my presence. They had come upon urgent and important business, they announced, and would state it at once. It was their duty to bear a message to her, one that specially concerned her.

"Yes," said the tall and solemn elder, "it is indeed nothing less than a revelation received by the head of the Church last night. It concerns both you and your daughter."

"My daughter," gasped the woman, in scarcely audible tones, and I saw one hand grasp the back of a chair convulsively.

"Your daughter, who has now grown to womanhood," continued the elder, "and owes her allegiance to the Church."

"What is the revelation?" the woman forced her drawn lips to ask.

"Through the grace of the all-wise Father it has been revealed to his disciple, Brigham Young, that your daughter Clarisse should become the third wife of Elder W——, here present with us."

An awful silence ensued, and then a convulsive movement in the woman's throat, as if her voice refused to utter a sound, attracted the attention of all, and the men bowed their heads that they might not see.

"The Gentle Dove."

"From Wild Animals in Captivity," by Edward Bartelett.

I am almost afraid to say that the great amount of kind feeling, sympathy, and regard bestowed upon doves in general is wasted upon the undeserving. To all keepers of doves and pigeons the pugnacious disposition exhibited by birds of this class is well known, although the means of inflicting injury upon each other is somewhat limited in consequence of the comparative want of weapons. Not being armed with claws, spurs, and a powerful beak like most gallinaceous birds, they not only do battle with a somewhat weak bill, but strike each other with the wing joint. The heavy blows thus inflicted by the aid of the powerful pectoral muscles would perfectly astonish any one who received it, and although they seldom kill each other, they are prone to quarrel, fight, and keep up a very determined disagreement.

Stage Kisses Are Genuine.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

They must have an impulsive manner. They must look sufficiently fervid. It is a curious sight—that of two players who are to express the ardent love which Shakespeare has written for his "Romeo and Juliet," but who at rehearsal, in modern clothes and no accessories of glamour, practice a kiss as mechanically and unfeelingly as though it were—as it is then—utterly devoid of sentiment. There must be no hesitation nor clumsiness. Romeo is not permitted to decide whether to throw both arms around his sweetheart or only one, or which. Nor may Juliet be shy or forward, yielding or resisting, as she chooses. The director will place their arms for them if they do not themselves make a picturesque exhibit of tenderness. And the kiss? Shall it be delivered by the wooer on the lips of the won, or on brow, or cheek? That question is considered and settled. Are kisses on the stage genuine? Well, not at rehearsals, except, maybe, once or twice in order to show the effect fully. An actress would resent a real kiss at a rehearsal except when necessary. For the satisfaction of mural curiosity on that point, it may be told right here that most of the kisses in the public performances of plays are actual kisses.

Chinese Thrift.

From The Atlantic.

No race of men can surpass the Chinese in habits of industry and thrift, says D. Z. Sheffield in the January Atlantic. With the introduction of Western civilization the vast resources of the country will be developed, the products of the soil and manufacture will indefinitely increase, and domestic and international trade will be multiplied in its proportions. Now, in all this material regeneration of China, the Chinaman will be in evidence. Not a dollar will be gathered from the soil, from trade, from mines, from manufactories, without his securing a due proportion as a reward for his part in the enterprise. He will patiently and faithfully work for a master for half a generation, and in the second half he will appear as his own master, at the head of a thriving business. Thus, in the industries of the future, wherever there is work to be done, there will be found Chinese ready to "sell strength," as working for hire is called in China; and they will sell more strength for the money than will men of any other nation. Again, a dollar in the hands of a Chinaman represents far greater purchasing power than it does in the hands of a European.

In China a dollar will purchase 1,500 pieces of cash composed of copper and zinc. These cash, with a hole in the centre and strung on a cord, weigh seven pounds. A servant or common laborer in Peking is glad to give ten days of labor, and a carpenter or mason six days, to secure this amount of cash. This money would give a comfortable support to an average family. Three dollars a month, or $36 a year, would cover the living income of a Chinese family of the working classes. The meaning of this is that the Chinaman will survive and prosper under conditions of life which would discourage and finally overwhelm the European.

In the Cathedral.

The city's burning heart beats far outside
This dim cathedral, where the mystic air
Vibrates with voices of impassioned prayer
From generations that have lived and died.
Calm saints, despairing sinners, here have cried
To Heaven for mercy: myriad lives laid bare
Their secret places, yielding to Christ's care
The burden, where His sacraments abide.
Soft from the jeweled windows falls the light,
Touching the incense-laden atmosphere
To glory, while a deep antiphony
Rolls from the organ to the arches' height.
To soul and sense a Presence liveth here,
Instinct with power of immortality.
—KATHARINE COOLIDGE, in The Atlantic Monthly.

A Dark Hour for England.

Sidney Low in The Fortnightly.

There was a very dark day on "Black Friday," 1745, when the Young Pretender, with the Highland clansmen, was at Derby, with nothing between him and London but Cumberland's half-organized, half-hearted force at Finchley, and when a French invasion, supported by a great Jacobite rising all over England, appeared imminent. Again, there were some gloomy days in the Autumn of 1781, when England, badly worsted on land by the American colonists, had temporarily lost the command of the sea, and was opposed to a coalition of the maritime States of the world. She had the three great navies of the Continent—those of France, Spain, and Holland—against her, at the same time that the northern powers, with Russia at their head, had constituted the armed neutrality, which was mainly intended to hamper and limit the British naval operations. While Cornwallis was playing out the last scene of the losing military drama in Virginia, the fleets of England for once found themselves unable to face the enemy. In spite of Rodney's capture of St. Eustatia, the allies under De Grasse were too strong for us in the West Indies, and in the European waters we were so weak that we could do nothing to avert the surrender of Minorca, the gem of the Mediterranean. Suffren had baffled us in the Indian Ocean, and even in the Channel and the North Sea, after Hyde Parker's indecisive action off the Doggerbank, we could barely hold our own, and had to endure the humiliation of a French attack on Jersey. But the worst of all our bad moments was assuredly that which came upon us in the Spring of 1797, when to many other misfortunes and anxieties there was added the appalling news of the mutinies at Spithead and the Nore. Lord Rosebery, in a recent speech, has called this period the most critical in the whole modern history of Great Britain, and the estimate does not seem excessive.

Never, certainly, since the age of Elizabeth, had such tremendous forces been arrayed against England; never had her rulers to deal with so many simultaneous difficulties, foreign and domestic.

Pitt and his colleagues might well have lost their nerve at the prospect which faced them, when they heard that a naval rebellion at the mouth of the Thames had been added to their perplexities. "Everything," as a historian of the period says, "seemed to be failing at once. Their armies had been defeated, the Bank had suspended payment, and now the fleet, the pride and glory of England, appeared on the point of deserting the national colors." The Three Per Cents, which had stood at 98 seven years before, had fallen to 45. The great edifice of British credit was in danger of collapsing.

Heavy Guns and Ears.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

The stunning report of each gun as it is fired is something that a stranger on the deck will long remember. There is an old saying, "deaf as a post." Now, in the royal navy, this is changed to "deaf as a post Captain." No man can go through a long series of gunnery practices without having his hearing very seriously affected. Some men put cotton wool in their ears, but even this precaution does little to deaden the terrible shock. And if the firing of one or two guns has such a shattering power, what would be the effect if the whole armament were in action together.

It is almost impossible to conceive the strain upon nerve and senses of the rending concussion. If a visitor watches the firing of one of the monster nine-inch guns, and then places himself beside one of the smaller pieces, the report made by the one will not appear much louder than that of the other. The extra distance to the muzzle of the big piece discounts the sound. The only apparent difference between the two appears to be that the small pieces have a sharper, higher-pitched note, and that the six and nine-inch guns speak with more of a bellowing roar. One piece of advice may be given to any one who finds himself in the neighborhood of a gun in action. The noise will not have nearly the same effect if you are watching the gun as if the crash comes unexpectedly. Unconsciously Nature prepares you to resist a shock which is known to be impending.

The Voice o' the Nation.

Leave our furrin frens tu chatter, let 'em
flutter roun', an' fuss,
'Tain't their cheerin' or their sneerin' thet
can help or hinder us;
Let 'em hope we're doomed tu failure, let
'em say we're crushed an' cowed:
P'raps they think the sun's extinguished
when it's strugglin' through a cloud?
They air hurryin' tu believe us all their
hatred can desire,
But the blows they fancy fatal only clinch
our courage higher;
Talkin's easier work than doin', yew may
take your oath o' thet—
Boys! git on, an' let 'em chatter—but we
ain't done yet!

Air their hearts so small an' craven thet
they cannot understan'
How we're game tu take a lickin'—an'
then lick the outer man?
Whut's their gauge fer measurin' greatness, how did they achieve renown,
Thet they think whene'er we stumble we
must keep on lyin' down?
Du they dream an Emp'ror's conjured up by
easy charms an' sweet?
Ours, at least, was shaped and builded from
disaster an' defeat,
An' we've made it whut it is, through all
the cent'ries thet hev gone,
Not without a slip or blunder—but by still
goin' on!

It is good to git the fust blow in—but best
tu hev the last;
An' they'll see us still go forrard es they've
seen us in the past,
Fer each loss we hev tu suffer, each defeat
thet marks our way
Is a clarion call tu victory, an' we hear it
an' obey;
In the end, we hit the bull's-eye, though
it's arter many a miss;
Ef a lickin' could hev beat us, we'd hev
fallen long ere this;
Some may find a knock-down blow es bad
es pisen in their cup,
But we never stop tu taste it—no, we jest
git up!

Ef our Empire is a-shakin', it's a steadyin'
sort uv shake
Thet'll warm our blood an' rouse us till our
sleepin' strength's awake;
The storm shall break its might on us, an'
when its hour is o'er,
Ye'll find us standin', rock-like, ruther
firmer than afore;
An' our furrin frens, I'm thinkin', may
look wiser ef they wait,
'Stead of castin' up the total 'fore the sum
is on the slate;
They've hed cause tu know us better, an'
it's strange thet they forget—
Boys! get on, an' let 'em chatter—but we
ain't done yet!
HOSEA, Jr., in The Spectator.

Memory, and What Then?

Max Muller in The Nineteenth Century.

I knew Macaulay, of whom it was said and believed that he could repeat a leading article of The Times after having read it once; but I never had the heart to ask him to let me hear him do so. Prof. Conington at Oxford enjoyed the same reputation, but I never heard him either repeat a few pages after he had read them. Still there is nothing so very incredible in this, for when I was at school at Leipsic and the whole class was punished by being kept back till they had learned two or three chapters of Cicero, I generally was off in about ten minutes. I could not do that now for my very life.

I lately read a very interesting book by the Rev. H. C. Adams, a master at Winchester, which was, and is still, famous for its system of "standing up." As it was published in his lifetime, and in the lifetime of the pupils whom he mentions by name, I think he may be fairly trusted. He tells us in Wykehamica (1878) that he knew a schoolfellow who never could learn his exercise, but who could nevertheless go through the whole of the scores in the matches with Eton and Harrow from the very first, giving each player his correct number of runs, and particularly the manner in which he was out.

He knew another, of no remarkable capacity, able to say the whole of the English Bible by rote. Put him on where you would, he would go fluently on as long as there was any one to listen.

When large standings up were said, sometimes 13,000 and 14,000 lines were said, and were said well, too. In Bishop Wordsworth's time, one boy in the Senior part of the fifth took up the whole of Virgil for his standing up, and acquitted himself brilliantly, that being only a portion of his eight lessons. I have made the reading of The Times every morning responsible for the gradual paralysis of our memory, but what shall we say when we are told the late editor of The Times, Mr. Chenery, whose death is still deplored by so many friends, knew the Koran and the Old Testament in Arabic and Hebrew by heart as well as any Ulema or rabbi? Perhaps those who, like myself, knew him well, may feel a little skeptical. He certainly never mentioned this extraordinary power to me. Judging by our own capacity or incapacity, we may perhaps recall to mind the well-known lines of Horace which we learned at school many years ago, and which may still supply some comfort to weaker memories and humbler souls:

Est quodam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra.

Various Incomes.

"Reminiscences," by J. Kegan Paul.

"Not long before her (Mrs. Proctor's) death Mr. Browning, Mr. Matthew Arnold, and I were standing in front of the fireplace one Sunday afternoon, talking about the various incomes made by prominent persons, and Mrs. Proctor was giving her own reminiscences of barristers' and physicians' fees, and the sums obtained by literature by men known to her in her youth.

"Mr. Browning thereupon told how at the house of a distinguished surgeon he had met an exalted personage, who to much bonhomie joins an inordinate curiosity. He said to the surgeon, 'I should like to know, of course I do not speak of present company, what a first-rate surgeon makes in his profession.' 'Well, Sir,' said the host, 'I should say that about £15,000 a year would be the mark.' 'What,' said the Prince, turning to the then acknowledged leader of the English bar, 'what does a great barrister make?' 'I suppose, Sir, £25,000 would hit the mark.' Sir John Millais was also present, and he was the third asked. 'Possibly, Sir, £35,000 a pear.' 'Oh, come, come,' said the questioner. 'Well, Sir,' said Sir John Millais, rather nettled, 'is a matter of fact, last year I made £40,000, and might have made more had I not been taking holiday longer than usual in Scotland.' When he had finished speaking, Mr. Browning put his arms through Mr. Arnold's and mine, and said, 'We don't make that by literature, do we?'"

My Lodging Is on the Cold Ground.

From The Rivals. 1668.

My lodging it is on the Cold ground,
and very hard is my fare,
But that which troubles me most, is
the unkindness of my dear,
Yet still I cry, O turn Love,
and I prethee Love turn to me,
For thou art the Man that I long for,
and alack, what remedy?

I'l Crown thee with a Garland of straw then,
and I'le Marry thee with a Rush ring,
My frozen hopes shall thaw then,
and merrily we will Sing,
O turn to me my dear Love,
and prethee Love turn to me,
For thou art the Man that alone eanst
procure my Liberty.

But if thou wilt harder thy heart, still,
and be deaf to my pittyful moan,
Then I must endure the smart still,
and tumble in straw alone,
Yet still I cry, O turn Love,
and I prethee Love turn to me,
For thou art the Man that alone art
the cause of my misery.

English Soldier's Emergency Rations.

From The London Chronicle.

What are known as "emergency rations," are contained in little tin cases somewhere about the size of a small brandy flask. One half the case contains 4 ounces of pemmican, and the other half 4 ounces of cocoa-paste. Every man in the field carries one of these in his haversack, and whatever happens to the regular commissariat, he has got upon his back enough to live upon for six and thirty hours. The pemmican is lean meat, dried and ground to powder and compressed into a block, and, like the cocoa-paste, may be eaten as it is or dissolved in hot water. It comes into the depot in tierces of 1,000 pounds each, and every tierce is divided into 4,000 rations. It will keep almost indefinitely; so that wherever the British soldier goes on active service, he is well provided.

Corn-Drying and the Ground Squirrel.

Zitkala-Sa in The Atlantic.

From a field in the fertile river bottom my mother and aunt gathered an abundant supply of corn. Near our tepee they spread a large canvas upon the grass, and dried their sweet corn in it. I was left to watch the corn, that nothing should disturb it. I played around it with dolls made of ears of corn. I braided their soft fine silk for hair, and gave them as various blankets as I found scraps in my mother's workbag.

There was a little stranger with a black-and-yellow-striped coat that used to come to the drying corn. It was a little ground squirrel, who was so fearless of me that he came to one corner of the canvas and carried away as much of the sweet corn as he could hold. I wanted very much to catch him, and rub his pretty fur back, but my mother said he would be so frightened if I caught him that he would bite my fingers. So I was as content as he to keep the corn between us. Every morning he came for more corn. Some evenings I have seen him creeping about our grounds, and when I gave a sudden whoop of recognition he ran quickly out of sight.

In the sun and wind mother also dried many wild fruits—cherries, berries, and plums. But chiefest among my early recollections of autumn is that one of the corn-drying and the ground squirrel.

Causes for Suicide in China.

From "The Yang-tse Valley and Beyond," Mrs. J. F. Bishop.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the causes of suicide in China are not, as in Europe, profound melancholia, heavy losses, or disappointment in love, but chiefly revenge, and the desire to inflict serious injury on another. Suicide enables a Chinese to take a truly terrible revenge, for he believes that his spirit will malignantly haunt and injure the living; and the desire to save a suicide's life arises in most cases, not from humanity, but from the hope of averting such a direful catastrophe. If a master offends his servant or makes him "lose face," or a shopkeeper his assistant or apprentice, the surest revenge is to die on the premises, for it not only involves the power of haunting and of inflicting daily injuries, but renders it necessary that the body should lie where death occurs until an official inquiry is made, which brings into the house the scandal and turmoil of a visit from a mandarin with a body of officials and retainers. It is quite common for a man or woman to walk into the courtyard of a person against whom he or she has a grudge, and take a fatal dose of opium there to insure these desirable results!

Creuzot Guns.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Creusot or "Le Creuzot" is a place in the department of Saône-et-Loire in France which has been long famous for its extensive ironworks. It does not follow, however, that a "Creusot" gun was made at Creusot, because that name is now applied to all the guns that are manufactured by the great French firm of Schneider & Co., who in 1835 became possessed of the works at Creusot, which, after being employed by the State under the Revolutionary Government for the manufacture of guns, were under the Empire handed back to private owners, though still receiving large orders for similar work from the Emperor. After the peace in 1815 the works passed through the hands of various firms which failed in succession, until they were purchased by the predecessors of the present firm. In 1867 Messrs. Schneider made themselves famous by being the first firm fully to apply and adapt to the manufacture of both plates for armored ships and guns various inventions, chiefly English, notably the great invention of Bessemer for the cheap manufacture of steel. From that time onward their works have been steadily developed. They have applied new processes to manufacture, including the use of various alloys—notably nickel, of which in its raw state the British Empire possesses almost a monopoly—to the improvement of the quality of the steel of which they make their guns. They have become the owners of a vast area of ground in the neighborhood of Havre, and have there created gigantic workshops almost on as large a scale as their works at Creusot. Thus, curiously enough, it has come to pass that when we speak of a "Creusot" gun, we mean a gun of whatever size made by the great French firm of Schneider & Co., whether it has in fact been made at Creusot or at Havre

THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE

For Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption.

HYOMEI

The Only Germicide that Can Be Inhaled in the Air We Breathe.

THE FIRST REMEDY

Ever Permitted by Nature to Enter the Bronchial Tubes and Lungs.

IT CURES PERMANENTLY

Because it Reaches the Smallest Air Cells in the Head, Throat and Lungs and Kills the Germ Causing the Disease.

We claim without fear of contradiction that Hyomei is the only positive cure ever known for catarrh, bronchitis, asthma and consumption. This claim is based on the following well-known facts: In order to permanently cure any of the above diseases you must destroy the germs which cause them. That it is absolutely impossible to reach these germs excepting through the air we breathe. That none of the liquid germicides can pass the epiglottis, no matter how minutely divided into sprays or vapors. That Hyomei is the first and only Dry-Air Germicide ever found which can be inhaled in the air we breathe and reach all the air cells of the head, throat and lungs.

It goes to the seat of the disease and destroys the cause, thus making a permanent cure, which cannot be effected in any other way.

What They Say About Hyomei.

DOES IT CURE CATARRH?

One of the Seventeen Thousand Testimonials Received.

BOSTON, Mass, April 20.
Care of Jordan, Marsh & Co.

DEAR SIR—I had catarrh for twenty years, and the last ten

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

For the skater who dislikes the congested condition of the lakes of the city's parks, and who has a little time at his disposal, the Shrewsbury River offers a splendid field for his exertions.

The 11:30 train of the Central Railroad of New Jersey reaches Branchport at 1 P. M., and right opposite the latter station runs a little arm of the river, down which one may skate to the main stream, which offers a magnificent stretch of ice, over which the skater may speed as far as Seabright without fear of jostling or being jostled. Not that there are not many on the river, enjoying the sport, but the enormous expanse of smoothness gives every one upon it plenty of room for either racing or fancy skating.

A party leaving town on the train mentioned could enjoy three or four hours on the ice, have dinner at the Norwood, which is right on the river bank, and return by the 6:30 train, and be back in New York by 8:30 that evening. Or, better still, by putting up at the hotel over night, a moonlight spin might be enjoyed and the early train taken next morning, allowing one to be back in time for business.

Skating is not the only sport to be had there, as the cold snap has brought the ice boats out in fleets, and the same conditions that make the Shrewsbury so charming for small boat sailing renders it equally good for the management of the steel-shod craft.

Seamen of Branchport and other local cracks have their craft in commission already, and are training up preparatory to testing their speed against those of Red Bank's ice yachtsmen.

It is a wonderful experience—this lying in the cockpit of an ice yacht, hanging on with one hand to the centre rail and watching the low-lying shores fly past, and part of the time the heart of the novice is in his boots and part of the time in his throat. Straight you dash at express train speed toward the shore or a dock, and it seems beyond any chance that the boat can be turned before a collision occurs. Your hair begins to stand up under your skull cap, and you can feel a strange and rather alarming chill run down your spine; then, just as you have given yourself up for lost, and are faintly hoping that your remains won't be unrecognizable, the skilled hand at the tiller jams it hard down, and the boat goes about with a swing and a swish—you should hold on pretty tightly just at that time—and you are on the other tack, with the shore running away from you as fast as it can go.

To the sailor that change of course is a revelation. No shaking and flapping of canvas, scarcely any stoppage of speed, the slacking up and gathering of way again are almost imperceptible as the tremendous momentum of the boat puts her on the new tack so quickly that one hardly appreciates it before the craft is again at full speed.

It requires a steady hand, a keen eye and a nerve of iron to handle the stick aboard one of these Winter flyers, but it is a sport fit for the gods, and its only drawback is the awful frigidity of it, unless one is properly clad, in sweater, worsted skull cap, and heavy underclothing and arctic overshoes. Wearing a derby or alpine on such a cruise simply means something to hang on to in addition to the rail.

Now that the ball is up, it is to be hoped that the park officials will take means to abate a nuisance that has grown to alarming proportions during the last few years. I mean the use of the long-bladed "speed" skater upon the ice of the city lakes.

These uncouth affairs are a menace to the life and limb, not only of the wearer but to those of every skater who happens to be in their path. The short rocker-blade of the ordinary skate gives its wearer pretty thorough control of his movements, and, touching the ice only a few inches of its length, allows him to make a circle of but few feet in diameter, but the long flat racing blade, lying on the ice, almost from toe to heel makes a quick turn or a circle of small size a physical impossibility. These latter skates were made for long stretches of uncrowded ice, when there is no necessity of dodging or being dodged by other skaters, and their use upon the crowded ponds should never have been allowed.

Their wearers, for the most part, are young men and boys, with loud sweaters and voices, which latter are mostly employed in yelling for everybody to "get out of the way." They go shooting over the ice at just as high a speed as the good nature of the police attendants will allow, and when it comes to the necessity for making a quick turn to avoid a collision they are about as helpless as a steamer with a jammed rudder. What pleasure they find in them no reasonable skater can conceive, and no amount of enjoyment which they may derive from them should be considered sufficient to offset the discomfort and danger with which they threaten the skaters who are content to take their pleasure quietly and safely.

The bicycle scorcher, now happily becoming a thing of rarity, generally hurt only himself or his mount, and either learned a lesson by his mishaps or furnished a living to some hardworking wheel repairer who needed the money. The speed skater, on the contrary, usually knocks down some unoffending individual who is not inclined to give him the entire pond, and should be gently but firmly turned back at all park entrances.

There is a man up at the Van Cortlandt skate house who makes a pretty good thing at sharpening skates at 15 cents per sharpen. He can generally calculate upon having a pair of blades in condition ten minutes after commencing to file them, but he was badly caught the other day. A pair of rusty-looking skates were turned over to him, and he started at his task with a happy smile. Fifteen minutes later the same skate was in the vise, but the smile had vanished and beads of perspiration adorned his brow.

"Yes," he said, returning the skates after half an hour's work, "I was up again it that time, sure. Pretty good steel in them blades. Most of 'em are soft iron. They're easy to file, and need sharpening every time they're used. Yours will last through the Winter."

The owner of the skates ran his thumb along the edges and handed the man a quarter. "I always wondered," said his companion, "why you hung on to that old pair. I think I understand now," and he looked at his own beautiful bright pair, that had been filed down in a very short time.

"Yes," said the owner of the rusty pair, "I paid $6 for them sixteen years ago. You may buy something looking just like them now for 98 cents and spend the difference and lots of valuable time in keeping the 'cheap' ones fit to use."

It may be due either to the passing of the cowboy or education in general in regard to the possibilities of small arms, but we no longer hear of revolver shots being made at distances at which the sight would completely obscure any object much smaller than a flour barrel. While it is undoubtedly true that many of the old-time frontiersmen were extremely handy with their firearms, and did pretty accurate work, we think their deadliness was, to a great extent, due more to the rapidity with which they got their arsenal into action than to any extreme accuracy in fine target work.

As a matter of fact, for effective work at short distances it is much more important that a man be accustomed to extreme rapidity in drawing his weapon than that he should be able to hit an extremely small mark after he has once begun his fusillade. This is something that the average carrier of pocket weapons almost entirely overlooks. Take a New York policeman for example. He carries his revolver in his hip pocket, over which he wears a heavy coat held down by a leather belt. By the time he has gotten his pistol where it will do him any earthly good the chances are greatly in favor of his being too late to use it for any effective purpose.

Of course, the policeman is not a fair criterion. He, like the old Aztec warrior, is not rated by the number he kills but the amount of prisoners he takes in fairly good condition. But the average citizen who applies for a permit and then puts a pistol in his pocket usually manages to place the weapon in just the exact location where it would be hardest to get at in case of an emergency. In wearing the average cutaway coat it is necessary, in order to draw a pistol rapidly, to unbotton the lower button of the coat with the left hand, at the same time drawing the weapon with the right. As a matter of fact, the hip pocket is the meanest place that can be conceived for carrying a revolver, unless a person wears a short coat, in which case the right hand side pocket is a much better place of storage.

Many Westerners wear a holster, which is suspended over the shoulders, and carry the weapon on the left hand side, right over the vest, so that it can be rapidly brought into action. For a man who wears an overcoat it is a good scheme to have a pocket made of chamois similar to the inside change pocket of a bicycle coat sewed in the lining of the right hand lower pocket, where the weapon may be reached easily and quickly. As a matter of fact, if every owner of a pistol would occupy himself for about fifteen minutes each day in practicing drawing the weapon easily he would find it probably more beneficial in the end than twice the amount of time given to target practice.

The only time a man ever needs a revolver he needs it badly, and he also needs it quickly, and this is where the practice in drawing the weapon will be found to pay a pretty heavy dividend, but when the opponent is at a sufficient distance to make accurate shooting a necessity he is far enough away, as a rule, to render the use of firearms somewhat unncessary.

Speaking of revolvers, the amount of gas which escapes between the cylinder and the barrel renders a bullet from one of these weapons so much inferior to a single-shot pistol in point of hard hitting that for some years past geniuses of an inventive turn have been trying to perfect a repeating pistol which would have all the hard-hitting effects of a single-shot, together with the rapidity of fire of the revolving weapon.

Either they all commenced their investigations at about the same time or the appearance of one has suggested the other, so there are now two or three makes on the market which, like most new inventions, are extremely cumbrous and ungainly in appearance, and in matter of personal beauty are far inferior to the six-shooters as now made. Of course, it is only a matter of time when they will be brought to a state of perfection that will eliminate their ungainly features and make them as graceful in appearance and as pleasant to handle as their older brothers in the small-arms world.

The Bochardt pistol is one of these which resembles somewhat a carpenter's try-square, with the handle a little back of the centre and with the lockwork projecting beyond the stock. This loads with a clip through the handle, and while accurate and hard shooting, would never take first prize in a beauty show. The Mauser is a little better as regards appearance, and handles rather more pleasantly, and can be used like the Bochardt, either as a pistol or a carbine. The Browning repeater is much smaller, and more graceful in outline and has more the appearance of a true pistol. It is rumored that the United States Army will shortly be supplied with a repeating pistol of the Mauser type, in which case the side ejecting Colts will be retired, but it is doubtful if the Mauser is the weapon that will finally be adopted.

Although it is not generally known, the Colts Manufacturing Company have quietly gotten up a repeating pistol which is no more heavy or cumbersome than a service model revolver, and which those who have seen it say is a better arm than any of the repeating pistols now on the market. It is adapted to the use of their thirty-eight fire revolver ammunition. They have kept very quiet about it, however, and beyond the fact that they have succeeded in making it and are satisfied with its working, no one knows very much about the weapon. It is altogether likely that should the contemplated change in the armament of the troops take place they would immediately put it on the market. Of course, it is not to their interest to do so at the present time, as they are pretty well stocked up with revolvers which they would probably prefer to sell at a price much higher than they would receive after a new weapon is put on the market.

This state of affairs explains why it usually takes so long for a new system of firearms to be placed on the market after its desirability and the general need for it have been made manifest. Manufacturers whose unit of product is the thousand, with their expensive machinery all adjusted to turn out products of certain design, are usually stocked far beyond the current demand for their wares. Should a new weapon of better design and quicker selling qualities be placed for sale by them while they yet have on their hands a great quantity of an older and less desirable pattern, it would be almost impossible for them to get rid of these latter goods at anything like a fair valuation, so it is their general practice after they have decided on a new departure in their line to reduce their stock of older goods as much as possible before putting the newer and more desirable upon sale.

This explains why one of the oldest shotgun manufacturers in this country who had a large quantity of the hammer shotguns made up was the last to place on sale his hammerless arm, which had been perfected some years before it could be found in the hands of a single gun dealer. This is one of the unpleasant things that confront the individual known as a gun or a rifle crank. He may have ideas which will just suit many sportsmen, and if the weapons which he advocates were put out by a reliable firm there would undoubtedly be a market for it, but as a rule the manufacturers are chary of producing a new variety of arms that may by diminishing the sale of the stock on hand subject them to financial loss, even though the improved article may meet with a ready and flattering recognition by sportsmen in general.

There has been so much said against the clowness of manufacturers generally to accommodate the sportsmen of an inventive turn of mind that it seems only fair that this much be said in their defense, for, like all the rest of the world, they are in business for the profit that there is in it, and not for the benefit of humanity generally.

E. T. KEYSER.

CARTERET GUN CLUB CHANGES.

Position of the House Shifted and Other Improvements Made.

Many important changes and improvements have been made in the house of the Carteret Gun Club, on Hempstead Plains, near Garden City. The building has been moved about fifty yards to the southeast of its former position, which was directly behind the firing point. As situated at present, it is far enough away to keep the spectators entirely apart from the man at the firing point and the trap puller, but still gives an unobstructed view of the entire grounds. The big bay window has also been greatly improved. The entire lower portion of its three sides are fitted with single sheets of plate glass.

Between the house and the traps is a broad space, floored over, which can be used for spectators when a particularly large gathering is present. This space can be roped off so as to keep a clear field for the shooter and still accommodate about two hundred people.

Another innovation that has been suggested by Walter Watrous, who has recently returned from a trip abroad, is the introduction of greyhounds to gather the birds, instead of the setters and pointers that are used at present. Commenting on the advantage of greyhounds, Mr. Watrous said: "They can run much faster and jump higher than any retrieving dogs used in this country, which would mean that many birds that flutter beyond the reach of an ordinary dog and on to the far side of the boundary fence would be captured by the more agile and swifter hound." The plan proposed is that the club obtain some greyhound pups and train them to retrieve with the other dogs in the kennels. This plan has been followed successfully on many trap-shooting grounds in England and France.

Increase in Thread Mill Wages.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 6.—The spinners in the Mile End Thread Mills at Kearny were notified to-day that they are to receive an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages, dating from Jan. 1 of this year. This increase is simply putting the wages back to where they were three years ago.

GREATEST YEAR IN GOLF

Championship for the First Time Won by a Native Player.

PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE

Garden City May Be the Scene of the Next Amateur Contest—Inside News from Chicago.

Golf for 1899 is finished, but by no means forgotten. In many respects it has been a red-letter year in the annals of American golf, and its memories will be kept alive long into future seasons. The year, however, was scarcely closed ere preparations began for the coming activities. In official circles the next four or six weeks are as busy as any in the year. Secretary Robert B. Kerr has already sent out requests to the associate clubs in the United States Golf Association, asking them to inform the Executive Committee if they wish to apply for any of the three championships of 1900, giving, in case applications are made, details regarding their links and clubhouses and other matters tending to show their ability to manage a National championship.

Should there be a struggle to obtain these golfing honors, these data would expedite a settlement, and should the delegates do the selecting they would be able to see at a glance just what the rival clubs would provide. It is not at all certain whether last year's plan will meet with approval again, or whether the delegates will assert their former prerogative of naming the championship links. By general consent this important question was referred, with power, to the Executive Committee last year. Although its selections called forth criticisms in some quarters it is generally admitted that the best courses then available for the big events were chosen. Favoritism and sentimental friendships should play no part in the selection of a championship course. In open meeting it is often difficult to keep these influences from asserting themselves, while a committee in whom the delegates have confidence may be able to sift the matter more carefully and satisfactorily.

Notices for the annual meeting, which are required to be sent out thirty days before the event, will soon be issued, and the meeting will be held, as usual, in this city, during the month of February. Predictions are already being made as to the future championships. The Westerners, having had the amateur last year, acknowledge that the East must get the event this year, and thus far no rival to Garden City has appeared. The rebuilt hotel will doubtless be in running order before the next amateur tournament begins, thus making Garden City, in convenience and accommodation, superior to the great majority of clubs. The course itself is conceded to possess all the attributes for a championship test. The college boys, many of whom played in the Metropolitan championship at Garden City last April, were so pleased with it that they chose it for their intercollegiate meeting last Fall. There seems to be a general certainty that Garden City will get the plum of the golf championships.

Differences of opinion will probably arise regarding the open and the women's events. The Chicago Golf Club is said to be ready to ask for the former, and as the open champion is a Chicago professional, "Will" Smith, that fact may have some weight. It would not count, however, if the Chicago course were not eminently fitted for the match.

Myopia, near Boston, and Baltusrol of Short Hills, N. J., have been mentioned as eligible for the women's championship. The Baltusrol Club has always taken an active part in the encouragement of women's golf, and its annual tournament for women is looked upon as one of the features of the year. Further improvements to the links have lately been made. The fourth and fifth holes have been blended into one, the new fourth, with a distance of 510 yards. No. 6 is a new hole, 350 yards from the tee, having the Baltusrol driveway as a hazard. The new seventh hole is an extension of the old seventh, making it now 505 yards long, using the same driveway as a hazard for the second shot. These new holes are laid out over rolling land, which has been made available by the clearing of six acres of woods, and they will be ready for use in June. These extensions to the course will give the eighteen holes a playing distance of 6,003 yards. "Rather a long distance for a women's tournament," some one may say, and justly, too, for it is long.

Baltusrol has two courses, and if the club contemplates asking for the women's championship it will surely devise some scheme so that no fault may be found with distances. Another indication in this direction is the statement that a six-inch water pipe has been connected with the links, giving a pressure of 144 pounds to the square inch, thus insuring the greens against lack of moisture next season.

Unquestionably the most satisfactory event of the year was the winning of the amateur championship by an American-bred golfer. Herbert M. Harriman, in capturing this honor, simply stands forth as the best representative of American players and illustrates the rapid improvement that has been made in the last four years. Findlay S. Douglas, the previous holder of the honor; H. J. Whigham, who held the cup two years, and Charles Macdonald, who won the honor the year before the United States Golf Association was organized, are all foreign-bred golfers, whose game commanded high respect in their country long before their emigration to America. Macdonald and Douglas hail from the famous old St. Andrews links, while Whigham was bred on the English links of Prestwick, near Liverpool.

While the victories of these men were never begrudged, as their golf merited all they won, there was an increasing desire among native players to see one of their own number carry off the National triumph. Many experts regarded Harriman as the man to do it. In the final contest at Onwentsia, the test of skill could not have been better arranged had the opponents been purposely picked for the fray. Findlay Douglas, the representative of the Scotch game, and Herbert Harriman, who has yet to see a course outside of the United States, met for the highest honor, and the home-bred won by 3 up and 2 to play in a thirty-six-hole match. In April last year Harriman won the Metropolitan championship, representative of the New York district, and the only disastrous defeat he met during the year was at the Lakewood tournament, where he failed to qualify in the first set.

Upsets will happen to every golfer, a fact that former champion Findlay Douglas learned, for he was defeated in every tournament he entered until he won the cup at the Thanksgiving event at Lakewood, but two weeks later he was defeated for the chief trophy at Atlantic City by W. H. Davis. It is clear that a champion cannot take any more chances than a more ordinary player can.

Miss Ruth Underhill, by her victory of the women's championship curtailed the triumphant career begun by Miss Beatrix Hoyt, when she won the Cox Cup at its first competition, on the Morris County links in 1896. Practically unknown as a golfer, outside of her Shinnecock circle, Miss Hoyt's game came as a revelation, but, although she started in a meteoric fashion, Miss Hoyt has continued to shine with undiminished brightness. At Essex County, near Boston, and at Ardsley, she repeated her championship victories, holding the leading golf honors of her sex in the United States for the unusual period of three years.

The only parallel to this is found in the three years' successive victories of the women's championship of Great Britain by former Lady Margaret Scott, but she refused to defend her title for the fourth year. Miss Hoyt was less prominent in golf during the past year than ever before, and it is by no means easy to predict who would defeat her when at her best.

Miss Hoyt is one of the youngest of the young element in women's golf. In fact, the history of her sex in the game has shown the decided superiority of the younger women. The competitor with the prefix "Mrs." has yet to win the National honor, but Mrs. Caleb F. Fox of Philadelphia came next to it in the last tournament. Miss Underhill belongs thoroughly to this young and home-bred class, most of her golfing having been done on the Nassau County links, at Glen Cove, L. I. At Morris County the two semi-annual championships were held respectively by Miss Marie G. Bryce and Miss Cornelia G. Willis, the latter the present holder. Miss Elsie F. Cassatt won the championship of the Women's Golf Association of Philadelphia. It will be found that the great majority of club champions belong to the younger element, one of the notable exceptions being the victory of Mrs. W. B. McIlvaine in Chicago of the women's championship of the West. Most of these sectional championships have been confined to the men, but the growth of these divisional organizations will undoubtedly result in contests for women in the future.

"One of the best indications of the real growth of golf throughout the country is the tendency toward sectional associations," remarked a careful observer of the game while indulging in a New Year's chat on the sport at Lakewood last week. "These minor associations were bound to come with increasing golf popularity, and whether President Thomas had called attention to this fact or not in his inaugural address at the annual meeting of the Golf Association last year, it would have been all the same. In doing so Mr. Thomas simply showed his acute observation of the future of American golf."

In this respect New York had really set the example by organizing the Metropolitan Golf Association two years ago. Philadelphia soon after formed a union of its clubs for both men and women, and last year saw the Western Golf Association, one in the South, and Connecticut and California start into life. A desperate effort was made to form one in Boston, but jealousies of certain clubs resulted in the usual failure. Indeed, for a time it looked as though the same fate would overtake the efforts of the Chicago enthusiasts in their Western Association.

What is said to be the inside history of that organization was recently given in The Chicago Inter Ocean, and it is called "a strange combination of enthusiastic perseverance and deceitful opposition." It must be confessed that very little glory rests upon some of the so-called "big" clubs for their part in the affair. A. P. Bowen, Captain of the Riverside Club, was practically the author of the scheme. In April of last year he requested the Captains of several different clubs to meet and discuss plans for a local organization. Walter B. Smith, Yale's former champion golfer, and then Captain of the Onwentsia team, favored the idea at once and gave the influence of his club to it. To the surprise of many Chicago golfers Charles B. Macdonald, one of the enthusiasts in that city and the prime organizer of the Chicago Golf Club, opposed the idea. Smith and David R. Forgan of Onwentsia also, and who won the Western championship a little later, worked energetically toward its success. Opposition did not entirely cease, as is apparent from the following extracts culled from the "inside history":

When the general meeting was called at the Grand Pacific and it was decided that the organization would not down, a few of the so-called exclusive clubs reluctantly sent representatives, and when the meeting was called to order nearly all the local clubs had two or more delegates present. Then the question of the powers of the new association was discussed, and when it was proposed to have it arrange and regulate inter-club contests the Onwentsia and Wheaton delegates protested vehemently against giving the association such power. The other delegates immediately understood the reason for the objection, as it was evident that neither club had any desire to be placed in the position of having to meet any of the smaller clubs and abandoning the atmosphere of exclusiveness which had hitherto characterized their associations with the other clubs.

The Wheaton delegates were from the Chicago club, as the links are at Wheaton, a suburb of the city. The organization, however, went through successfully, and the acceptance of its Presidency by H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, who was also President of the Onwentsia Club, brought his club into respectful sympathy with the association's aims. The Western idea of doing nothing small was seen in making the territory for the new body embrace everything within 500 miles of Chicago. Twenty-two clubs are now in the body, Pittsburg and Kansas City being the boundary representatives. Mr. Chatfield-Taylor has declined to serve another year, and George R. Thorne of the Midlothian Club is slated as his successor. Mr. Thorne is one of the crack pigeon shots of the West, and is Captain of the gun club in the Glenview Golf and Polo Club. He has given a magnificent trophy to the association, which will hereafter be the emblem of the Western championship. The Midlothian Club will probably be the scene of the next competition.

In closing his history of the Western association, the writer adds a few lines, the truth of which may apply to every other local organization that enjoys the benefit of management by clear-headed golfers:

The growth of the Western Golf Association is responsible for a healthy development of independence among the smaller clubs, some of whom might formerly be accused of toadyism. The numerous tournaments held under its auspices put all the contestants on an equality, and their invariable success marked the disappearance of the day when any one club or individual controlled the golfing destinies of Chicago, and the new young element which now preponderates promises to materially benefit the game and eliminate the imported snobbishness which has no place among American sports.

The Midlothian Club is rapidly assuming a leading rank among Chicago's Golf Clubs. Its professional, Willie Smith, won the open championship of the United States at Baltimore, and also the Western championship, after a tie game with Lawrence Auchterlonie, one of the Scotch emigrants of last year, whose reputation was somewhat enhanced by the threat of the Chicago labor unions to protest his landing as a violation of the alien contract law. Champion Smith, by the way, has been East recently, and numerous reports were circulated of the big matches he was going to play. Since his unexpected defeat by George Low of Dyker Meadow, these much-talked-of matches are off. Smith is about to start to win golfing triumphs in the South.

Championships in Great Britain are held earlier than in this country. The dates for the amateur meeting have been fixed for the week of May 17, at Sandwich, and the women's championship will be held the following week at Westward Ho. The open event will be played later in the season, at St. Andrew's. H. M. Harriman intends to make a European tour in the Spring, and if so, he will visit the famous golf courses and try his skill against some of the old-country cracks.

Judging from the golf rumors which one hears in various circles, the sport is likely to open with unusual activity in the month of April. In addition to the metropolitan championship and the annual Spring event of the Lakewood Golf Club it is stated on pretty good authority that the Atlantic City Country Club will give a three or four days' contest in April. The Lakewood and Metropolitan events will be arranged without the clashing of dates, but although the Atlantic City Club is outside of the Metropolitan jurisdiction, it is to be hoped that matters will be so arranged that no conflict will occur. Many local golfers will be glad to attend the Atlantic City tournament in the opening month of the golf season, and these three big events will give the players good practice for the games that will rapidly follow.

Atlantic City is taking a more prominent place in the golf world than it has previously enjoyed. The club has been well organized and the improved course has been a great stimulant to the sport. On New Year's Day the home team gained a big victory—27 holes to 5—over a delegation from the Lawrence Harbor Club. It was the first of a series of two matches, and the second will be played in February on the Laurence Harbor links, not far from Red Bank. The teams consisted of only eleven men, instead of twenty, and the only Laurence Harbor man to win was M. M. Singer, who defeated the Philadelphia champion, F. H. Bohlen, by 5 holes. Three games finished even. Some of the Atlantic golfers are predicting that the open championship will be held on their links in 1901, modestly declining to make predictions for the present year.

W. H. Davis, one of the leading golfers at Lakewood, and who recently added to his previous fame by winning the chief trophy in the Atlantic City tournament, defeating Findlay Douglas in the final round, left for the Sunny South last week, where he can enjoy warm-weather golf. "This New Year's weather is too much for me," he said, after a round over the snowy links during the club's tournament. "It may be fun for some, but it isn't golf, and I'm going where you can drive a ball and not see it buried in snow." Davis will compete in many of the Florida tournaments.

The Wee Burn Golf Club of Stamford, Conn., held its annual meeting last week, the chief officers being elected as follows: President—John D. Crimmins; Vice President—Charles Stewart Smith; Secretary—Walter N. Capen; Treasurer—Wilson L. Baldwin; Captain—Alfred S. Pitt. Several minor changes were made to the constitution.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

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Plain Colored Taffeta Silks.

28,000 Yards---100 of the Very Best Shades.

At 49c. Instead of 75c.

At 69c. Instead of 89c.

These are just those kind of silks for which you will pay 75c. and 89c. anywhere else for equally good quality. Strong, bright and pretty. If you want a waist you won't pass them by. Or to line a crepe de chine, and then for lining a cloth dress they are indispensable because they never cling. These are the best taffetas in the market, so the experts say, but it doesn't need an expert to tell that. Any one may know it who shops around. Prices are going higher, you know, and taffetas are scarce. We anticipated and arranged for these long ago. Lots to choose from—no end of shades—a hundred of the very best in the 69c. lot—every one pretty, white and black, too—the price 69c. instead of 89c.; twenty cents lower when it ought to be twenty cents higher.

12,000 Yards New Fancy Silks

At 59c. and 79c. Instead of $1.25 and $1.50.

They include silk and satin corded silks, Dresden stripes, jacquard figured silks, chameleon painted warp silks and corded regence in an almost endless variety of evening shades, medium and dark. All new silk; for this reason, of course, fresh as spring flowers.

Then we add 2,000 yards of all silk crepe de chine, evening shades and black, with just enough the matter with them to enable us to sell them at 79c. instead of $1.25.

Our Annual Shoe Sale.

$1.98 a Pair for Five Styles of Women's Shoes.

The shoes at this sale are the kinds that will keep up the reputation of our shoe store or they wouldn't be here. They are not a job lot. We know the history of every shoe. Have followed the making from the tanning of the skins down to the affixing of our name which stamps their worth. They have been made specially for us after our own distinctive ideas on our own improved shaped lasts (now so favorably known). Shoes that will give the best of comfort, satisfaction and wear from the first moment you put them on. Our sale a year ago satisfied thousands, was one of the shoe surprises of the season, but we're not content with what we've done; we must improve on the past, and you'll say we've more than done so. Here are the styles, lots of them, and sizes for every one.

AT $1.98—Kangaroo top, Russian colt skin boxed lace Shoes—full round toes and broad extension soles.

AT $1.98—Glace kid lace Shoes, straight, kid tips, medium full round toes and extension soles.

AT $1.98—Kangaroo top, glace kid foxed tip'd button Shoes, full round toes and broad extension soles.

AT $1.98—Glace kid button Shoes, straight kid tip, medium full round toes and extension soles.

AT $1.98—Same as above with straight patent leather tips.

Greatest Opportunities in Men's Shirts.

Advantages of Our Annual Sale.

To right of Main Entrance.

The natural measure of the advantages of this sale is its resistance of circumstances, the constant advance of the cost of everything. There's not a garment offered at this sale whose purchase won't save you almost half the price you pay for it. Garments which, in almost every instance, eannot be made to-day at the prices, and, in fact, in many instances, lower than the cost of the material alone. Had we not arranged for this sale a year ago it would have been impossible to even duplicate last year's opportunities, to say nothing of their betterment. The facts speak for themselves.

Unlaundered Shirts.

AT 25 CENTS—Splendidly made Unlaundered Shirts for men and boys—sizes 12 to 18 inch neck. Good muslin bodies and splendid wearing cambric bosoms. All improvements, and well worth 39c.

AT 39 CENTS—Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts—bosoms of fine linen and bodies of one of the very best wearing muslins. Sizes 12 to 18 inch neck. The usual 50c. shirt.

THE BEST 50c. SHIRT—The best Shirt ever sold for 50c. We took the size, style and make-up of a 75c. shirt, the best Shirting Muslin made, a bosom of pure Irish linen, and put them all into this Shirt of ours at 50c. It has hand-made buttonholes at front of neck and comes in all men's sizes, 13½ to 18 inches neck. Unmatchable under 75c.

SHIRTS AT 75c. OR 3 FOR $2.00—Men's Unlaundered Shirts, better than the usual dollar kind; 3 shapes; open back only. Long or short bosoms, and open back and front, full dress bosom, hand-made buttonholes throughout, bosoms of 1900 pure Irish linen. Incomparably made and the very best wearing shirt we know of.

Men's and Boys' Night Shirts

AT 45 CENTS — Men's Muslin Night Shirts, plain white or with fancy trimmings. Cannot be made to-day to sell under 69 or 75 cents.

AT 45 CENTS—Men's and Boys' Domet Flannel Night Shirts, extra heavy made, full and long. Usual 59c. quality.

AT 69 CENTS — Men's Muslin Night Shirts, the usual 85c. to $1.00 sorts, in two weights—the heavy or twilled muslin in plain white, the regular weight plain or with fancy trimmings.

MEN'S $1.00 FANCY SHIRTS, 59c.—Most of them are colored all over. Some of them have white muslin bodies with colored bosoms. The bosoms come in two lengths—long or short. All are this season's styles. The cuffs are attached or detached, and sizes are 13½ to 17 inch neck.

Pajamas.

AT 75 CENTS—Men's and Boys' Domet Flannel Pajamas, splendidly made, $1.00 quality.

AT 95 CENTS—Men's and Boys' extra heavy Domet Flannel Pajamas, 95c. instead of $1.25.

AT $1.35—Men's fine Domet and Scotch Flannel Pajamas, usually $1.75 and $2.00.

House Coats and Bath Robes.

All little lots of House Coats and Bath Robes are gathered together into one big lot and a quick moving price tag put on every one of them. You can have any one at two-thirds to less than half of regular prices.

MEN'S HOUSE COATS, regular worth $5 to $15, including plaid back cloths, Matelasse and velvets, are marked $2.69, $3.69, $5.95 and $6.95.

Our $1.00 Shirt.

It is as aristocratic as any $3.00 shirt made and is a perfect revelation in shirt making.

More of Muslin Underwear.

We've almost clothed the city in white with our great selling of dainty things in the muslin, the nainsook and cambric garments, but still there are lots of opportunities we've prepared for those who haven't fully replenished their wardrobes.

AT 25c.—Good Muslin Gowns, yoke tucked.

AT 39c.—Good Muslin Gowns, V-shape and square neck, tucked and trimmed neatly with embroidery.

AT 49c., 69c. AND 79c.—Fine Muslin and Cambric Gowns, V-shape and high neck yokes, prettily trimmed with embroidery.

AT 98c., $1.19, $1.39, $1.59, $1.98—Still finer Gowns of Nainsook and Cambric, square and round effects, also some open necks.

AT 12c. A PAIR—Good Muslin Drawers, hem and cluster of tucks, yoke band.

AT 29c.—With embroidered ruffle, regular shape.

AT 59c. AND 79c.—Fine Muslin and Cambric Drawers, regular shape and umbrella, deep embroidered ruffle.

AT 19c.—Cambric Covers, high neck and V-shaped, embroidered and lace trimmed.

AT 29c.—Cambric Covers, low neck, high neck and V-shape, embroidery edge, also lace trimmed.

AT 39c. AND 49c.—Fine Cambric Covers in a variety of styles, high and low neck, embroidery and lace trimmed.

AT 39c.—Good Muslin Petticoats, deep cambric ruffle.

AT 79c., 98c., $1.19 AND $1.39—In fine muslin, deep ruffle of embroidery.

AT 25c.—Good Muslin Chemises, corded band.

AT 59c.—Good Muslin Chemises, embroidered.

AT 79c. and 98c.—Good Cambric Chemises, embroidered and lace trimmed.

FOR INFANTS.

AT 15c. PAIR, REGULAR 25c.—Children's Muslin Drawers, hem and tucks, 6 sizes.

AT 15c., REGULAR 25c.—Canton Flannel Drawers, 4 sizes.

AT 39c., REGULAR 49c.—Misses' Muslin Gowns, 6 sizes, tucked yoke and cambric ruffle, with embroidered ruffle.

AT 98c., REGULAR $1.50 TO $1.75—A variety of styles in fine Lawn and Nainsook Dresses, some with embroidered ruffles on bottom, others round yoke effect, ribbon trimmed.

AT 39c., 59c., 79c., 98c., REGULAR FROM 65c. TO $2.00—A large lot of Colored Dresses, 1 to 3 years, made of percale, lawns and ginghams and dimities, in a variety of styles, lace, ribbon and embroidery trimmed.

New Conceits in Waists. You will find the advance styles of the season, new and pretty, at the easy buying prices, too.

AT $3.98, INSTEAD OF $5.00—200 new stylish Taffeta Silk Waists in black, cardinal, turquoise, cerise, lavender, heliotrope, gray, light blue and pink, front and back corded, shirt waist sleeves in this lot. Some excellent values in Black Satin Waists, corded front.

AT 50c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—An additional lot of Sample Shirt Waists, all this season's make, in sizes 34 and 36 in. Percales, Lawns and Madras, in stripes and figures only; excellent values in this lot. Choice line of new Waists, prominent make, in colors and white, 98c., $1.45, $1.98 to $7.98.

Colored Petticoats and Wrappers. AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.50 TO $1.75—An assorted lot of colored Petticoats, consisting of genuine mercerized sateen, black and colors, black sateen lined with domet, Metabic stripes and black Premier cloth Petticoats, lined—all at 98c.

LUCK WITH PLUNGER GRANNAN.

Riley Grannan, the plunger who created a sensation on the American turf some years ago by making one of the largest wagers ever recorded—on Henry of Navarre when the latter ran his famous dead heat with the black whirlwind Domino—has been making matters interesting for the poolroom keepers in this city during the past few weeks. Grannan's luck has been remarkable, for he has been naming winners with startling regularity, and some of the poolroom keepers have been so hard hit that they have grown chary of taking his commissions.

The young plunger has won most of his bets on the California races, and some of the players in New York believe that his persistent winning will result in the keepers of poolrooms cutting off quotations on the California races, as they did last season. Grannan's success has gained for him a big crowd of followers, who dog his footsteps and follow every bet he makes.

IMP TO RUN AGAIN THIS YEAR.

Eastern turfmen had trouble galore last season trying to figure out the true form of Brossman & Harness's mare Imp, and they believed that when the season ended they had seen the last of her. But now word has reached here that the black mare is to be put into training again, and that she will be prepared for the Metropolitan, Brooklyn, and Suburban Handicaps.

Imp was the mystery, as well as the marvel, of last season. Early in the season she was beaten by ordinary horses, and then later she won the Suburban. Her great speed was erratic, for after she won the big classic she was beaten again; but for the remainder of the season at the most unexpected times, and always at a good price, she would win. Followers of form went almost crazy figuring on her performances, and they welcomed the announcement that the season would be her last on the turf.

The mare is wintering at Chillicothe, Ohio, and her owners are convinced that she will be better than ever this coming season, so they will not place her in the stud. Mr. Brossman will put her into training again beginning next month, and he has entered her in a number of the big stakes and handicaps in the older division. Imp will have two stable companions this year, both colts that as yearlings showed good speed.